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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 90-608
H. R. 20300

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 20300

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|------|----------|---|
| Oct. | 3, 1968 | House received supplemental estimates from the President. H. Doc. 393. |
| Oct. | 7, 1968 | House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 20300. H. Report 1953. Print of bill and report. |
| Oct. | 8, 1968 | House Rules Committee cleared H. R. 20300. |
| Oct. | 9, 1968 | House passed H. R. 20300 with amendments.

Senate committee reported H. R. 20300 with amendments. S. Report 1667. Print of bill and report. |
| Oct. | 10, 1968 | Senate passed H. R. 20300 with amendments.

House and Senate conferees were appointed. |
| Oct. | 11, 1968 | House and Senate received and agreed to conference report. H. Report 1972. Print of report. |
| Oct. | 21, 1968 | Approved: Public Law 90-608. |

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 4, 1968
For actions of October 3, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 163

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to strike withholding provisions regarding school lunch program and national forests from HEW appropriation bill. (Continued on page 6.)

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed , 55-2, with amendment H. R. 18707, the defense appropriation bill. Senate conferees were appointed. House conferees have not been appointed. pp. S11951-79
Made H. R. 19908, the foreign-aid appropriation bill, the unfinished business. pp. S12045-6

2. COMMERCE; TRADE; FEDERAL AID. Received Micronesia Congress resolutions favoring changes in tariff treatment and Federal aid for the Trust Territory. pp. S11907-8
Debated a convention establishing an international Customs Cooperation Council. pp. S11987-90
3. TAXATION; WATER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. Sens. Aiken and Eastland, with a number of cosponsors, submitted an amendment which they intend to propose to H. R. 2767 (a tax bill) "which will provide a most urgent source of funding to rural municipalities to establish water and sewage disposal systems." p. S11910
4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Scott spoke in support of S. 698, the intergovernmental relations bill. pp. S11935-6
5. BREAD; RESEARCH. Sen. McIntyre described the new Booras process for baking bread which, he said, will reduce its price. pp. S11945-6
6. ALASKA. Sen. Gruening reported on "progress" of Alaska under statehood. pp. S11946-50
7. POPULATION. Sen. Tydings inserted a speech by Robert S. McNamara on the population problem in developing nations. pp. S12039-42
8. LAW ENFORCEMENT. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 945, to abolish the office of U. S. Commissioner and to establish in its place the office of U. S. Magistrate in the judicial branch. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S12032-8

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 18037, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, and acted upon amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. H9427-50). Agreed to, 166-110, a modified amendment regarding withholding of education funds, which deletes the references to the school lunch program and the national forests (pp. H9448-50). Agreed to, 200-1145, a modified amendment to restore education funds for federally impacted areas (pp. H9435-7, H9503-4).

Received from the President various supplement appropriation estimates, including the following items for this Department: (p. H9509).

Consumer and Marketing Service:

To provide additional funds authorized under recently enacted legislation amending the Food Stamp Act.....\$90,000,000

To finance additional costs of the Wholesome Poultry

Product Act of 1968..... 2,000,000

Farmers Home Administration:

To provide housing in rural areas for rural trainees and their families under Section 522 of Title V of the

Housing Act of 1949, as amended..... 4,500,000

For grants to finance technical assistance to low income individuals and their families in carrying out mutual or

self-help housing efforts..... 2,700,000

To establish a revolving fund for loans for acquisition
and development of building sites..... 1,000,000
Salaries and administrative expenses:
For carrying out the above and additional authorities
under recent National Housing Act amendments..... 955,000
For technical assistance in carrying out planning efforts
in non-metropolitan areas in conjunction with the
Department of Housing and Urban Development..... 370,000
Extension Service
To provide extension service to the District of Columbia.... 150,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:
For indemnity payments to dairy farmers..... 300,000

10. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Harrison resigned from the Appropriations Committee, and Rep. Wyatt was transferred from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to the Appropriations Committee. p. H9457
11. EDUCATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 18366, to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (pp. H9458-66). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1190, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the inclusion of certain periods of reemployment of annuitants for the purpose of computing annuities of surviving spouses (H. Rept. 1944). p. H9510
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1507, to include firefighters within the provisions of section 8336 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the retirement of Government employees engaged in certain hazardous occupations (H. Rept. 1945). p. H9510
13. POLLUTION. Agreed to Rep. Blatnik's request that the Public Works Committee have until midnight Thurs., Oct. 3, to file a report on S. 3206, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to the construction of waste treatment works, and to the conduct of water pollution control research. p. H9423
Rep. Saylor said he had written to the Office of Coal Research asking that they look into a new process to reduce the iron content of mine drainage. p. H9502
14. HOUSING. The Rules Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 1304, concerning investigation and study of housing, and new town and community development and government financial institutions and central banks (H. Rept. 1948). p. H9510
15. TARIFF; WOOL. Received the conference report on H. R. 653, to amend the tariff schedules with respect to the rate of duty on certain nonmalleable iron castings and certain woolen fabrics (H. Rept. 1949). pp. H9504-5
16. RENEGOTIATION; COFFEE IMPORTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 17324, to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, which provides authority for implementation of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968 (H. Rept. 1951). pp. H9506-8

17. OLDER AMERICANS. Passed with amendments H. R. 19747, to strengthen and improve the Older Americans Act of 1965. Rep. Perkins stated "it will improve the planning, coordination, and evaluation of State programs by increasing the amount available for the cost of administering State plans. pp. H9451-6
18. HEALTH. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10790, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the protection of the public health from radiation emissions from electronic products. Senate conferees have not been appointed. p. H9466
19. WHEAT. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 10591, to permit the administrative adjustment of certain wheat acreage allotment reductions resulting from action taken by farmers prior to 1965 in good faith reliance upon representations or advice of authorized representatives of the Secretary of Agriculture. p. D898
20. RURAL-URBAN BALANCE. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 18896, amended, to provide that Congress determine whether or not a program of public works within smaller urban places may help solve the economic and social problems of the Nation by reducing or reversing the trend toward migration to large metropolitan areas. p. D899
21. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Chamberlain criticized the "administration's indifference and failure to use all the diplomatic, economic, and legal resources at its command to increase pressure on the enemy's seaborne sources of supply." p. H9492
Rep. Buchanan expressed regret that the current Congress has not acted to establish procedures to relieve domestic industries and workers injured by increased imports from low-wage areas. pp. H9490-1
22. FOOD STAMPS. Rep. Sullivan expressed regret for the dollar limitations on the appropriations which could be made for the food stamp program this year and called for support for the food stamp item when the supplemental appropriation bill is considered. pp. H9485-7
23. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Schewngel inserted an article appraising the proposed legislation to increase the weight and width limits of trucks traveling on the highways. pp. H9484-5
24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to Rep. Mahon's request to consider the supplemental appropriation "on any day next week after Monday" (pp. H9457-8). Rep. Mahon indicated that the leadership will propose a provision in this bill to exempt CCC from the limitations of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act, and he and others discussed this matter (pp. H9457-8). Rep. Hall said, "It is general knowledge around the floor of the House that we have only two more working days so far as we can see before we adjourn sine die" (p. H9457). Rep. Albert announced next week's program including the following: Mon.--Consent Calendar, Federal milk marketing order amendments, control of noxious weeds, retirement for firefighters, etc. Also during the week--supplemental appropriation bill, pine-gum price supports, D.C. food services, etc. (pp. H9466-7). Rep. Albert said, "It is the hope of the leadership on this side, and of course we are subject to the action of the other body, that we will adjourn sine die next week as early as possible" (p. H9467).

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1969

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER
PROVISIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1969

OCTOBER 3, 1968.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 3, 1968.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations and other provisions for the fiscal year 1969 in the amounts of \$259,327,907 in budget authority and \$266,866,900 in proposals not increasing budget authority.

The proposed new budget authority includes \$256,967,696 for the Executive branch, of which \$193,785,000—three-quarters of the total—is for programs under new legislation recently approved by the Congress. More than 70 percent of the remaining \$63,182,696 is for the mandatory payment of claims, judgments, and other unavoidable obligations of the United States.

The details of the proposed appropriations and other provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1969 in the following amounts:

	Budget authority	Proposals not increasing budget authority
Legislative branch-----	\$372, 211	-----
The Judiciary-----	1, 988, 000	-----
Executive branch:		
Budget authority-----	256, 967, 696	-----
Liquidation of contract authorizations-----		\$85, 000, 000
Increases in expense limitations-----		5, 847, 000
Other limitations (college housing, and home- ownership and rental housing assistance)---		157, 500, 000
Reprogramming-----		6, 000, 000
Transfers between appropriations-----		875, 000
Total-----	259, 327, 907	255, 222, 000
District of Columbia funds-----		11, 644, 900

Of the \$256,967,696 requested for the Executive branch, \$193,-785,000, or three-quarters of the total, is for programs under legislation recently enacted or pending enactment in the Congress. This includes:

- \$90,000,000 for the expansion and improvement of the food stamp program;
- \$56,195,000 for programs authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, approved August 1, 1968, including \$46,420,000 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, \$9,525,000 for rural housing programs under the Department of Agriculture, and \$250,000 to establish the National Homeownership Foundation. These requests will make a significant contribution to attaining your ten-year housing goal, through loans and grants to nonprofit housing sponsors, payments to make sure that lower income families can afford suitable housing, counselling services, and other measures;
- \$8,300,000 for civil rights enforcement efforts, including \$8,000,000 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development to carry out responsibilities under the sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 relating to the prevention and elimination of discriminatory housing practices. These funds are needed now to help assure that all Americans may enjoy their rights under the law.
- \$22,775,000 to finance programs of crime prevention and control, including \$19,200,000 to assist State and local agencies in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, \$2,000,000 for technical assistance to State and local governments to improve their correctional systems, and \$1,575,000 for the Treasury Department to discharge new responsibilities for the control of firearms;

- \$7,790,000 for programs to protect natural resources, including \$7,290,000 to establish and maintain the Redwood National Park;
- \$5,000,000 to match private gifts and donations to the newly established Eisenhower College in Seneca Falls, New York; and
- \$3,275,000 to finance consumer protection programs, including \$2,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture to administer new responsibilities under the Wholesome Poultry Products Act of 1968.

The remainder, \$63,182,696, includes:

- \$35,238,696 to pay mandatory claims and judgments rendered against the United States;
- \$10,030,000 to pay certain unavoidable obligations of the Federal Government, including \$4,200,000 to cover increased pay costs of air traffic controllers, \$2,550,000 to satisfy judgments arising from the acquisition of land at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, and \$2,700,000 to pay for completed work on the Morrow Point Dam and Power Plant in Colorado;
- \$8,562,000 for Federal loans to the District of Columbia for the rapid rail transit program, urban renewal, and increased costs of school projects;
- \$4,238,000 to provide sanitation systems and facilities for housing for American Indians;
- \$2,000,000 for the Department of Justice, to meet an unexpected increase in the number of Federal prisoners confined in non-Federal detention facilities;
- \$1,878,000 for the Treasury Department to meet expenses for disbursing operations in conjunction with certain Veterans Administration activities; and
- \$750,000 for the Department of Commerce to expand its role in the regulation of American capital invested abroad.

The requests for the Executive branch also include a number of proposals not involving budget authority. These include:

- \$85,000,000 in appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations for the Department of the Interior to pay for land for the Redwood National Park;
- \$6,000,000 in proposed reprogramming of funds of the General Services Administration to construct the substructure of a new Courthouse and Federal Office Building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and
- \$5,700,000 in increased expense limitations of the Federal Housing Administration to meet the costs of administering new housing programs.

Proposals related to the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 include authority for assistance payments of \$150,000,000 for homeownership and rental housing by low and moderate income families, and \$7,500,000 for a new program of interest reduction grants for college housing.

In addition, \$11,644,900 in District of Columbia funds is requested, including \$8,467,000 for school construction costs, new community facilities, neighborhood centers, and a second facility for the treatment of alcoholics, and \$3,150,000 for the initial portion of the District's share of the rapid rail transit system.

This submission also asks that the Congress give further consideration to certain appropriation requests transmitted earlier. These are:

- \$10,752,000 for the Department of the Interior for an expanded program of Indian adult vocational training and for scholarship aid to Indian college students;
- \$600,000 for the Department of Agriculture to safeguard and regulate commodity markets under Public Law 90-258 of February 19, 1968; and
- \$350,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers for the expenses of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability.

The Bureau of the Budget has carefully reviewed all the proposals for appropriations and other provisions contained in this document. The additional funds requested will not cause any of the limitations in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 to be exceeded. Amounts requested were included within the totals of the Summer Review of the 1969 budget issued on September 9, 1968.

I recommend that these requests be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. ZWICK, *Director.*

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Proposed budget authority	Other proposals
Legislative Branch:		
House of Representatives:		
Contingent expenses of the House: Re- porting hearings.....	\$145, 000	-----
Joint items:		
Joint Committee on Defense Production..	8, 630	-----
Education of pages.....	18, 581	-----
Library of Congress: Salaries and expenses.....	200, 000	-----
The Judiciary:		
Courts of appeal, district courts, and other judicial services:		
Salaries of judges.....	230, 000	-----
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1, 062, 000	-----
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	630, 000	-----
Administrative office of the United States courts.....	66, 000	-----
Department of Agriculture:		
Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses: Payments to States and Puerto Rico.....	150, 000	-----
Consumer and Marketing Service:		
Consumer protective, marketing, and regu- latory programs.....	2, 000, 000	-----
Food stamp program.....	90, 000, 000	-----
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: Indemnity payments to dairy farmers.....	300, 000	-----
Farmers Home Administration:		
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 325, 000	-----
Self-help housing land development fund...	1, 000, 000	-----
Mutual and self-help housing.....	2, 700, 000	-----
Housing for rural trainees.....	4, 500, 000	-----
Department of Commerce:		
Environmental Science Services Administra- tion: Salaries and expenses.....	-----	\$147, 000
Maritime Administration: State marine schools.....	-----	210, 000
Foreign direct investment control: Salaries and expenses.....	750, 000	-----
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:		
Public Health Service: Health services: Con- struction of Indian health facilities.....	4, 238, 000	-----
Social and Rehabilitation Service: Juvenile delinquency prevention and control.....	19, 200, 000	-----

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.

	Proposed budget authority	Other proposals
Department of Housing and Urban Development:		
Renewal and housing assistance:		
Salaries and expenses	\$1, 250, 000	
Grants for tenant services	15, 000, 000	
College housing		\$7, 500, 000
Metropolitan development:		
Planned areawide development	5, 000, 000	
Salaries and expenses	670, 000	
Mortgage credit: Federal Housing Administration:		
Salaries and expenses	6, 500, 000	
Homeownership and rental housing assistance	11, 500, 000	150, 000, 000
Low and moderate income sponsor fund	5, 000, 000	
Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration		5, 700, 000
Federal insurance programs: Flood insurance	1, 500, 000	
Departmental management: Fair housing program	8, 000, 000	
Special institution: National Homeownership Foundation	250, 000	
Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Land and water conservation	9, 550, 000	85, 000, 000
National Park Service:		
Management and protection	196, 000	
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities	94, 000	
Bureau of Reclamation: Upper Colorado River storage project	2, 700, 000	
Department of Justice:		
Legal activities and general administration:		
Salaries and expenses, general administration	136, 000	
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	300, 000	
Federal prison system:		
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons	2, 000, 000	
Support of United States prisoners	2, 000, 000	
Department of Transportation:		
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses	500, 000	
Federal Aviation Administration: Operations	4, 200, 000	
Federal Railroad Administration: Alaska Railroad revolving fund: Payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund	580, 000	
Urban Mass Transportation Administration:		
Salaries and expenses		665, 000
Treasury Department:		
Bureau of Accounts:		
Salaries and expenses	1, 878, 000	
Eisenhower College grants	5, 000, 000	
Internal Revenue Service: Compliance	1, 575, 000	
Claims and judgments (See page 23)	35, 238, 696	

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.

	Proposed budget authority	Other proposals
General Services Administration:		
Real property activities: Construction, public buildings projects-----		\$6, 000, 000
District of Columbia:		
Federal funds: Loans to the District of Colum- bia for capital outlay-----	\$8, 562, 000	
District of Columbia funds:		
Operating expenses:		
General operating expenses-----		367, 000
Settlement of claims and suits-----		27, 900
Capital outlay: Capital outlay-----		11, 250, 000
Federal Trade Commission:		
Salaries and expenses-----	400, 000	
Securities and Exchange Commission:		
Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000	
Temporary Study Commissions:		
Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000	
National Commission on Consumer Finance:		
Salaries and expenses-----	375, 000	
National Water Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	
Total-----	259, 327, 907	266, 866, 900

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Reporting Hearings

For "Reporting hearings", \$145,000.

JOINT ITEMS

Joint Committee on Defense Production

For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on Defense Production", \$8,630.

Education of Pages

For an additional amount for "Education of pages", \$18,581.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

As provided by statute, proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$230,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,062,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$630,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$66,000.

As provided by statute, these supplemental appropriation requests for the Judiciary are submitted without change.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Further consideration is requested of the \$350,000 estimate for the Council of Economic Advisers, set forth in Senate Document No. 80 (page 3) of May 24, 1968. This request would provide for expenses of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

Payments to States and Puerto Rico

For an additional amount for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", for *payments for extension work under section 109 of the District of Columbia Public Education Act, as amended by the Act of June 20, 1968 (Public Law 90-354)*, \$150,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide \$144,000 for payment to the Federal City College and \$6,000 for the Federal Extension Service. The request would fund programs of training in home counseling, nutrition habits, youth development, and other programs to strengthen family units in the District of Columbia, as authorized by Public Law 90-354, approved June 20, 1968.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs", \$2,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide for the administration of the Wholesome Poultry Products Act, Public Law 90-492, approved August 18, 1968. The Act provides authority for the Department of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with State governments to provide technical and financial assistance to improve the quality of State inspection programs.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Food stamp program", \$90,000,000.

The proposed supplemental appropriation would provide for extending the program under recently enacted legislation. The funds will be used to expand the program and to correct deficiencies in the benefits available under the program.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Further consideration is requested of the \$600,000 estimate for the Commodity Exchange Authority, set forth in House Document No. 318 (page 3) of May 22, 1968. This proposed appropriation would provide for additional regulation of commodity markets assigned to the Authority by Public Law 90-258, approved February 19, 1968.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1968 (Public Law 90-484), \$300,000: Provided, That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity payments to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by the Federal Government for the use of the offending chemical.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide for indemnity payments to farmers whose milk is ordered to be removed from commercial markets for containing residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government. Payments will be limited to those cases where the chemicals were used in an approved manner.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 235 and 236 of the National Housing Act, and section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended by sections 101(a), 201(a), and 601, respectively, of the Act of August 1, 1968 (Public Law 90-448), \$1,325,000.

This request would provide for additional staff required to administer the new programs authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, approved August 1, 1968, which are assigned directly or through delegation to the Department of Agriculture. The funds would also cover the administrative expenses of the Department of Agriculture in carrying out its responsibility of providing the Department of Housing and Urban Development with technical assistance in the establishment of nonmetropolitan districts and comprehensive planning.

SELF-HELP HOUSING LAND DEVELOPMENT FUND

For direct loans pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(B) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490) and related advances, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation would provide for a revolving fund from which loans to public or private nonprofit organizations would be made for acquiring and developing land as building sites to be subdivided and sold to eligible applicants for mutual and self-help housing projects. This program was authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. The request would permit acquisition of approximately 840 building sites.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING

For grants pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation would provide funds to public or private nonprofit organizations to assist in financing the costs of developing and administering effective and comprehensive programs of technical and supervisory assistance. The amount requested will aid 2,500 low-income families in carrying out mutual or self-help housing efforts. This program was authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

HOUSING FOR RURAL TRAINEES

For financial assistance for housing for rural trainees, pursuant to section 522 of Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), \$4,500,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide housing and related facilities at training centers designed to improve the employment capability of rural trainees. The housing will be provided for the trainees and their families at those training centers where housing is not otherwise available. This program was authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition to the amount made available in the appropriation under this head in the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1969, for retirement pay of commissioned officers and payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan, \$147,000 shall be available in that appropriation for such expenses.

■ This proposed language will increase the amount available for retirement pay of commissioned officers and payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan by \$147,000. The proposed increase will cover a 3.9% rise in retirement pay under Public Law 90-207, approved December 16, 1967, and an unanticipated increase in the number of retirees.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", for liquidation of obligations incurred for payment of allowances for uniforms, textbooks and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to remain available until expended, \$210,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts for administrative and warehouse expenses in the appropriation for "Ship construction".

This proposed provision is needed for payment of allowances to cadets in State marine schools and is caused by unanticipated increases in enrollment.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$750,000.

The proposed supplemental will provide additional funds for the maintenance of mandatory controls on foreign direct investments. This program was established on January 1, 1968, by Executive Order 11387 as part of the Administration's efforts to reduce the balance of payments deficit. The workload is higher than anticipated and includes (a) review of mandatory reports, (b) answers to inquiries from businesses as to their obligations under the program, (c) action on requests for authorizations and exemptions, and (d) enforcement of the rules and regulations on foreign direct investment.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HEALTH SERVICES

Construction of Indian Health Facilities

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$4,238,000, to remain available until expended.

This supplemental appropriation would provide water and sewage facilities for new housing or in conjunction with improvements to existing housing under programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of the Interior.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

For carrying out the purposes of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, \$19,200,000.

This supplemental appropriation would provide funds to assist State and local agencies to plan, develop, and operate comprehensive programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. Authority for this program is provided by the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, Public Law 90-445, approved July 31, 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,250,000.

These proposed funds will provide for necessary administrative expenses of programs of renewal and housing assistance, in carrying out new functions authorized by Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968, including the Neighborhood Development Program within the Urban Renewal Program.

GRANTS FOR TENANT SERVICES

For contracts for grants and for grants to public housing agencies for tenant services, as authorized by section 204 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 503), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This fund will be used for grants to local housing authorities to enable them to upgrade their management activities to provide needed services to public housing tenants. Services will include counseling and referral activities related to education, job opportunities, housekeeping, money management, and child care. The program was authorized by Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968.

COLLEGE HOUSING

The total payments that may be required in any fiscal year by all contracts for annual grants with educational institutions entered into pursuant to section 401 of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended (82 Stat. 604), shall not exceed \$7,500,000.

This proposed language will permit initiation of a new program of annual interest reduction grants to colleges. This new program is

designed to reduce the cost of borrowing in the private market for constructing housing and related facilities for college students, faculty, student nurses, and interns. Authorization for this program is contained in Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968.

METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

PLANNED AREA-WIDE DEVELOPMENT

For grants to encourage planned area-wide development, as authorized by Title II of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended (82 Stat. 531), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This appropriation would provide supplementary grants to State and local agencies for up to 20 percent of the cost of certain federally-assisted projects within metropolitan or other multijurisdictional areas, when development throughout the area is being carried out in accordance with area-wide comprehensive planning requirements. Authority for this program is provided by Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$670,000.

These proposed additional funds are for administrative costs of carrying out new programs of metropolitan development, including supplemental grants for planned area-wide development and guarantees for financing new community land development contained in Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968.

MORTGAGE CREDIT

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary administrative expenses of programs of mortgage credit, not otherwise provided for, \$6,500,000.

This proposed appropriation is for the expenses of administering several new activities authorized in Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968, including homeownership counseling services, assistance to nonprofit sponsors of housing for low and moderate income families and regulation of the interstate sale of land.

Homeownership and Rental Housing Assistance

For homeownership assistance payments, authorized by section 235, and for interest reduction payments as authorized by section 236 of the National Housing Act, as amended (82 Stat. 477 and 498), \$11,500,000: Provided, That the total payments that may be required in any fiscal year by all contracts entered into under section 235 shall not exceed \$75,000,000 and by those entered into under section 236 shall not exceed \$75,000,000.

This proposal will provide for assistance payments under two new programs for housing for low and moderate income families authorized by Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968. It would permit payments for units completed and occupied during the fiscal year 1969. The proposed language would also limit the maximum payments for any fiscal year for homeownership and rental housing which may be required by contracts entered into under the two programs.

Low and Moderate Income Sponsor Fund

For the low and moderate income sponsor fund, authorized by section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 490), \$5,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for initial capital for a revolving fund from which interest-free planning loans would be made to nonprofit sponsors of housing for low and moderate income families. This fund is authorized in Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968.

**Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative Expenses,
Federal Housing Administration**

In addition to amounts made available under this head for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$5,350,000 shall be available for nonadministrative expenses.

This proposed limitation would provide for the costs of administering housing programs, authorized by Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968, including the homeownership and rental housing assistance programs.

FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS

FLOOD INSURANCE

For necessary administrative expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 572), \$1,500,000.

This proposal will provide for the necessary administrative costs of carrying out the new program of flood insurance authorized by Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968, including direct costs of activities carried out within the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the costs of studies and surveys carried out by other agencies.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under the provisions of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81), \$8,000,000.

This proposed appropriation would provide funds to carry out responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development by Title VIII of Public Law 90-284, approved April 11, 1968. These responsibilities include: (1) carrying out educational activities aimed at achieving voluntary compliance; (2) the investigation and conciliation of complaints; (3) making studies and issuing reports concerning the nature and extent of discriminatory housing practices; and, (4) assisting and cooperating with Federal, State, local and private agencies and organizations which carry on programs to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices.

SPECIAL INSTITUTION

NATIONAL HOMEOWNERSHIP FOUNDATION

For the National Homeownership Foundation, established by section 107 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 491), \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

The proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide a grant for the initial expenses of organizing the National Homeownership Foundation, which was created by Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968. Under the law, the Foundation is not a Federal agency or instrumentality and all functions, powers, and duties, including staffing, are vested in the Board of Directors.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 201. Subject to the limitations in this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized, with respect to any activity authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and made subject thereby to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available for such activity and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary to carry out the applicable provisions of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 during the current fiscal year.

This language provides authority for operations of a business enterprise character for functions authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and made subject to the Government Corporation Control Act. Covered by this authority are a new FHA insurance fund (the Special Risk Insurance Fund), and the new programs of guarantees for financing new community land development, national insurance development, and national flood insurance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Further consideration is requested of the \$10,752,000 estimate for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, set forth in House Document No. 318 (page 5) of May 22, 1968. The appropriation would provide for expanded Indian adult vocational training programs and scholarship aid for Indian college students.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For an additional amount for "Land and water conservation" to carry out the property acquisition provisions of the Act of October 2, 1968, Public Law 90-545 and the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 168), to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended, \$94,550,000, of which not to exceed \$85,000,000 shall be for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to Section 3(b)(1) of said Act of October 2, 1968.

For a repayable advance to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as authorized by Section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-7), \$92,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This language would provide: (1) not to exceed \$85,000,000 to liquidate the obligations incurred as a result of the legislative taking of right, title, and interest in certain real property within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park, California; (2) at least \$7,000,000 for acquisition of private real property in the park not affected by the legislative taking to begin immediately; and (3) \$2,550,000 for payment of deficiencies in judgment in land acquisition cases for Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$196,000.

Funds are requested to provide for management, forestry and fire control in the Redwood National Park authorized by Public Law 90——.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$94,000.

Funds are requested for maintenance of existing roads, trails and beaches in the Redwood National Park authorized by Public Law 90——.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Storage Project" for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental is needed to settle contracts on the Morrow Point Dam and Powerplant, Curecanti Unit, in Colorado. These contracts, which have been under negotiation for several years, have recently been agreed to and payment to the contractor should be made as soon as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$136,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will permit continuation of a computer project within the Customs Section of the Civil Division. The computer operation is expected to double annual case disposition within the Customs Court.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$300,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will enable the Civil Rights Division to meet its new responsibilities for enforcing the fair

housing and the civil rights-related criminal law provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, Public Law 90-284, approved April 11, 1968.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", *including assistance to State and local governments to improve their correctional systems, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1968 (Public Law 90-371)*, \$2,000,000.

This proposal will provide for a program of technical assistance to State and local governments to improve their correctional systems. The major features of the program, authorized by Public Law 90-371, approved July 1, 1968, are (1) assistance in manpower recruitment and training, (2) direct consultation on technical aspects of corrections, and (3) an information clearinghouse on technical matters and statistical data on offenders.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$2,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will cover the costs resulting from an increase in the anticipated number of days of confinement of Federal prisoners in non-Federal jails. Actual experience in 1968 and the first quarter of 1969 indicates that the number of days of confinement in 1969 will be 1,410,000, an increase of 410,000 over the estimate of 1,000,000 on which the appropriation was based.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

This proposal would finance initial costs of administering the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, Public Law 90-481, approved August 11, 1968. The funds will be used to develop regulations, to set interim standards (required within 90 days from the date of approval of the Act), and to establish compliance and other procedures required by the law.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Operations", \$4,200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide for the costs of implementing new classification and qualification standards, set by the Civil Service Commission, for the Air Traffic Controller occupation. Approximately 7,200 controllers will be affected by the new standards.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

Payment to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for payment of approved contractor claims relating to authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, involving the reconstruction of the Seward Dock facilities destroyed as a result of the Alaska earthquake, \$580,000, which may be made available to the Corps of Engineers for payment of such claims.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would complete repairs to Alaska Railroad facilities damaged in the Alaska earthquake of 1964.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$665,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Urban mass transportation grants".

This proposed language is for administrative expenses of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration. The appropriation will supplement funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and will be derived by transfer from the appropriation for Urban Mass Transportation grants.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,878,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet expenses for disbursing operations in conjunction with certain Veterans Administration activities.

EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS

For matching grants for the construction of educational facilities at Eisenhower College, as authorized by law, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide Federal assistance for constructing and repairing educational facilities and equipment at the Eisenhower College in Seneca Falls, New York. Legislation, passed by both Houses of the Congress, authorizes such Federal grants to match gifts and other voluntary donations made to this newly established college named in honor of the former President.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$1,575,000.

This proposed supplemental would provide for the additional manpower and expenses necessary to implement new firearms enforcement provisions pursuant to Title IV of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

Funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "General Services Administration; Construction, Public buildings projects", shall be available in the amount of \$6,000,000 for the construction of the substructure, Courthouse and Federal Office Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Provided, That, the foregoing amount shall be the maximum construction improvement cost which may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum.

This provision would make available previously appropriated funds for construction of the substructure of a new courthouse and Federal office building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Construction must be started on this project soon in order to avoid loss of the site which is to be donated by the city of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay", \$8,562,000, to remain available until expended and to be advanced upon request of the Commissioner to the general fund.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for financing of the rail rapid transit program and other public works requirements in the proposed District of Columbia supplemental appropriation for capital outlay listed below.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$367,000.

This proposed supplemental will permit rental of space for a second detoxification unit for the treatment of alcoholics and the initial establishment of five Neighborhood Service Centers to improve the delivery of municipal services by providing closer contact between local residents and the city government.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended, (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$27, 900.

This sum is for the payment of claims that have been settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Capital Outlay

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", \$11,250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That \$2,688,000 of this amount shall not be available for expenditure until July 1,*

1969: Provided further, That \$2,464,000 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will permit initial construction of community facilities for the Fort Lincoln Urban Renewal Project, better site locations for three school construction projects included in the 1969 District of Columbia appropriation for capital outlay and continuation of engineering, design and right-of-way acquisition for the metropolitan rail rapid transit system. A total of \$3,150,000, included for the rail rapid transit program, represents the initial portion of the District's one-third local share to match the \$43,772,000 provided by the "Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1969" (Public Law 90-425, approved July 26, 1968).

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated herein for the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including carrying out the functions of the Federal Trade Commission under Title I of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-321), \$400,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation would finance preparatory work necessary for implementation of the truth-in-lending provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968. Under this law, the Federal Trade Commission is responsible for enforcing the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board governing disclosure of credit charges for a variety of consumer transactions.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide for a study of institutional investors and the effect of their transactions on the securities markets as authorized by Public Law 90-438, approved July 29, 1968.

TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out Title X of the Act of December 27, 1967 (81 Stat. 742-743), establishing the Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia, \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will enable the Commission to undertake a study of the criminal laws and procedures of the District of Columbia. The Commission was created by Public Law 90-226, approved December 27, 1967.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CONSUMER FINANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Commission on Consumer Finance, established by Title IV of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, approved May 29, 1968 (Public Law 90-321), including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$375,000, to remain available until June 30, 1971.

This proposed appropriation is for the National Commission on Consumer Finance created by Title IV of the Consumer Credit Protection Act. The Commission is to study (1) the adequacy of existing arrangements to provide consumer credit at reasonable prices, (2) the adequacy of existing arrangements to protect the consumer from unfair practices and to permit the informed use of consumer credit, and (3) the desirability of Federal chartering of consumer finance companies or other regulatory measures. The Commission is to report its findings and recommendations to the President and to Congress by January 1, 1971.

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of September 26, 1968 (Public Law 90-515), including compensation of the Executive Director, level IV of the Executive Schedule, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation is to implement Public Law 90-515, approved September 26, 1968, which established the National Water Commission. The Commission will conduct a study of the critical water problems of the Nation and will seek solutions to these problems. The Commission will terminate within 5 years.

DETAILED SUMMARY OF CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army.....	459, 658. 25
Department of the Navy.....	154, 563. 54
Department of the Air Force.....	135, 589. 15
Treasury Department.....	145, 500. 00
Total damage claims.....	895, 310. 94

OTHER CLAIMS

Indian Claims Commission.....	31, 991, 367. 59
Department of State.....	9, 504. 00
Total, other claims.....	32, 000, 871. 59

JUDGMENTS

U.S. Court of Claims:	
Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army.....	445, 277. 48
Department of the Air Force.....	218, 000. 00
Department of the Interior.....	249, 000. 00
Department of State.....	353, 330. 00
Department of Transportation.....	125, 000. 00
U.S. district courts:	
Department of Agriculture.....	405, 109. 18
Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army.....	139, 113. 65
Department of the Air Force.....	247, 682. 59
Veterans Administration.....	160, 000. 00
Total judgments.....	2, 342, 512. 90
Grand total.....	35, 238, 695. 43

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered —, Ninetieth Congress, \$35,238,696, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

DAMAGE CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20310, May 28, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: The Department of the Army has considered and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described concerning personal injury and property damage caused by personnel of the Illinois Army National Guard while engaged in training or duty pursuant to provisions of title 32, United States Code, section 503. Settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 32, United States Code, section 715, which provides for the settlement of claims for personal injury and property damage caused under the conditions described above.

A brief statement of the nature of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

The incident giving rise to the claim occurred on July 20, 1963, on a public highway near Tomah, Wis., when the driver of an Army National Guard vehicle lost control of his vehicle causing it to move across the center line of the road and colliding head-on with the claimant's oncoming vehicle. The driver of the Government vehicle was negligent and his negligence was the sole proximate cause of the resulting accident and injuries to the claimant and his property.

The claimant, Mr. Harold L. J. Aga, his workmen's compensation insurer and his automobile insurer filed claims against the United States. The claimant has since paid both insurers and has obtained releases from them in favor of the United States Government. Thus, only the claim of Mr. Harold L. J. Aga for personal injury and property damage resulting from the accident remains to be considered. This claim is in the amount of \$96,071.85, the sum of the claims originally presented by the claimant and his insurers.

The claimant has accepted \$25,000 from the commercial insurer of the Army National Guard driver, the United Services Automobile Association.

This was the full amount of their policy and was accepted by the claimant with the express understanding that such acceptance would have no effect upon the ultimate disposition of Mr. Aga's claim against the Government except for the fact that such award would be deducted from any proposed administrative award prior to its consideration by the Secretary of the Army and the Congress.

It has been determined that the claim is meritorious in the amount of \$63,957.95 and, subtracting the amount paid by the United Services Automobile Association, \$25,000, is properly payable in the amount of \$38,957.95. A partial payment of \$5,000 as authorized by the statute, has been made to the claimant. The balance of \$33,957.95 due to the claimant has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Mr. Aga is represented by L. D. Downing, Esq., O'Brien, Ehrick, Wolf and Deaner, attorneys and counsellors at law, 611 Olmsted County Bank Building, Rochester, Minn. 55901, and the draft, made payable to Mr. Aga, should be sent to his attorney.

Amount claimed, \$96,071.85; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$33,957.95.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD L. WEST,
Colonel, GS Executive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20310, July 23, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns property damage resulting from activities of the United States Army. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the nature of the claim, and the amount reported follows:

A claim for \$10,020 has been filed by Robert M. Smith and W. T. Griffin, t/a Chestnut Manor Turkey Ranch, for property damage incurred by them. The incident giving rise to the claim occurred during the period of October and November 1964 in the vicinity of Wadesboro, North Carolina. The United States Army was executing maneuver exercises. During the course of the maneuver, aircraft operated in the vicinity of the claimants' turkey farm on numerous occasions causing the birds to become frightened, resulting in excess mortality and loss of hatching egg production.

It has been determined that the claim is meritorious in the amount of \$5,520. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by statute, has been made. The balance of \$520 has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment. The check should be issued to Robert M. Smith and W. T. Griffin, jointly, and sent in care of Koy E. Dawkins, attorney at law, 108-A West Jefferson Street, Post Office Box 399, Monroe, North Carolina 28110.

Amount claimed, \$10,020; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$520.00.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. HAYWARD,
Colonel, GS Executive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 14, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns property damage. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733. The Act provides for settlement of claims for damage to property caused by the activities of a member of the United States Army while engaged in a noncombat activity.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the nature of the claim, and the amount reported follows:

Anschutz Land and Livestock Co., Inc., Denver, Colorado, represented by Ray, Quinney, and Nebeker, attorneys at law, suite 400, Deseret Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111, has filed a claim for \$431,951.68 for loss of sheep. The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred as follows:

On March 14, 1968, at the claimant's ranch at White Rock in Skull Valley close to the eastern border of Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, the claimant's sheep began dying. The deaths followed a test on March 13, 1968, of a persistent nerve agent sprayed from a high-performance aircraft at Dugway Proving Ground approximately 27 miles from the place where the sheep were located. Based on numerous tests conducted by various Governmental agencies it can be concluded that chemical compound in the snow, water, and grass and in the blood, liver and stomach contents of the dead sheep was related to nerve agent samples provided by Dugway Proving Ground. While there is an extremely wide variety of possibilities as to what caused the death, these have been explored and eliminated. There is no current evidence that the cause of death is to be found among poisonous plants, pesticides, or bacterial or viral infections. A total of 6,249 sheep were affected of which 4,372 died. The remaining 1,877 sheep are still affected to a degree. Whether they will recover cannot be established positively until an undetermined future date.

It has been determined that the claim is payable in the amount of \$376,685. The claimant has agreed to accept this amount as outlined in the attached settlement agreement. A partial payment of \$5,000 as authorized by the Act has been made to the claimant. The balance of \$371,685 due the claimant has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation of payment.

The claimant and his attorneys have been in contact with various members of the Utah delegation and they have requested that this amount be submitted to Congress during its current session as an effort will be made to get Congress to appropriate the money during this session. The reason for the request is based on the urgent need for the claimant to receive the money as soon as possible in order for him to continue his business operation. In order to preclude or minimize additional claims with respect to loss of business, it is believed to be in the best interest of the United States to cooperate with the claimant in his efforts to have the appropriation enacted during the current session of Congress.

The amount claimed, \$431,951.68; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$371,685.

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE M. BECKER,
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20310, August 19, 1968.

Hon. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claims hereinafter described, which concern personal injuries resulting from activities of a member of the Army National Guard of Texas. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 32, United States Code, section 715. The Act provides, in part, for settlement of claims for personal injury caused by a member of the Army National Guard acting within the scope of his employment while engaged in training or duty under title 32, United States Code, section 503.

A brief statement of the amounts claimed, the nature of the claims, and the amounts reported follows:

Mr. Arlis D. Beck filed a claim for \$50,000 for personal injuries suffered by him. The incident which caused his claim occurred on June 13, 1966, near Wichita Falls, Texas. The driver of an Army National Guard vehicle attempted to change lanes on a three-lane highway without first ascertaining the clearance and safety of such a maneuver. As a result, Mr. Beck's vehicle was forced onto the raised median strip when he swerved to avoid colliding with the National Guard vehicle. It has been determined that \$40,000 is due Mr. Beck as compensation for damages. Mr. Beck has agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim. A partial payment of \$5,000 as authorized by the Act, has been made to Mr. Beck.

The Travelers Insurance Company filed a claim for \$5,495.30. This amount represents rights obtained through subrogation for payment under Texas Workmen's Compensation laws. The insurer has agreed to accept \$5,495.30 in full satisfaction of its claim.

The balance of \$40,495.30 due to Mr. Beck and The Travelers Insurance Company has been determined to be reportable to Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for payment. Checks should be made out as follows: To Arlis D. Beck, for \$35,000, sent c/o Joe E. Shaddock, attorney at law, 312 City National Building, Wichita Falls, Texas 76301; and to The Travelers Insurance Company, for \$5,495.30, sent c/o Larry Robinson, attorney at law, P.O. Box 5147, Wichita Falls, Texas 76307.

The total amount claimed, \$55,495.30; the amount paid, \$5,000; the total amount reported, \$40,495.30.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. WROTH,
Lt. Colonel, GS Assistant Executive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 4, 1968.

Hon. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount exceeding \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described, which concerns personal injury and death. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for

the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of a military department acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of that department.

A brief statement of the nature of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

The claim of Specialist 5 Joseph C. Mobley, as surviving spouse and as administrator of the estate of Vera F. Mobley, in the amount of \$10,000, is for personal injury suffered by Mrs. Mobley and for her death. The decedent suffered pain and died as the result of improper diagnosis and treatment by U.S. Army medical personnel at the U.S. Army Hospital, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, on April 8, 1966.

The claimant is represented by Mr. Robert B. Walls, Jr., attorney, 712 Bank of Delaware Building, Wilmington, Delaware 19801.

The claim was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$10,000 is due the claimant, and he has agreed to accept that amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim.

A partial payment in the amount of \$5,000 has been made to the claimant. The balance of \$5,000 due the claimant has been determined to be reportable to Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for payment. Amount claimed, \$10,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$5,000.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. HAYWARD,
Colonel, GS Executive, OASA(FM).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20310, September 13, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns personal injuries and property damage resulting from activities of the Tennessee Army National Guard personnel engaged in training or duty pursuant to the provisions of title 32, United States Code, section 502. Settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 32, United States Code, section 715.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the nature of the claim, and the amount reported follows:

The claim for \$76,695 has been filed by Ernest E. McInturff for personal injuries and property damage incurred by him.

The incident giving rise to the claim occurred on August 7, 1966, on U.S. Highway 11-E, approximately 5 miles east of Greenville, Tennessee, when, due to a negligent act of the driver, a Government vehicle veered across the center line into the path of the claimant's automobile.

It has been determined that the claim is meritorious in the amount of \$10,000. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by statute, has been made. The balance of \$5,000 has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment. The check should be issued to Ernest E. McInturff and sent in care of Thomas E. Mitchell, attorney at law, 2224 North Roan Street, Johnson City, Tennessee 37601.

Amount claimed, \$76,695; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$5,000.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. HAYWARD,
Colonel, GS Executive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., 20310, September 27, 1968.

Hon. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ZWICK: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described, which concerns personal injuries sustained from activities of the Maryland Army National Guard personnel on duty under the provisions of the National Guard Claims Act, title 32, United States Code, section 715, as implemented by Army Regulation 27-24.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the nature of the claim, and the amount reported follows:

On August 16, 1967, at approximately 1645 hours, a member of the Maryland Army National Guard, on duty under the provisions of title 32, United States Code, section 503, was operating a Government truck within the scope of his employment and was part of a convoy which had been proceeding in a southerly direction on U.S. Route 1 near Petersburg, Virginia. At the time of the accident the convoy was turning around, having missed a turn on Route 1. The National Guard driver attempted to make a U-turn from the right-hand shoulder of the road. In so doing, he moved into the path of the claimant's vehicle, completely blocking its lane of travel. The right front of the claimant's vehicle hit the left front of the Government truck causing serious personal injuries to the claimant, the driver and a passenger in the claimant's vehicle.

The claimant is represented by Arthur M. Baugh, attorney, 1804 Staples Mill Road, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

Mrs. Shelby F. Davis submitted a claim for \$75,000 for personal injuries sustained as a result of the incident. Mrs. Davis sustained a severe whiplash injury in the upper back and neck; two fractured teeth; lacerations to her right shoulder and chin, leaving scars; and other contusions and lacerations of a less serious nature. She was hospitalized from August 16 through August 19, 1967, and from September 8 through September 15, 1967. Pain resulting from her whiplash injury has continued to the present and it is likely she will continue to experience episodes of spasms of the head and neck muscles for a period of some months to a year.

It has been determined that the claim is meritorious in an amount of \$8,000. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the statute, has been made. The balance of \$3,000 has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$75,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$3,000.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. HAYWARD,
Colonel, GS Executive.

Department of the Navy

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20350, June 20, 1968.

Hon. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

MY DEAR MR. ZWICK: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting

within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on September 11, 1967, and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

McMillan Nursery, 3445 Fourth Avenue, Yuma, Ariz. On September 11, 1967, a Marine Corps aircraft, while being operated by a qualified naval aviator, crashed at Yuma, Ariz., causing damage to the property of McMillan Nursery, a partnership; the property damage is considered incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy; the claimant submitted a proper and timely claim in the amount of \$83,275; the claimant subsequently agreed to accept \$49,491.79 as full satisfaction of the claim; this amount is considered proper and payment in the amount of \$5,000 has already been effected administratively by the Department of the Navy.

Amount claimed, \$83,275; amount reported, \$44,491.79.

Sincerely,

R. S. DRIVER,

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs).

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C. 20350, July 5, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

MY DEAR MR. ZWICK: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1966 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which he has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

J. Edward Gallant, 205 North Mallory Street, Hampton, Va., c/o Eugene M. Jordan, Esquire, Cofer and Jordan, attorneys and counselors at law, 1 Mellen Street, Hampton, Va. On June 20, 1966, two United States Marine Corps aircraft

while being operated by qualified naval aviators, collided in mid-air, one crashing at Buckroe Beach, Hampton, Va., causing damage to the property of Mr. J. Edward Gallant. The property damage is considered incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy. The claimant submitted a proper and timely claim in the amount of \$6,724.17. This amount has been determined to be proper and payment in the amount of \$5,000 has already been effected administratively to the claimant by the Department of the Navy.

Amount claimed, \$6,724.17; amount reported, \$1,724.17.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BAIRD,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20350, July 15, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

MY DEAR MR. ZWICK: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1967 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

James H. and Jeanne E. Sunderland for themselves and as natural guardians for their minor child, Sandra Sunderland, c/o Mr. Edward T. Conroy, Maryland National Bank Building, Upper Marlborough, Md. On September 8, 1967, a United States Navy aircraft, while being operated by a qualified naval aviator, crashed near Forestville, Md., causing damage and personal injury to claimants. The property damage and personal injuries are considered incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy. Claimants submitted a proper and timely claim in the amount of \$39,436.33 and subsequently agreed to accept \$27,000 in full satisfaction of their claim. This amount has been determined to be proper and payment of \$5,000 has already been effected administratively to the claimant by the Department of the Navy.

Amount claimed, \$39,436.33; amount reported, \$22,000.

Sincerely,

R. S. DRIVER,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20350, July 15, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

MY DEAR MR. ZWICK: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy; this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on November 17, 1967, and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due claimant which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

The 3-D Cattle Company, Inc., Post Office Box 886, Seeley, Calif., and the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Inc., Post Office Box 3395, San Francisco, Calif. On November 17, 1967, a Navy aircraft, while being operated by a qualified naval aviator, crashed near Seeley, Calif., causing damage to the property of the 3-D Cattle Company, Inc.; the property damaged is considered incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy; that the 3-D Cattle Company, Inc. and the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Inc., as subrogee, submitted a proper and timely claim in the amount of \$37,528.15; the claimant subsequently agreed to accept \$33,400 as full satisfaction of the claim; this amount is considered proper and payment in the amount of \$5,000 has already been effected administratively by the Department of the Navy.

Amount claimed, \$37,528.15; amount reported, \$28,400.

Sincerely,

R. S. DRIVER,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20350, July 16, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

MY DEAR MR. ZWICK: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1967 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant which she has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Mrs. Gladys L. Lauderbach, c/o Willard R. Pool, attorney at law, 12550 Brookhurst, Garden Grove, Calif. On January 22, 1967, two United States Marine Corps aircraft while being operated by qualified naval aviators collided and fell into Rossmoor Leisure World, Laguna Hills, Calif. Property belonging to the claimant was damaged and she suffered personal injuries. The damage and injuries are considered incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy. The claimant submitted a proper and timely claim in the amount of \$133,176.97 and subsequently agreed to accept \$60,000 in full satisfaction of her claim. This amount has been determined to be proper and payment of \$5,000 has already been effected administratively to the claimant by the Department of the Navy. Amount claimed \$133,176.97; amount reported, \$55,000.

Sincerely,

R. S. DRIVER,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20350, July 19, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

MY DEAR MR. ZWICK: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1967 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant which he has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Leon Lauderbach, executor of the estate of Leon W. Lauderbach c/o Willard R. Pool, attorney at law, 12550 Brookhurst, Garden Grove, California. On January 22, 1967, two United States Marine Corps aircraft while being operated by qualified naval aviators collided and fell into Rossmoor Leisure World, Laguna Hills, California. Property belonging to the claimant was damaged. The damage

is considered incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy. The claimant submitted a proper and timely claim in the amount of \$6,806.26 and subsequently agreed to accept \$5,128.11 in full satisfaction of his claim. This amount has been determined to be proper and payment of \$5,000 has already been effected administratively to the claimant by the Department of the Navy.

Amount claimed, \$6,806.26; amount reported, \$128.11.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BAIRD,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20350, August 27, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

MY DEAR MR. ZWICK: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1967 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Albert B. and Elizabeth G. Harvey, Aston Mills Road, Box 97, Chester Heights, Pennsylvania, c/o McLaughlin, Keeler and McGovern, attorneys at law, Penn Club Building, 10 East Fifth Street, Chester, Pennsylvania 19013. On June 25, 1967, a United States Naval aircraft, while being operated by a qualified naval aviator, crashed at Chester, Pennsylvania, causing damage to the property of Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Harvey. The property damage is considered incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy. The claimants submitted a claim in the amount of \$7,600. This amount is considered proper and \$5,000 has already been paid administratively by the Secretary of the Navy.

Amount claimed, \$7,600; amount reported, \$2,600.

Sincerely,

PAUL R. IGNATIUS,
Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20350, September 17, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

MY DEAR MR. ZWICK: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1967 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Leonard Hanson and the State Bank of Escanaba, Post Office Box 595, Marquette, Michigan. On July 1, 1967, a United States Marine Corps aircraft, while being operated by a qualified naval aviator, crashed at K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, causing damage to the property of claimants. The damage is considered incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy. The claimants submitted a proper and timely claim in the amount of \$15,466 and subsequently agreed to accept \$5,219.47 as full satisfaction of their claim. The amount is considered proper and \$5,000 has already been paid administratively by the Secretary of the Navy.

Amount claimed, \$15,446; amount reported, \$219.47.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BAIRD,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

Department of the Air Force

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 28, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of the Air Force has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter described resulting from the crash of a United States Air Force aircraft on an authorized training mission.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 8, 1967. A timely claim was presented in writing by the Southern California Edison Company, 100 Long Beach Boulevard, P.O. Box 410, Long Beach, Calif. 90801. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of \$5,731.12, and the claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim. Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On August 8, 1967, at approximately 1100 hours, a T-33 aircraft on an authorized mission of the 6592d Support Group, Los Angeles Air Force Station, struck a power line in a mountain pass about 8½ miles from Palmdale, Calif., severing one and damaging another. A fire started on the land, which is privately owned, and some telephone lines and poles belonging to Los Angeles County were also damaged. Separate claims have been filed by both of the above. This claim is for that portion of damage to the high voltage power lines caused when the pilot flew under some of the lines and was turning right when the right wing tip of the aircraft hit the two overhead conductors. The tip tank broke loose and started a brush fire on the ground below. The damage is considered to have accrued incident to noncombat activities of the Air Force.

Total amount claimed, \$5,731.12; amount awarded, \$5,731.12; amount reported, \$5,731.12.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 28, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of the Air Force has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter described resulting from the crash of a United States Air Force aircraft on an authorized training mission.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on March 30, 1966. A timely claim was presented in writing by the Federal Insurance Company, 90 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038. This insurer is the subrogee of John W. and Margaret M. Renton, and the claim is for insured damage to the residence and personal property, including a 1959 Plymouth automobile, of the insured which the insurer was obligated to pay under a contract of insurance. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of \$25,455 and the claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim. Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of

section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On March 30, 1966, at approximately 0957 hours, an Air Force F-106 aircraft of the 539th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., while on an authorized mission sustained fuel starvation. The pilot abandoned the aircraft and it crashed near Woodland Road, Ringwood, N.J. The aircraft disintegrated upon impact with the Renton's home demolishing the structure, destroying the contents, and damaging the car. The amount claimed is for the loss of the insured building, its contents, and damage to the car. The damage is considered to have accrued incident to noncombat activities of the Air Force.

Amount claimed, \$26,408; amount awarded, \$25,455; amount reported, \$25,455.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 12, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter described resulting from the crash of a United States Air Force aircraft on an authorized training flight.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on January 12, 1967. A timely claim was presented in writing by the claimants, Tom M. and Ruth Wilder Hudgins, 1400 W. Washington Street, Sherman, Tex. 75090. This claim is for personal and real property destroyed in the crash. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of \$5,590.13 and the claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount due in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim. Under the authority of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, \$5,000 of the approved award has been administratively paid. Accordingly, the balance of the award found due in the amount of \$590.13 is hereby certified to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On January 13, 1967, an Air Force TF-102 aircraft on an authorized training mission from Perrin Air Force Base, Tex. crashed and burned in pasture land resulting in fire damage to an area about 250 acres, including one house being used as a barn, fences and farm implements. The damage includes two parcels,

one owned in fee simple by the claimants, and the other owned jointly by the claimants and The Merchants and Planters National Bank of Sherman, Tex. The bank has submitted a separate claim for its portion of the losses. The damage is considered to have accrued incident to noncombat activities of the Air Force.

Amount claimed, \$8,475.75; amount awarded, \$5,590.13; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$590.13.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. 20330, June 17, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of the Air Force has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for loss of mink kits and death of female breeders during the whelping period as hereinafter described due to noise and sonic booms from United States Air Force supersonic aircraft on authorized training flights.

The incidents which gave rise to the claim occurred during the period from April 29 through May 16, 1967. A timely claim was presented in writing by Sigurd A. and Hilda K. Lebeck, the owners and operators of a mink ranch with approximately 1,100 female breeders, which was located about 3 miles from Astoria, Oreg., in Clatsop County. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of \$31,203 and the claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim. Under the authority of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, \$5,000 of the approved award has been administratively paid. Accordingly, the balance of the award found due in the amount of \$26,203 is hereby certified to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

During the above specified period, Air Force and Oregon Air National Guard supersonic aircraft were flown on authorized intercept and high altitude reconnaissance training flights in the vicinity of the claimants' mink farm. The sudden and unexpected sonic booms and noise from low level subsonic flights caused the female mink breeders to become excited, to run back and forth in their pens, and to pack their kits or to neglect them. Such activity resulted in kit losses far in excess of normal mortality experienced by the claimants and veterinarians attributed these losses to abortion, abandonment, and reabsorption. The death of some adult female mink breeders was also found to be caused by this aircraft activity. The loss of 3,475 mink kits and 38 female breeders is considered to have accrued incident to noncombat activities of the Air Force.

Amount claimed, \$62,181; amount awarded, \$31,203; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$26,203.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 18, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of the Air Force has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter described resulting from the crash of a United States Air Force aircraft on an authorized training flight.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on November 14, 1967. A timely claim was presented in writing by the Okaloosa County Airport and Industrial Authority, P.O. Box 848, Fort Walton Beach, Fla. 32548. This claim is for damage to the runway at Bob Sikes Airport, Crestview, Fla. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of \$7,927.18 and the claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim. Accordingly, the amount found due in the sum of \$7,927.18 is hereby certified to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On November 14, 1967, an Air Force C-123 aircraft on an authorized training mission was making a practice assault landing at Bob Sikes Airport, Crestview, Fla. The nose of the craft began dropping at about 80 knots. At 100 feet altitude, the nose failed to come up and the aircraft crashed on the runway, causing damage in the form of deep grooves and ridges in the asphalt surface. It skidded along the runway approximately 650 feet and dumped gasoline and oil onto the runway which penetrated the asphalt surface to a depth of at least 3 inches. The aircraft came to rest at the end of the runway and was subsequently completely demolished by the fire. The damage is considered to have accrued incident to the noncombat activities of the Air Force.

Amount claimed, \$7,927.18; amount awarded, \$7,927.18; amount reported, \$7,927.18.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 8, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 715 of title 32, United States Code, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 claim for property damage resulting from the crash of an F-100C

aircraft of the 177th Tactical Fighter Group, New Jersey Air National Guard, on an authorized training mission.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on November 23, 1966. A timely claim was presented by the City of Egg Harbor, N.J., and the Board of Trustees, Egg Harbor City Cemetery Association, 134 Philadelphia Avenue, Egg Harbor, N.J. 08215, on behalf of themselves, jointly and severally, and on behalf of all known and unknown owners of cemetery plots located within the boundaries of the cemetery. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of \$17,119.53 and claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim, and hold harmless the United States from any and all claims arising from this incident from any plot owners assigns, heirs or next of kin. Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of section 715 of title 32, United States Code, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On November 23, 1966, an F-100C aircraft of the New Jersey Air National Guard, Atlantic City, N.J., was preparing for a landing at a nearby airfield when it sustained a malfunction. The pilot ejected from the plane and the craft exploded and plummeted into Egg Harbor Cemetery, creating a 20 foot crater, disinterring bodies, damaging grave markers and monuments involving more than 50 plots, and setting fire in a wooded area close to the cemetery. The damage is said to have accrued incident to noncombat activities of the Air Force.

Amount claimed, \$20,496.53; amount awarded, \$17,119.53; amount reported, \$17,119.53.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 10, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2734 of title 10, United States Code, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$15,000, a claim for death as hereinafter described resulting from an automobile accident.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on May 14, 1966. A timely claim was presented by Keiko Nishimura, a Japanese national, whose address is: Kotobukiso Apartment House, 1-8-16, Showa-machi, Akishima-shi, Tokyo, Japan. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of approximately \$23,042.82, computed at the rate of 360 yen to \$1.00. It is certified to Congress as a legal claim for payment from appropriations made by Congress therefor. The claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due on the claim in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount awarded follows:

On May 14, 1966, after an evening of drinking, a Private from the 549th Quartermaster Company, U.S. Army Depot, Japan, and a friend illegally appropriated a friend's car and drove north on Route 16 in Hashimoto Town. Simultaneously, a truck with two passengers and driver, followed by a car with four passengers and its driver, the claimant's husband, were driving south on the same road. On approaching a curve, the Private allowed his car to drift into the opposite lane. The truck driver swerved and avoided a collision, but the Private and his companion struck the car behind it head-on. Two of the five passengers in the Japanese car were killed, including the claimant's husband, Hideo Nishimura. Both cars were demolished, the truck substantially damaged and a wooden fence destroyed. The approved award is for medical treatment, loss of future income, funeral expenses, loss of companionship, and property damage.

Amount claimed, \$36,656.84; amount awarded, \$23,042.82, amount reported, \$23,042.82.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 10, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2734 of title 10, United States Code, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$15,000, a claim for death as hereinafter described resulting from an automobile accident.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on May 14, 1966, in Hashimoto Town, Japan. A timely claim was presented by Yoshiko Takada, a Japanese national, whose address is 90-1, 3-chome, Kusagaehon-cho, Fukuoka, Japan, c/o Gytoku, Mitsuo. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of approximately \$26,463.13, computed at the rate of 360 yen to \$1.00. It is certified to Congress as a legal claim for payment from appropriations made by Congress therefor. The claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due on the claim in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed, follows:

On May 14, 1966, after an evening of drinking, a Private from the 549th Quartermaster Company, U.S. Army Depot, Japan, and a friend illegally appropriated a friend's car and were driving north on Route 16 in Hashimoto Town. At the same time, a truck and a car were coming south on the same road. On approaching a curve, the Army Private let the car drift right over the center line. He avoided a collision with the truck but struck the car behind it head-on. Two of the five passengers were killed, including the claimant's husband, Wazo Takada. Both cars were demolished, the driver and all passengers were injured, the truck substantially damaged, and a wooden fence belonging to another

national was also damaged. The total amount approved is for medical treatment, lost future income, funeral expenses, pain and suffering, loss of companionship, and property damage.

Amount claimed, \$41,986.15; amount awarded, \$26,463.13; amount reported, \$26,463.13.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 12, 1968.

Hon. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 715 of title 32, United States Code, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for property damage caused by a member of the Maryland Air National Guard acting within the scope of his employment while engaged in training under section 502 of title 32, United States Code.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on May 11, 1966. A timely claim was presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by Mr. John B. Prizer, Vice President and General Counsel, 315 Pennsylvania Station, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of \$7,067.13 and the claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim. Under the authority of section 715 of title 32, United States Code, \$5,000 of the approved award has been administratively paid. Accordingly, the balance of the award found due in the amount of \$2,067.13 is hereby certified to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of section 715 of title 32, United States Code, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

At approximately 1800 hours on May 11, 1966, four Maryland Air National Guard F-86 jet aircraft were engaged in an authorized tow target training mission in the vicinity of Cape Henlopen, Delaware, when the aircraft towing the target sustained a malfunction in the towing cable reel so that about 6 feet of the cable remained unreel after the target broke loose and fell into the Atlantic Ocean. This pilot then returned to his base at Martin Airport, Middle River, Maryland. As he made a final approach to the runway the tower advised that sparks were visible from power lines over which he was flying. It was determined that the unreel steel cable made contact with high voltage transmission lines, which in turn caused a power surge to Pennsylvania Railroad equipment located at the PEPCO's Benning Road Substation, exploding two lightning arrestors, damaging electric lines and disrupting train service in the area for several hours. Claim was made for repair and replacement costs only.

Amount claimed, \$7,067.13; amount awarded \$7,067.13; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported \$2,067.13.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 23, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of the Air Force has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for loss of mink kits and breeders during the whelping period as hereinafter described due to the noise of sonic booms from United States Air Force supersonic aircraft on authorized training flights.

The incidents which gave rise to the claim occurred during the period from April 26 through May 22, 1967. A timely claim was presented in writing by Ugo and Ellen Sue Trabucco, owners and operators of the Pacific Fur Farm, Route 1, Box 867, Astoria, Oregon 97103. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of \$5,167 and the claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim. Under the authority of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, \$5,000 of the approved award has been administratively paid. Accordingly, the balance of the award found due in the amount of \$167 is hereby certified to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

During the above specified period, Air Force supersonic aircraft were flown on authorized intercept and high altitude reconnaissance training flights in the vicinity of the claimants' mink farm, located about 4 miles southeast of Astoria, Oregon, in Clatsop County. The sudden and unexpected sonic booms and noise from the low level subsonic flights caused the female mink breeders to become excited and consume their kits. The loss of 477 mink kits is considered to have accrued incident to noncombat activities of the Air Force.

Amount claimed, \$17,726.98; amount awarded, \$5,167; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$167.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 23, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of the Air Force has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for personal injury and property damage as hereinafter described resulting from the crash of a United States Air Force aircraft on an authorized routine maintenance check flight.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on October 3, 1967. A timely claim was presented in writing by the claimants, James H. and Norma Jean LaBrec, 759 Fowler Street, Raymond, Washington 98577. The claim was determined to be meritorious in the amount of \$5,823.11. Claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Claimants were paid \$1,000 as an emergency payment under the provisions of section 2736 of title 10, United States Code, and \$4,000 as an administrative partial payment under the authority of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code. Accordingly, the balance of the award found due in the amount of \$823.11 is hereby certified to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

At 1130 hours on October 3, 1967, an Air Force F-106 aircraft, on an authorized routine maintenance check flight, crashed and exploded on claimants' property. The resulting fire engulfed their residence destroying most of their personal property. Mrs. LaBrec was hit on the left foot by a flying projectile and suffered from shock. The claim for uninsured personal property and personal injury is considered to have accrued incident to noncombat activities of the Air Force.

Amount claimed, \$9,177.60; amount awarded, \$5,823.11; emergency payment, \$1,000; administrative partial payment, \$4,000; amount reported, \$823.11.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. BENSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL SERVICE,
Washington, D.C. 20220, September 26, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: Under regulations issued in accord with the Federal Tort Claims Act, as amended by Public Law 89-506 (80 Stat. 306), and pursuant to 28 CFR 14.11, a claim in the amount of \$145,500 as illustrated in the following schedule D has been presented to this Department for payment. It is requested that this amount be established in an appropriation under the Treasury Department.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST C. BETTS, Jr.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration.

SCHEDULE D.—Compromise settlements over \$100,000 under the Federal Tort Claims Act—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts

Agency claim No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of settlement	Presented to Treasury
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
JAGD 67-1234	Maxine V. Davis and Christensen, Paulson and Taylor	\$145,500	May 27, 1968	May 28, 1968

OTHER CLAIMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL SERVICE,
Washington, D.C. 20220, September 26, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: Awards have been rendered by the Indian Claims Commission aggregating \$31,991,367.59 as illustrated in the following schedule A-1, and the awards have been presented to this Department for payment. It is requested that this amount be established in an appropriation under the Treasury Department.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST C. BETTS, Jr.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration.

SCHEDULE A-1.—Awards rendered by the Indian Claims Commission against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
219	Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Sac and Fox Tribe of Indians Oklahoma, and Kenneth Youngbear, Charles Davenport, Harry Lincoln, Albert Davenport, Edward Davenport, Percy Bear, Columbus Keahna, Edward Mack, Pauline Lewis, William Newashe, and Amos Black, appearing as the representatives of and on the relation of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, and as representatives of and on behalf of all the members thereof, and appearing as the representatives of and on the relation of the Confederated or United Tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, and as representatives and on behalf of all of the members thereof, Petitioners, for and on behalf of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.	\$809,408.54	Sept. 29, 1967	June 27, 1968	Compensation for reservation lands sold by the U.S. Government.
90 and 122	The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Arizona.	2,950,000.00	June 18, 1968	-----do-----	Additional compensation for land.
87	The Northern Paiute Nation and the Bands thereof, Ex Rel. Walter Voorhees, Avery Winnemucca, Mark Jones, Frank Jolin, Andrew Dick, Dewey Sampson, Hastings Pancho, Willie Steve, Frank Kalser, Albert Aleck, Harry Sampson, Ann Dowington, Ross Hardin, Ocho Winnemucca, the Walker River Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; the Pyramid Lake Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Paiute Shoshone Tribes of the Fallon Reservation; the Fort McDernitt Paiute Shoshone Tribe, Petitioners, for and on behalf of the Monos or Paiutes of Owens Valley.	935,000.00	Nov. 4, 1965	July 11, 1968	Additional compensation for land
40-K	The Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians.	15,790,000.00	-----do-----	-----do-----	Do.
(Heretofore		932,620.01	Mar. 27, 1968	July 15, 1968	Compromise of offsets relative to land.
Consolidated with					
146, 15-M					
and 29-K)					
279-A	The Blackfeet and Gros Ventre Tribes	8,679,814.92	Aug. 23, 1968	Aug. 23, 1968	Do.
279-A	Sioux Tribe of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	1,161,354.41	-----do-----	-----do-----	Do.
92	The Upper Skagit Tribe of Indians	335,471.42	Sept. 23, 1968	Sept. 23, 1968	Compromise settlement relative to disposition of land claim.
93	The Snoqualmie Tribe of Indians on its own behalf and on behalf of the Skykomish Tribe of Indians.	257,698.29	-----do-----	-----do-----	Do.
	Total	31,991,367.59			

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C. 20220, September 26, 1968.

Hon. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: The Secretary of State has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that a fine was paid to a foreign government by the owner of a vessel under circumstances set forth in Public Law 83-680, approved August 27, 1954.

This act provides that in any case where a vessel of the United States is seized by a foreign country under certain conditions, and a fine must be paid in order to secure the prompt release of the vessel and crew, the owners of the vessel shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of the fine actually paid as certified to him by the Secretary of State.

Based on the certification by the Secretary of State, I certify that the amount due the claimant, as set forth below, is a legal claim and recommend it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for payment.

Name of vessel	Government	Claimant	Amount	Date certified to Treasury
M/V <i>Ranger</i>	Ecuador.....	Harbor Boat & Yacht, Inc.....	\$9,504	Sept. 23, 1968

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST C. BETTS, Jr.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration.

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL SERVICE,
Washington, D.C. 20220, September 27, 1968.

Hon. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C. 20503

DEAR MR. ZWICK: Judgments over \$100,000, which have been rendered by the United States Court of Claims and the United States district courts, have been presented to this Department for payment as follows:

U.S. Court of Claims:	
Payable from the general fund (Schedule B)	\$1,390,607.48
U.S. district courts:	
Payable from the general fund (Schedule C)	951,905.42
Total	2,342,512.90

An appropriation of \$2,342,512.90 is hereby requested, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs. We understand that no judgment shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST C. BETTS, Jr.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration.

*SCHEDULE B.—Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the U. S. Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service,
Bureau of Accounts*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Released by Justice	Nature of claim
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
158-61	Victor Conn, Surviving Partner of the Partnership of Ellard G. Conn and Victor Conn, d/b/a Conn Structures and Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire.	\$135,000.00	July 10, 1968	July 11, 1968	Stipulation of the parties	Contract disputes.
67-62	WRB Corporation et al., a joint venture d/b/a Robertson Construction Co.	310,277.48	Apr. 19, 1968	Apr. 25, 1968	July 19, 1968	Breach of contract.
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE						
335-65	Otis Elevator Co.	218,000.00	May 24, 1968	May 29, 1968	Stipulation of the parties	Breach of contract and misrepresentations.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
291-86	Christy Corp.	249,000.00	July 10, 1968	July 10, 1968	do	Breach of contract.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT						
408-64	A. L. Dougherty Overseas, Inc.	353,330.00	July 26, 1968	July 31, 1968	do	Do.
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
129-66	Peter Kiewit Sons' Co.	125,000.00	May 24, 1968	May 31, 1968	do	Do.
Total		1,390,607.48				

SCHEDULE C.—*Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts*

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree (interest as authorized)		Date of judgment	Received from Justice	Nature of claim
		Principal	Cost			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
EV 66-C-94, Southern District of Indiana, Evansville Division.	Charles L. Bundrant	\$405,109.18		Feb. 23, 1968	July 11, 1968	Federal Tort Claims Act.
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
Civ. No. A-58-64, District of Alaska	Oren Bell	139,113.65		Mar. 24, 1967, affirmed Sept. 9, 1968.	Sept. 27, 1968	Do.
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE						
Civ. No. 6493, Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.	Sibyl I. McCluggage	130,720.00		Oct. 24, 1966, affirmed Apr. 5, 1968.	June 26, 1968	Do.
Do.	Wade C. McCluggage	116,962.59		do.	do.	Do.
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION						
Civ. No. 4185, District of North Dakota, Southern District of North Dakota, South-eastern Division.	The Merchants National Bank and Trust Company of Fargo, a corporation, as administrator and personal representative of the estate of Eloise A. Newgard, deceased.	160,000.00		June 27, 1968	Aug. 5, 1968	Do.
Total		951,905.42				

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 8, 1968
For actions of October 7, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 165

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Foreign aid.....1	Opinion poll.....27	Water.....21
Forest Service.....2	Peace.....31	Wool.....16
Guam.....5	Personnel.....3,29	

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. Senate debated farm tax-amortization bill and CCC exemption from expenditure limitations. House passed dairymen's class I base plan bill. Senate committee voted to report supplemental appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 20300, making supplemental appropriations, 1969 (H. Rept. 1953)(p. H9588). Attached to this Digest is a table showing the committee action compared with the Budget request on items for this Department. The following are excerpts from the committee report:

"The accompanying bill includes an additional \$20,000,000 for the Food Stamp Program. This will provide a total of \$245,000,000, the full amount

proposed for this program in the 1969 budget. The additional funds proposed will enable the Department to extend this program to the designated food stamp areas now waiting to begin operations.

"It is to be noted that the bill carries a provision which requires that the additional expenditures resulting from this supplemental appropriation shall be fully offset by the sale of Commodity Credit Corporation notes or other assets of the Department. This language is included to prevent further expenditure reductions in existing programs as a result of the expansion of this program."

"The full supplemental budget request of \$300,000 is recommended to indemnify farmers whose milk is removed from commercial markets because of residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government. The authority for these payments was extended through June 30, 1970 by Public Law 90-484, approved August 13, 1968.

"The bill carries language to assure that such payments are not made to any farmer who fails willfully to follow procedures prescribed by the Federal Government."

"Section 1002, on page 12 of the bill, would grant exemption from the overall expenditure, lending, obligational and loan authority ceilings in sections 202 and 203 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 with respect to the farm price support program of the Commodity Credit Corporation and with respect to grants for public assistance under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the current fiscal year 1969. The object is to preclude disruptive cutbacks in governmental programs--many of them long-established--that would, on information at hand, be cut some 20% deeper than the Congress had in mind last June when it mandated a \$6 billion reduction in expenditures and net lending from the January budget estimates for 1969. The whole basis of the figures on which Congress acted in voting the overall \$6 billion reduction and in setting the overall ceiling was the January budget estimate for 1969.

Specifically, section 1002 would grant a limited exemption of not more than \$907,000,000 above the January budget estimate of expenditures and net lending for farm price supports and a limited exemption of not more than \$560,000,000 for public assistance grants. That is, the overall ceiling of \$180,062,000,000 in section 202 of the expenditure reduction law could be exceeded to the extent necessary, but by not to exceed these two amounts, for the purposes stated--and only for the purposes stated.

"If the necessities of the farm price support program and the public assistance program do not require up to the full amounts of the overruns permitted in the language of section 1002, the unneeded amounts would not be available for relaxation of expenditure restraints in force on any other government program. On the contrary, information now available to the committee suggests the possibility, if not a reasonable likelihood, that the requirements could be even greater than the proposed 'overrun' limitations allow.

"In making the reductions and setting the ceilings in sections 202 and 203 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act, Congress at that time recognized the relative uncontrollability of expenditures in certain programs by specifically exempting from the ceilings any overruns above the January budget amounts for--

'Special Support of Vietnam Operations,'

'Interest Cost,'

'Veterans Benefits and Services' and

'Payments From Social Security Trust Funds.'

"Expenditures for farm price supports and public assistance grants stand on the same footing. They are essentially uncontrollable through the annual budget and appropriation process because they are fixed and determined under provisions in various basic laws which, as a very practical matter, cannot be abrogated or effectively controlled through the annual appropriation bills. And they are so classified in the January budget, on page 15, along with the exempted items of interest, veterans benefits and social security.

"As was the case with the original exemptions noted, the further exemptions proposed in section 1002 do not impinge in any way upon the mandated reductions of at least \$6 billion in expenditures and at least \$10 billion in new budget authority proposed in the January budget. Those reductions still hold; under the law, they still must be made.

"The House, in specific bills, has already made reductions of between \$12 and \$13 billion in new budget authority requests, and something in the area of \$4 billion in expenditure reductions. With two large appropriation bills and certain other spending bills still pending, it is too early to state with precision, but there is every indication the final results will show specific congressional reductions in excess of \$10 billion in the budget authority requests. On expenditures and net lending, the final result of congressional actions may range in the area of \$3.3 to \$3.5 billion in reductions, which means that the President will have to make the additional reductions necessary to achieve the \$6 billion required by the law.

"In the absence of exemption action, about \$7.2 billion--perhaps even more--in reductions would be necessary in order to offset the mandatory overruns on farm price supports and public assistance now indicated and still secure the net cut of \$6 billion in non-exempted areas. According to the Summer Review of the 1969 Budget issued by the Executive Branch on September 9, failure to make the exemptions in section 1002 would mean that the offsetting reductions would be disruptive, and even disastrous, to many of the well-established programs of the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare that are important to agriculture and to the people and the economy generally, including the consumer.

"Thus, section 1002 is proposed in order to prevent the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act from requiring a \$7.2 billion, or perhaps even larger, expenditure-net lending reduction, instead of the \$6 billion intended by Congress, and in order to meet additional unforeseen problems. And, enactment of section 1002 as proposed in the bill should enable the Department of Agriculture to lift its restriction against new starts of SCS projects.

"The Committee did not think it was necessary to place specific dollar ceilings on the new obligational and loan authority side of the two exemptions in section 1002. As noted, in specific actions in the appropriation bills and other bills having impact on such authority, Congress will more than meet the \$10 billion minimum reduction goal. The President, under section 202 of the law, will have to make additional obligational authority reductions in order to secure the remainder of the \$6 billion expenditure reduction, and it may be that a portion would fall against carryover obligational authority as well as some against new authority; the 'mix' is in the discretion of the President. And as to the farm price supports portion, the added amount falls in the permanent authority category of contract authorization not requiring annual appropriation action. The immediate, and key numbers are those on expenditures and net lending, and it is these that section 1002 would limit by specific dollar amount."

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 18707, the Defense Department appropriation bill, 1969, and H. R. 19908, the Foreign aid appropriation bill, 1969. Senate conferees have been appointed on both bills. The conferees on H. R. 19908 were given until midnight, Oct. 7, to file a report. pp. H9514-15

2. LANDS. Passed as reported S. 3736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell to the village of Central, N. Mex., certain lands which are now administered by the Department of Agriculture through the Forest Service. p. H9519
3. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 16558, to amend title 5, United States Code, to expand the use of the U. S. Civil Service Commission's revolving fund to include the financing of all reimbursable services performed by the Commission for other departments and agencies of the Government. p. H9517
4. POLLUTION. Passed, 277-0, under suspension of the rules S. 3206, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, relating to the control of oil and hazardous substances; financing the construction of waste treatment works; to the conduct of water pollution control research; and to the control of sewage from vessels. pp. H9522-43
5. GUAM. Passed with amendment S. 1763, to promote the economic development of Guam. The language of H. R. 15151, a similar bill passed earlier (279-0) under suspension of the rules, was substituted for that of S. 1763, and H. R. 15151 was tabled. pp. H9543-7
6. DAIRY PROGRAM. Passed, 201-76, under suspension of the rules H. R. 19910, to amend provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act relating to the class I dairy program. Rep. Foley explained that there were committee amendments which would (1) require that additional allowances be made for new producers who wish to come in without any waiting period to earn a base; (2) delete section 2, which deals with dues checkoff for promotion research; and (3) insure that there would be individual voting in each of the base plan elections authorized under the bill; and that the amendments were included in his motion to suspend the rules. pp. H9551-6
7. NOXIOUS PLANTS. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 2671, to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government. pp. H9556-8
8. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Schwengel inserted newspaper articles opposing the so-called truckers bill. pp. H9580-1
9. HEALTH. Rep. Van Deerline spoke in favor of H. R. 10790, the proposed Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act. p. H9515
10. LEGISLATIVE PROCESS. Rep. Hall questioned plans to consider several bills which, he indicated, had been reported by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee without a quorum being present. The Speaker replied that the bills would be considered under a motion which would suspend all rules. pp. H9515-6
11. REPORTS. Reps. Madden, Smith of Iowa, and Bolton inserted reports to their constituents, including items of interest to this Department. pp. H9568-70, H9581-7

35. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 17023, independent offices and HUD appropriation bill, 1969. Approved Oct. 4, 1968 (Public Law 90-550).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS OCT. 8:

Supplemental appropriation bill, S. Appropriations.

Waiving points of order against supplemental appropriations bill, H. Rules (exec).

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HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION ON SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

<u>Agency and Item</u>	<u>Budget Estimates</u>	<u>Recommended in the Committee Bill</u>
Extension Service:		
To provide extension service to D. C.	\$150,000	
Consumer and Marketing Service:		
Poultry inspection	2,000,000	
Food stamp program	90,000,000	\$20,000,000
Commodity Exchange Authority:		
Amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act	600,000	
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:		
Indemnity payments to dairy farmers.....	300,000	300,000
Farmers Home Administration:		
Salaries and expenses	1,325,000	
Self-help housing land development fund.	1,000,000	
Mutual and self-help housing.....	2,700,000	
Housing for rural trainees.....	4,500,000	
Total	102,575,000	<u>20,300,000</u>

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969

OCTOBER 7, 1968.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 20300]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

The estimates on which the bill is based are contained in House Document No. 393, plus two items in House Document No. 318, on which earlier action was deferred for one reason or another. Details are contained in the various chapters of the report.

SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Estimates of new budget (obligational) authority considered total \$270,679,907 (\$259,327,907 in H. Doc. 393, and \$11,352,000 in H. Doc. 318), against which the committee recommends \$101,780,907, a reduction of \$168,899,000, or about 60 percent.

The \$85 million appropriation requested to liquidate contract authority in the recently enacted Redwoods bill (not counted as new budget authority) has been cut by \$39 million, as explained in chapter IV of this report.

Requests totaling \$157,500,000 for annual limitations on contract authority in connection with certain housing programs have been reduced by \$125 million, as explained in chapter III of this report.

Several requested increases in administrative expenditure limitations, totaling \$5,847,000, out of funds previously available, have been reduced by \$2,347,000.

Two transfers requested between appropriations, totaling \$875,000, have been cut by \$575,000.

Requests involving District government rather than Federal funds, totaling \$11,644,900, have been reduced by \$1,021,500.

(1)

House Document No. 393, of October 3, contains this statement:

The additional funds requested will not cause any of the limitations in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 to be exceeded. Amounts requested were included within the totals of the summer review of the 1969 budget issued on September 9, 1968.

It is tentatively estimated that the budget propositions considered by the committee, including the request for liquidation cash, would probably have involved about \$303 million in expenditures during fiscal 1969—somewhat higher than the new budget (obligational) authority estimates because appropriations to liquidate previously granted contract authority involve expenditures but are not counted as new budget authority. Because of this, and the offset language provided in the bill relating to the food stamp program, expenditure reductions resulting from committee actions on these various requests are roughly estimated to approximate \$174 million, or slightly greater than the reduction in new obligational authority.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Report page No.	Chapter No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
3	I	Agriculture-----	\$102, 575, 000	\$20, 300, 000	—\$82, 275, 000
5	II	District of Columbia-----	8, 712, 000	7, 902, 000	—810, 000
9	III	Independent Offices-HUD-----	55, 645, 000	6, 700, 000	—48, 945, 000
15	IV	Interior-----	24, 830, 000	13, 500, 000	—11, 330, 000
19	V	Health, Education, and Welfare-----	19, 200, 000	5, 000, 000	—14, 200, 000
21	VI	Legislative-----	372, 211	432, 211	+60, 000
25	-----	Public Works-----	3, 200, 000	-----	—3, 200, 000
27	-----	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary-----	7, 174, 000	-----	—7, 174, 000
31	VII	Transportation-----	5, 280, 000	4, 830, 000	—450, 000
35	VIII	Treasury-----	8, 453, 000	7, 878, 000	—575, 000
37	IX	Claims and judgments-----	35, 238, 696	35, 238, 696	-----
		Grand total-----	1 270, 679, 907	101, 780, 907	—168, 899, 000

¹ \$259,327,907 in H. Doc. 393; and \$11,352,000 for 2 items in H. Doc. 318, relating to the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, MISSISSIPPI, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, KENTUCKY

ROBERT H. MICHEL, ILLINOIS

W. R. HULL, JR., MISSOURI

ODIN LANGEN, MINNESOTA

THOMAS G. MORRIS, NEW MEXICO

GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The accompanying bill includes an additional \$20,000,000 for the Food Stamp Program. This will provide a total of \$245,000,000, the full amount proposed for this program in the 1969 budget. The additional funds proposed will enable the Department to extend this program to the designated food stamp areas now waiting to begin operations.

It is to be noted that the bill carries a provision which requires that the additional expenditures resulting from this supplemental appropriation shall be fully offset by the sale of Commodity Credit Corporation notes or other assets of the Department. This language is included to prevent further expenditure reductions in existing programs as a result of the expansion of this program.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

The full supplemental budget request of \$300,000 is recommended to indemnify farmers whose milk is removed from commercial markets because of residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government. The authority for these payments was extended through June 30, 1970 by Public Law 90-484, approved August 13, 1968.

The bill carries language to assure that such payments are not made to any farmer who fails willfully to follow procedures prescribed by the Federal Government.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER I DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Extension Service:			
	Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses:			
393	Payments to States and Puerto Rico-----	\$150, 000	(1)	--\$150, 000
	Consumer and Marketing Service:			
393	Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs-----	2, 000, 000	(1)	--2, 000, 000
393	Food stamp program-----	90, 000, 000	\$20, 000, 000	--70, 000, 000
	Commodity Exchange Authority:			
318	Salaries and expenses-----	600, 000	(1)	--600, 000
	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:			
393	Indemnity payments to dairy farmers-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
	Farmers Home Administration:			
393	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 325, 000	(1)	--1, 325, 000
393	Self-help housing land development fund-----	1, 000, 000	(1)	--1, 000, 000
393	Mutual and self-help housing-----	2, 700, 000	(1)	--2, 700, 000
393	Housing for rural trainees-----	4, 500, 000	(1)	--4, 500, 000
	Total, chapter I-----	102, 575, 000	20, 300, 000	--82, 275, 000

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, KENTUCKY, *Chairman*

ROBERT N. GIAIMO, CONNECTICUT	GLENN R. DAVIS, WISCONSIN
EDWARD J. PATTEN, NEW JERSEY	JOSEPH M. McDADE, PENNSYLVANIA
DAVID PRYOR, ARKANSAS	DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR., MICHIGAN

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$7,902,000 for *Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay*, of which \$3,150,000 is to finance the rail rapid transit program and \$4,752,000 is for other public works projects recommended for capital outlay as set out below.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

A total of \$33,400 is recommended for the two appropriations under this heading which is \$361,500 less than requested. The amount allowed will be financed from general revenues of the District.

General operating expenses.—The bill includes \$5,500 for space rental which will permit District officials to enter into a lease agreement for facilities to house a second detoxification unit for the treatment of alcoholics.

The Committee has denied the \$305,000 requested for the initial establishment of five Neighborhood Service Centers, following the general premise that new programs should not be established through the supplemental approach.

Settlement of claims and suits.—The Committee has approved the sum of \$27,900 requested for the payment of claims in excess of \$250 that have been settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

A total of \$10,590,000 is recommended which along with the reprogramming of previously appropriated funds will provide \$11,250,000, the full amount requested. The Federal loan of \$7,902,000 mentioned earlier will finance the portion of the projects requiring expenditures during fiscal year 1969, the remaining \$2,688,000 being deferred, until 1970, as proposed in the supplemental budget estimate.

Public Works.—The Committee recommends \$6,766,000, plus the reprogramming of \$660,000 of previously appropriated funds, a total of \$7,426,000, for planning and construction of community facilities for the Fort Lincoln Urban Renewal Project (site of the former National Training School for Boys).

The bill also includes additional appropriations of \$415,000 for the Benning Elementary School Replacement and \$259,000 for a new elementary school, Payne Cemetery location, made necessary due to changes in site locations.

Rail Rapid Transit.—An appropriation of \$3,150,000 is recommended for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to enable orderly progress, short of construction, on the authorized basic transit system within the District of Columbia. The Committee's position, that there is a place for both a freeway system and a rapid transit system in the Capital City, is still unchanged. The problems relating to freeway construction have not been resolved and the same situation exists as at the time the regular bill was considered and District funds for subway construction were denied. The appropriation recommended in the accompanying bill will provide the District's share for engineering and design, rights-of-way and land, and reimbursements and jointly undertaken preparatory projects as justified to the Committee on October 4, 1968. None of the funds recommended are to be used for any construction on the transit system. As soon as the freeway program gets underway, beyond recall, consideration will be given to the granting of construction funds.

COMMISSION ON THE REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee again does not recommend the \$150,000 requested for the expenses of this Commission.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER II			
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	FEDERAL FUNDS			
393	Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay-----	\$8, 562, 000	\$7, 902, 000	-\$660, 000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS			
393	General operating expenses-----	(367, 000)	(5, 500)	(-361, 500)
393	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(27, 900)	(27, 900)	-----
393	Capital outlay-----	(11, 250, 000)	(10, 590, 000)	(-660, 000)
	Total, District of Columbia funds-----	(11, 644, 900)	(10, 623, 400)	(-1, 021, 500)
	COMMISSION ON THE REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
393	Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000	-----	-150, 000
	Total, chapter II-----	8, 712, 000	7, 902, 000	-810, 000

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOE L. EVINS, TENNESSEE, *Chairman*

EDWARD P. BOLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLES R. JONAS, NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, OHIO

ROBERT N. GIAIMO, CONNECTICUT

LOUIS C. WYMAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

JOHN O. MARSH, JR., VIRGINIA

BURT L. TALCOTT, CALIFORNIA

DAVID PRYOR, ARKANSAS

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee considered two items of special interest to consumers, a request of \$400,000 for the Federal Trade Commission and \$375,000 for studies by the National Commission on Consumer Finance. Both of these relate to activities recently authorized by the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968.

The Federal Trade Commission is given widespread new responsibilities over about 44 percent of total consumer credit commencing July 1, 1969, when the truth-in-lending provisions become effective. This will require some advance staffing and implementation, and \$200,000 is recommended by the Committee for this purpose.

No funds are recommended at this time for the National Commission on Consumer Finance. Its report and recommendations are not due until 1971 and there will be ample time for full consideration of the requirements of the Commission in the regular annual budget next year.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

The Committee has allowed language as proposed in a budget amendment to permit \$6,000,000 of previously appropriated funds to be used for construction of the substructure of a new courthouse and Federal office building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This project was authorized in 1961 and planning funds were provided in 1962. The project is designed for a specific site to be donated by the city of Philadelphia, which may be used for other purposes if construction is deferred. This would increase the cost of the project substantially. The use of funds previously appropriated in this instance represents a transfer of funds and no appropriation is required at this time.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has denied the request for an additional \$200,000 for a study of institutional investors and the effect of their transactions on the securities markets. The regular bill already contains \$100,000 to be used to begin such institutional investment studies, and the Committee will be pleased to give full consideration to the additional requirements of this item in the regular budget next year.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The budget estimates include fifteen items of appropriation and limitation for new programs authorized recently by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and other legislation. The Committee endorses the fundamental objective of the new housing act for "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family." Some of the new programs are worthy of consideration now, but the Committee is not impressed with the necessity for urgency in all the programs at this time. Funding is therefore recommended only for those considered most urgent as set forth below.

MORTGAGE CREDIT

HOMEOWNERSHIP AND RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Section 235 of the recent housing authorization adds a new section to FHA programs extending the benefits of homeownership to lower income families. Section 236 authorizes a similar program of housing assistance for rental housing for such families. Under these new programs, homes or projects for lower income persons would be financed at the FHA market rate of interest, and HUD would make assistance payments sufficient to reduce the interest costs on the mortgages to one percent.

The budget estimates include a request to contract for \$75,000,000 in annual payments in each of the programs during the first year, and an appropriation of \$11,500,000 for payments that may be required pursuant to such contracts in 1969.

The Committee proposes a more modest start and recommends total annual contract authority of \$30,000,000 for the two programs, which will enable HUD to contract for an estimated 40,600 units. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is provided for payments that may be required this fiscal year on such contracts.

The nonadministrative expense limitation of the Federal Housing Administration is increased by \$3,500,000 to make provision for necessary staff to administer these new programs.

DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT

FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM

An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is recommended for additional staff to assist in carrying out responsibilities assigned to the Secretary by Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. This is \$7,000,000 less

than the sum requested. The department has been administering activities in this general area for some time, primarily pursuant to executive orders, but its responsibilities have been increased by the recent legislation.

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

COLLEGE HOUSING

The new housing act provides authorization for a new program of annual interest reduction grants to colleges which is designed to reduce the cost of borrowing in the private market for constructing college housing and related facilities. This new approach to financing for college housing provides an alternative to the use of direct Federal loans.

The budget proposes contract authority of \$7,500,000 for such annual debt service grants and the Committee recommends \$2,500,000. It is expected that a certain number of loans will continue to require direct Federal funding. The full contract authorization requested would therefore not be utilized under current budget restrictions.

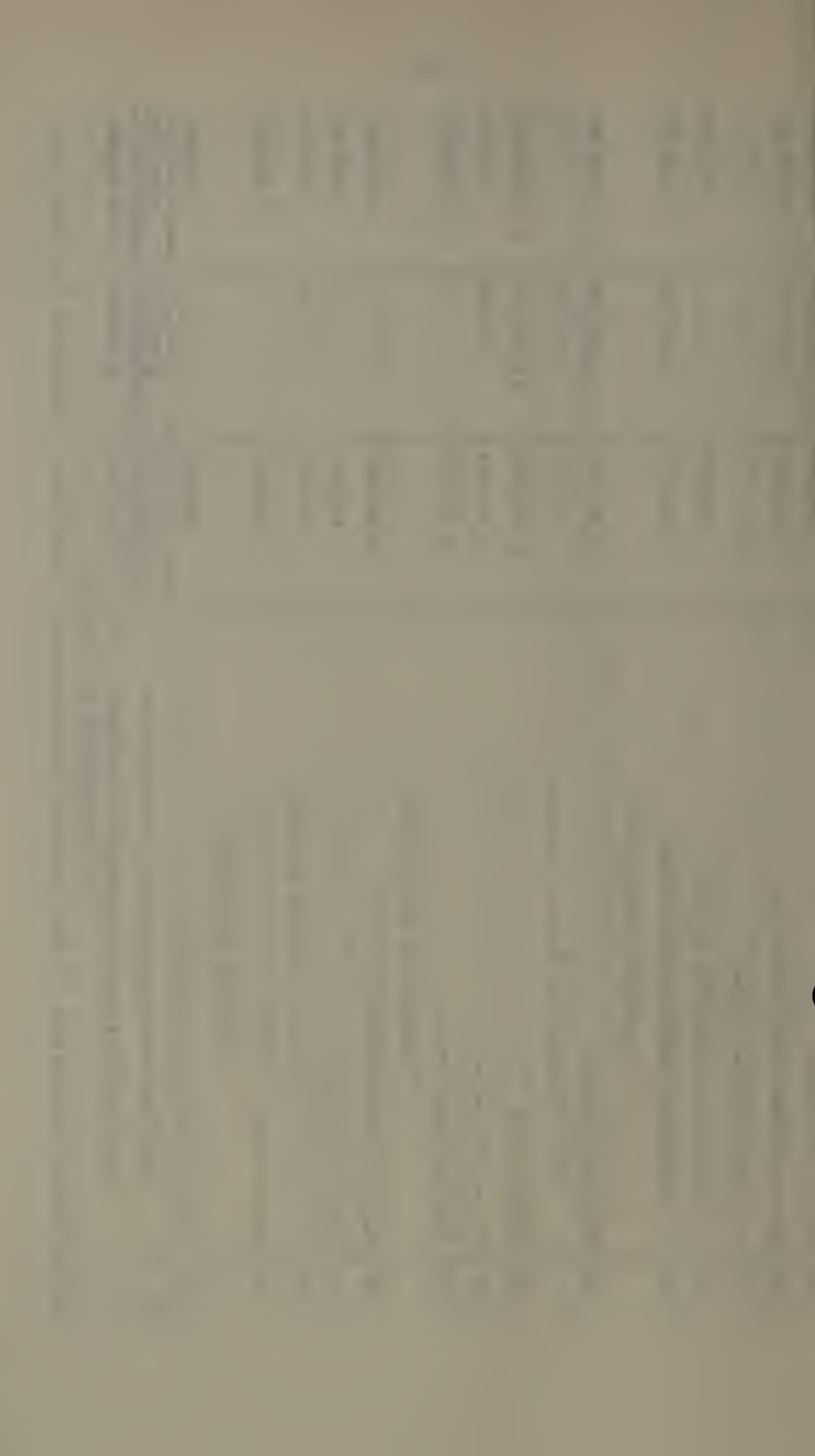
An increase of \$500,000 is provided for administrative expenses related to new programs of renewal and housing assistance contained in the recent authorization, which is \$750,000 below the budget estimate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

14

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER III			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION			
393	Salaries and expenses-----	\$400, 000	\$200, 000	—\$200, 000
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
393	Construction, public buildings projects-----	(6, 000, 000)	(6, 000, 000)	-----
	NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CONSUMER FINANCE			
393	Salaries and expenses-----	375, 000	-----	—375, 000
	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION			
393	Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000	-----	—200, 000
	Total, independent offices-----	975, 000	200, 000	—775, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	MORTGAGE CREDIT			
	Homeownership and rental housing assistance:			
	Limitation for annual contract authorization:			
393	Homeownership assistance-----	(75, 000, 000)	(15, 000, 000)	(—60, 000, 000)
393	Rental housing assistance-----	(75, 000, 000)	(15, 000, 000)	(—60, 000, 000)
393	Appropriation for payments-----	500, 000	5, 000, 000	—6, 500, 000

393	Salaries and expenses-----			6,500,000	6,500,000
393	Low and moderate income sponsor fund-----			5,000,000	5,000,000
	<i>Federal Housing Administration:</i>				
393	<i>Limitation on administrative expenses</i> -----		(350,000)		(-350,000)
393	<i>Limitation on nonadministrative expenses</i> -----		(5,350,000)		(-1,850,000)
	DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT				
393	Fair housing program-----		8,000,000	1,000,000	-7,000,000
	RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE				
393	<i>College Housing</i> -----		(7,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(-5,000,000)
393	Salaries and expenses-----		1,250,000	500,000	-750,000
393	Grants for tenant services-----		15,000,000		-15,000,000
	METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT				
393	Planned areawide development-----		5,000,000		-5,000,000
393	Salaries and expenses-----		670,000		-670,000
	FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS				
393	Flood insurance-----		1,500,000		-1,500,000
	SPECIAL INSTITUTION				
393	National Homeownership Foundation-----		250,000		-250,000
	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development-----		54,670,000	6,500,000	-48,170,000
	Total, chapter III, new budget (obligational) authority-----		55,645,000	6,700,000	-48,945,000



CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, WASHINGTON, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, OHIO	BEN REIFEL, SOUTH DAKOTA
JOHN O. MARSH, JR., VIRGINIA	JOSEPH M. McDADE, PENNSYLVANIA
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GEORGIA	WENDELL WYATT, OREGON
CHARLES S. JOELSON, NEW JERSEY	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, a reduction of \$10,252,000 below the budget estimate.

The amount provided is for scholarship aid for Indian college students who would otherwise be unable to continue their education.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$55,500,000, a reduction of \$39,050,000 below the budget estimate.

The amount provided includes \$46,000,000 to liquidate a portion of the obligations incurred as a result of the legislative taking of right, title, and interest in certain real property within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park, California, as provided in Public Law 90-545, approved October 2, 1968; \$7,000,000 for acquisition of private real property in the park not affected by the legislative taking to begin immediately; and \$2,500,000 for payment of deficiencies in judgment in land acquisition cases for Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina, as authorized in Public Law 90-326, approved June 4, 1968.

The Committee's action on the budget request for the Redwood National Park is based on testimony developed during the hearing which indicated that the budget estimate was merely a request for the total amount of the authorized funds for this project. It was apparent that no consideration had been given to possible savings in cash outlay as a result of land exchange provisions included in Public Law 90-545. It is stated in the conference report on this bill (House Report No. 1890): "In view of these two provisions of the bill, it is expected that the cash outlay required for the park will be considerably below the \$92,000,000 mentioned above. This means, of course, that use of the exchange authority is not to be subordinated to use of the cash-acquisition authority. Not only will the consummation of exchanges reduce the Government's cash outflow but it will carry out the purpose

for which it is being granted—viz, to ‘minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of * * * of commercial operations’ in the chief industry of the locality.” Testimony developed during the hearing also indicated that at this time administration officials have had no opportunity to make a realistic and factual estimate of land acquisition costs. In the opinion of the Committee, the amount provided in this bill will be sufficient to accommodate actual fund requirements until a more precise request can be included in the budget estimate for the 1970 fiscal year.

Upon determination by the Secretary of the Interior that the total amount of liquidating cash is not required, the unused balance shall be available for the acquisition of small tracts.

Included in the amount requested for the Redwood National Park acquisition was \$4,207,000 and 10 permanent positions for necessary costs related to land acquisition. The Committee has approved \$3,000,000 and 5 positions for this activity.

The \$50,000 reduction recommended in the amount requested for Cape Hatteras National Seashore is based on reduced interest costs accruing if payment of these claims is made by December 31, 1968. The budget estimate included interest costs through June 30, 1969. Any additional interest cost accruing in excess of the amount provided in this bill shall be absorbed from available funds.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000, a reduction of \$96,000 below the budget estimate, to provide for management, forestry and fire control in the Redwood National Park authorized by Public Law 90-545.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000, a reduction of \$44,000 below the budget estimate, to provide for maintenance of existing roads, trails and beaches in the Redwood National Park authorized by Public Law 90-545.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HEALTH SERVICES

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,350,000, a reduction of \$888,000 below the budget estimate, to provide water and sewage facilities for new housing or in conjunction with improvements to existing housing under programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of the Interior.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER IV			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
318	Education and Welfare Services-----	\$10, 752, 000	\$500, 000	—\$10, 252, 000
	BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION			
393	Land and water conservation fund:			
	<i>Appropriation (repayable advance to the fund)-----</i>	(92, 000, 000)	(53, 000, 000)	(—39, 000, 000)
	Appropriation of receipts out of the fund (indefinite)-----	2, 550, 000	2, 500, 000	—50, 000
	Appropriation out of the fund (not including liquidation cash)-----	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	-----
	<i>Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authorization-----</i>	¹ (85, 000, 000)	¹ (46, 000, 000)	(—39, 000, 000)
	Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation-----	9, 550, 000	9, 500, 000	—50, 000
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
393	Management and protection-----	196, 000	100, 000	—96, 000
393	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	94, 000	50, 000	—44, 000
	Total, National Park Service-----	290, 000	150, 000	—140, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	20, 592, 000	10, 150, 000	—10, 442, 000

¹ Not to exceed this amount of the total repayable advance.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER IV—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	HEALTH SERVICES			
393	Construction of Indian health facilities.....	\$4, 238, 000	\$3, 350, 000	—\$88, 000
	Total, chapter IV.....	24, 830, 000	13, 500, 000	—11, 330, 000

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

DANIEL J. FLOOD, PENNSYLVANIA, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, KENTUCKY	MELVIN R. LAIRD, WISCONSIN
NEAL SMITH, IOWA	ROBERT H. MICHEL, ILLINOIS
W. R. HULL, JR., MISSOURI	GARNER E. SHRIVER, KANSAS
BOB CASEY, TEXAS	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The bill includes \$5,000,000, a reduction of \$14,200,000 from the request, to initiate the program authorized by the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-445, approved July 31, 1968). The request included funds for program operations as well as for planning.

The Committee is of the opinion that program operations should be funded only at a minimal level until planning has been more nearly completed and the plans for the program may be reviewed by the Congress.

The bill includes language which sets limits on funds that may be granted to the States and territories of \$50,000 to each State, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, and \$12,500 for each of the Territories. This is half of the annual minimum prescribed in the authorizing act and is included in the bill because it is obvious that approximately half of the year will have expired before the funds can be allocated and be put to use.

As authorized and requested, the recommended appropriation includes \$650,000 to support studies, analyses and other activities of the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER V DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE			
393	Juvenile delinquency prevention and control-----	\$19, 200, 000	\$5, 000, 000	--\$14, 200, 000
	Total, chapter V-----	19, 200, 000	5, 000, 000	--14, 200, 000

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, ALABAMA, *Chairman*

TOM STEED, OKLAHOMA

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, OHIO

SIDNEY R. YATES, ILLINOIS

BOB CASEY, TEXAS

ODIN LANGEN, MINNESOTA

BEN REIFEL, SOUTH DAKOTA

MARK ANDREWS, NORTH DAKOTA

LOUIS C. WYMAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

\$432,211 is proposed in this chapter of the bill for the Legislative Branch, including \$60,000 for the customary gratuity provision upon the death of a Member. Two instances are involved.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND JOINT ITEMS

Including the two gratuity items, \$232,211 is recommended for the House and for certain joint items. One item, \$145,000, relates to costs of stenographic reporting of committee hearings by contract reporters occasioned partly by the fact that some of the regular 1969 appropriation for this purpose had to be transferred back to the fiscal 1968 account to fill out the necessities, and partly by the fact that, at current per page prices and recent volume experience, the balance left in the 1969 account will probably not be sufficient to the requirements.

Another item, \$8,630 for the Joint Committee on Defense Production, is to fill out—at the request of the chairman of the joint committee—the unappropriated portion of the annual authorization. The regular appropriation is \$91,370. Public Law 90-370, approved July 1, 1968, raised the authorization ceiling to \$100,000.

The other item, \$18,581 for costs to the District Government of operating the page school, responds to additional pay raise costs occasioned by Public Law 90-319—costs that were not included in the \$94,579 appropriation in the regular bill.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

\$200,000 is included to enable the Library to enter into agreement with the General Services Administration for rental of additional outside space as a further stop-gap solution to the ever-present overcrowding in the two library buildings. The regular bill for the Library for 1969 included \$613,000 for space rentals, some \$440,500 of which is now committed to other space, leaving \$172,000 which together with the \$200,000 supplemental is estimated to supply enough funds to rent about 175,000 square feet of space—some for 6 months and some for 4 months of the fiscal year—to relocate the Copyright Office and the Geography and Map Division. This would require some annualization increase in the 1970 Library budget, but not fully

because under the standard procedure GSA would begin to budget for *some* of the space presently being charged to this appropriation.

All of this comes on top of about \$409,000 in rental and operating costs currently in GSA's budget for three other pieces of space being used by the Library outside its two main buildings.

As the Committee has mentioned a number of times in connection with the annual bill, in the nature of the case, a library grows; it accumulates materials. It is thus inevitable that its collections, the demands for service, and its volume of work more or less steadily mounts. It has been said that the Library needs roughly 44,000 additional square feet of space each year. There is a great and growing need for a third building.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER VI			
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Gratuity to widows of deceased Members-----	-----	\$60, 000	+\$60, 000
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE			
393	Reporting hearings-----	\$145, 000	145, 000	-----
	JOINT ITEMS			
393	Joint Committee on Defense Production-----	8, 630	8, 630	-----
393	Education of pages-----	18, 581	18, 581	-----
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
393	Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000	200, 000	-----
	Total, chapter VI-----	372, 211	432, 211	+60, 000

PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, OHIO, *Chairman*

JOE L. EVINS, TENNESSEE

JOHN J. RHODES, ARIZONA

EDWARD P. BOLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

GLENN R. DAVIS, WISCONSIN

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, MISSISSIPPI

HOWARD W. ROBISON,

THOMAS G. MORRIS,

NEW YORK

NEW MEXICO

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

The Committee has deferred without prejudice consideration of the budget estimate of \$2,700,000 for payment of contractor claims on the Morrow Point Dam and Powerplant of the Curecanti Unit, Colorado. Congress only recently appropriated the full budget request of \$25,-673,000 for the Upper Colorado River Storage Project which together with transfers and carryover funds will provide a total of \$33,393,000 for the current fiscal year. The Committee plans to review the actual obligation experience under this appropriation item early next session when it will be possible to determine more accurately the extent of any additional funding requirements for the balance of the fiscal year.

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

To provide more adequate time for formulation and review of the plans and requirements, the Committee has also deferred without prejudice the budget estimate of \$500,000 to initiate funding of the National Water Commission authorized by P.L. 90-515, approved September 26, 1968. The Commission will be responsible for conducting a 5 year comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs involving a proposed Federal expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	PUBLIC WORKS			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
393	Upper Colorado River storage project.....	\$2, 700, 000	-----	—\$2, 700, 000
393	NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION			
	Salaries and expenses.....	500, 000	-----	—500, 000
	Grand total.....	3, 200, 000	-----	—3, 200, 000

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, FLORIDA
JOHN M. SLACK, WEST VIRGINIA
NEAL SMITH, IOWA
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GEORGIA
CHARLES S. JOELSON, NEW
JERSEY

FRANK T. BOW, OHIO
GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
CALIFORNIA
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG,
MICHIGAN
MARK ANDREWS, NORTH DAKOTA

A majority of the members of the Committee are of the opinion that none of the supplemental budget requests submitted under this chapter are of such an urgent or compelling nature that action need be taken at this time.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
393	Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	\$136, 000	-----	—\$136, 000
393	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	300, 000	-----	—300, 000
	Total, legal activities and general administration.....	436, 000	-----	—436, 000
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
393	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	2, 000, 000	-----	—2, 000, 000
393	Support of U.S. prisoners.....	2, 000, 000	-----	—2, 000, 000
	Total, Federal prison system.....	4, 000, 000	-----	—4, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	4, 436, 000	-----	—4, 436, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
393	Salaries and expenses (<i>Increase in limitation</i>).....	(147, 000)	-----	(—147, 000)
	MARITIME ADMINISTRATION			
393	State marine schools (by transfer).....	(210, 000)	-----	(—210, 000)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL			
393	Salaries and expenses-----	750, 000	----- -750, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	750, 000	----- -750, 000
	THE JUDICIARY		
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES		
393	Salaries of judges-----	230, 000	----- -230, 000
393	Salaries of supporting personnel-----	1, 062, 000	----- -1, 062, 000
393	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	630, 000	----- -630, 000
393	Administrative Office of the United States Courts-----	66, 000	----- -66, 000
	Total, courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services-----	1, 988, 000	----- -1, 988, 000
	Total, the Judiciary-----	1, 988, 000	----- -1, 988, 000
	Grand total-----	7, 174, 000	----- -7, 174, 000

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

EDWARD P. BOLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, *Chairman*

JOHN J. McFALL, CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, OHIO

SIDNEY R. YATES, ILLINOIS

**CHARLES R. JONAS, NORTH
CAROLINA**

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends the appropriation of an additional amount of \$250,000 for the initial costs of administering the National Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968. The recommended sum is \$250,000 less than the budget request. The sum recommended will provide adequately for the number of positions considered to be essential at this time. In part, the reduction is directed at excessively large requests in the areas of travel, hire of consultants, study contracts, and other administrative expenses.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

An additional amount of \$4,000,000 is recommended in order to provide the funds necessary to compensate air traffic control personnel at the increased rates provided for by a recent position reclassification by the Civil Service Commission. The recommended sum is \$200,000 less than the budget request. The reduction is based on differences of opinion as to the sum required in Fiscal Year 1969 for this purpose. The amount allowed is expected to fully fund the increases in salary resulting from the reclassification.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Committee recommends the appropriation of the full \$580,000 required to complete payment of the contractor involved in the reconstruction of the Seward Dock facilities after the earthquake of March 27, 1964. The Committee is not pleased with the performance of the Corps of Engineers or the Alaska Railroad in permitting such large cost overruns in this project, but it appears that the amount requested is owed to the contractor and should be paid without further delay.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends the utilization of \$300,000 of the funds appropriated for "Urban Mass Transportation Grants" for administrative purposes rather than \$665,000 as requested. The program is presently being administered primarily by 38 personnel transferred to the Department of Transportation along with the program. The sum provided is for an additional 20 positions.

The Committee believes that an excessive number of positions at high GS grade levels were included in the request. The positions requested for the initiation of a field organization are specifically denied.

The Committee is in agreement that some additional positions are required for good management of the program but feels that the total of 58 positions recommended will suffice at the present time.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER VII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
393	Salaries and expenses-----	\$500, 000	\$250, 000	—\$250, 000
	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION			
393	Operations-----	4, 200, 000	4, 000, 000	—200, 000
	FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION			
393	Alaska railroad revolving fund-----	580, 000	580, 000	-----
	URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION			
393	Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(665, 000)	(300, 000)	(—365, 000)
	Total, chapter VII-----	5, 280, 000	4, 830, 000	—450, 000

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

TOM STEED, OKLAHOMA, *Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, LOUISIANA	SILVIO O. CONTE, MASSACHUSETTS
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, NEW YORK	HOWARD W. ROBISON, NEW YORK
JEFFERY COHELAN, CALIFORNIA	CHARLOTTE T. REID, ILLINOIS
SIDNEY R. YATES, ILLINOIS	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$1,878,000, the amount of the budget estimate, to provide disbursing facilities for the Bureau of Accounts in conjunction with the consolidated Veterans Administration activities for National Service Life Insurance and other veterans services, and equipment for the Philadelphia disbursing office. The major portion of this request, \$1,400,000, is required for computers for the disbursing activities. The remainder of the funds are required for software and other related expenses.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

COMPLIANCE

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$1,000,000, a reduction of \$575,000, to provide for the additional responsibilities imposed by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (Public Law 90-351). The Committee feels that \$1,000,000 is sufficient to enable the Internal Revenue Service to proceed with these activities until the next session of Congress. In the meantime, more dependable estimates can be developed.

EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$5,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate, to provide Federal funds to match gifts and other voluntary donations to the Eisenhower College at Seneca Falls, New York, authorized by Public Law 90-____. Funds are required for the construction of educational facilities.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has taken no action on the request for \$350,000 for expenses of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability. The request was contained in Senate Document No. 80 of May 24, 1968.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

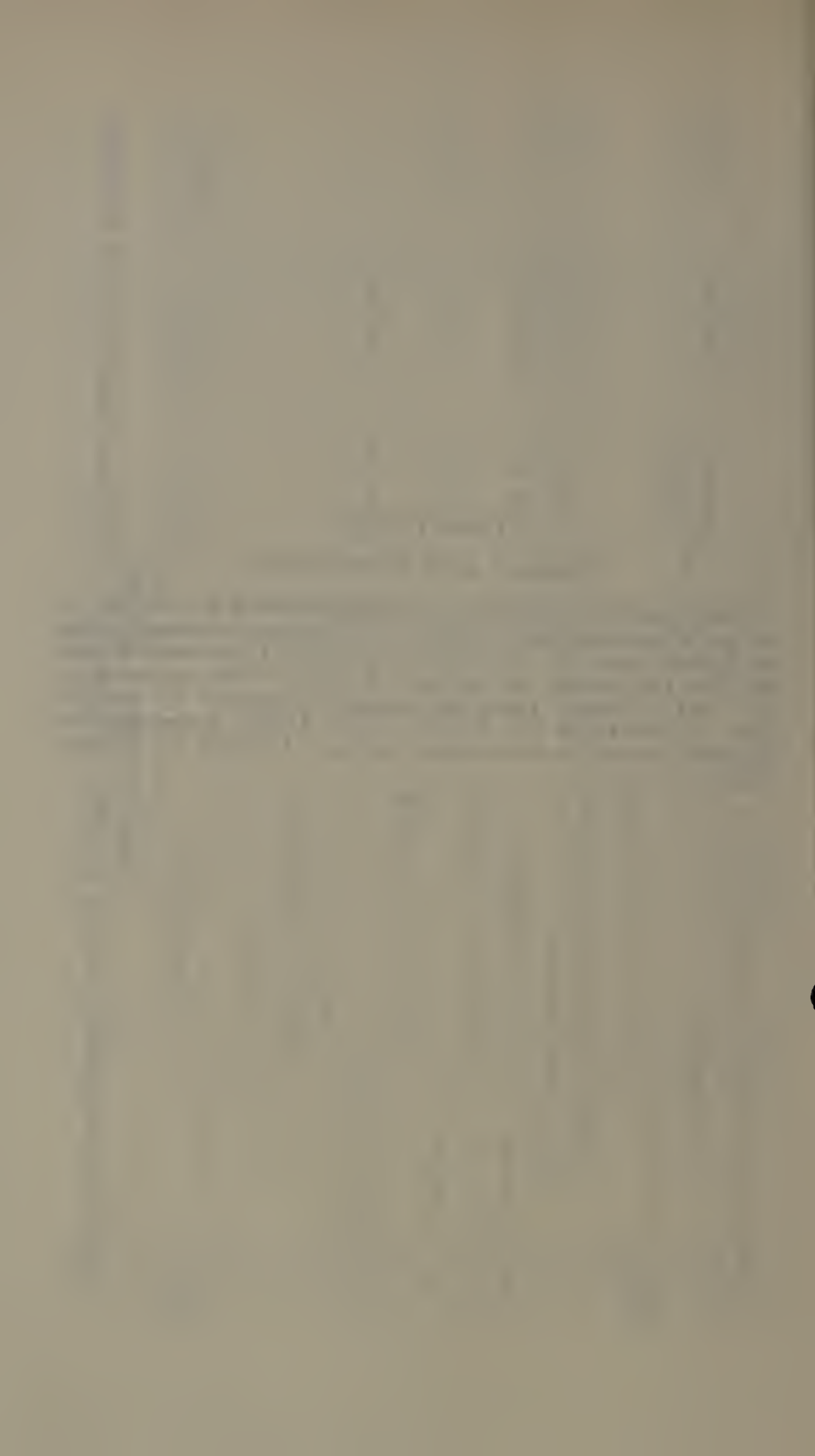
H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER VIII			
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
393	Salaries and expenses.....	\$1, 878, 000	\$1, 878, 000	-----
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE			
393	Compliance.....	1, 575, 000	1, 000, 000	—\$575, 000
	EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS			
393	Construction, repair, and equipment grants.....	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Treasury Department.....	8, 453, 000	7, 878, 000	—575, 000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS			
<i>S. Doc. No. 80</i>	Salaries and expenses.....	¹ (350, 000)		-----
	Total, chapter VIII.....	8, 453, 000	7, 878, 000	—575, 000

¹ Not considered. Estimate contained in S. Doc. No. 80 of May 24, 1968.

CHAPTER IX

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$35,238,696, the amount of the estimate, for claims and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$32,896,183 represents damage and other type claims, the payments of which are due under various laws, and \$2,342,513 represents judgments rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. District Courts. Details concerning these claims and judgments are contained in House Document No. 393, 90th Congress.



CHAPTER X

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1001 is standard language in all appropriation bills. It provides that all funds contained in the bill shall expire for obligation purposes at the end of the current fiscal year unless otherwise expressly provided in the language of the bill.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT OF 1968

Section 1002, on page 12 of the bill, would grant exemption from the overall expenditure, lending, obligational and loan authority ceilings in sections 202 and 203 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 with respect to the farm price support program of the Commodity Credit Corporation and with respect to grants for public assistance under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the current fiscal year 1969. The object is to preclude disruptive cutbacks in governmental programs—many of them long-established—that would, on the information at hand, be cut some 20% deeper than the Congress had in mind last June when it mandated a \$6 billion reduction in expenditures and net lending from the January budget estimates for 1969. The whole basis of the figures on which Congress acted in voting the overall \$6 billion reduction and in setting the overall ceiling was the January budget estimate for 1969.

Specifically, section 1002 would grant a limited exemption of *not more than* \$907,000,000 above the January budget estimate of expenditures and net lending for farm price supports and a limited exemption of *not more than* \$560,000,000 for public assistance grants. That is, the overall ceiling of \$180,062,000,000 in section 202 of the expenditure reduction law could be exceeded to the extent necessary, but *by not to exceed these two amounts*, for the purposes stated—and *only* for the purposes stated.

The committee is advised that the overrun in the farm price support estimate results from lower prices combined with larger than anticipated production—principally feed grains, wheat, soybeans, and rice—which lead to more CCC loans to farmers, fewer loans repaid, and smaller CCC sales. Favorable growing-weather conditions are a factor. The overrun based on earlier crop reports was estimated at nearly \$700 million. Section 1002 uses a \$907 million overrun estimate, which is based on the September crop report.

With respect to the overrun for public assistance grants, which encompass the relatively new medicaid program, the situation is articulated in some detail in the printed hearings. Of the \$560 million expenditure excess over the January budget, the major part is ascribed to the provision in the tax bill (contrary to the budget estimate) deferring for a year the so-called freeze on the amount of aid to families with dependent children; and an underestimation of fund require-

ments for the medical assistance program, occasioned by both a larger than anticipated participation and rising costs of hospital and medical care generally.

If the necessities of the farm price support program and the public assistance program do not require up to the full amounts of the overruns permitted in the language of section 1002, the unneeded amounts would not be available for relaxation of expenditure restraints in force on any other government program. On the contrary, information now available to the committee suggests the possibility, if not a reasonable likelihood, that the requirements could be even greater than the proposed "overrun" limitations allow.

In making the reductions and setting the ceilings in sections 202 and 203 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act, Congress at that time recognized the relative uncontrollability of expenditures in certain programs by specifically exempting from the ceilings any overruns above the January budget amounts for—

"Special Support of Vietnam Operations,"

"Interest Costs,"

"Veterans Benefits and Services," and

"Payments From Social Security Trust Funds."

Expenditures for farm price supports and public assistance grants stand on the same footing. They are essentially uncontrollable through the annual budget and appropriation process because they are fixed and determined under provisions in various basic laws which, as a very practical matter, cannot be abrogated or effectively controlled through appropriation bills. And they are so classified in the January budget, on page 15, along with the exempted items of interest, veterans benefits and social security.

As was the case with the original exemptions noted, the further exemptions proposed in section 1002 do not impinge in any way upon the mandated reductions of at least \$6 billion in expenditures and at least \$10 billion in new budget authority proposed in the January budget. Those reductions still hold. Under the law, they still must be made.

The House, in specific bills, has already made reductions of between \$12 and \$13 billion in new budget authority requests, and something in the area of \$4 billion in expenditure reductions. With two large appropriation bills and certain other spending bills still pending, it is too early to state with precision, but there is every indication the final results will show specific congressional reductions of probably between \$11 and \$12 billion in these new budget authority requests, which would of course be well in excess of the \$10 billion minimum required. On expenditures and net lending, the final result of congressional actions may range in the area of \$3.3 to \$3.5 billion in reductions, which means that the President will have to make the additional reductions necessary to achieve the \$6 billion required by the law.

In the absence of exemption action, about \$7.2 billion—perhaps even more—in reductions would be necessary in order to offset the mandatory overruns on farm price supports and public assistance now indicated and still secure the net cut of \$6 billion in non-exempted areas. According to the Summer Review of the 1969 Budget issued by the Executive Branch on September 9, failure to make the exemptions

in section 1002 would mean that the offsetting reductions would be disruptive, and even disastrous, to many of the well-established programs of the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare that are important to agriculture and to the people and the economy generally, including the consumer.

Thus, section 1002 is proposed in order to prevent the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act from requiring a \$7.2 billion, or perhaps even larger, expenditure-net lending reduction, instead of the \$6 billion intended by the Congress, and in order to meet additional unforeseen problems. And, enactment of section 1002 as proposed in the bill should enable the Department of Agriculture to lift its restriction against new starts of SCS projects.

The committee did not think it was necessary to place specific dollar ceilings on the new obligational and loan authority side of the two exemptions in section 1002. As noted, in specific actions in the appropriation bills and other bills having impact on such authority, Congress will more than meet the \$10 billion minimum reduction goal. The President, under section 202 of the law, will have to make additional obligational authority reductions in order to secure the remainder of the \$6 billion expenditure reduction, and it may be that a portion would fall against carryover obligational authority as well as some against new authority; the "mix" is in the discretion of the President. And as to the farm price supports portion, the added amount falls in the permanent authority category of contract authorization not requiring annual appropriation action. The immediate, and key numbers are those on expenditures and net lending, and it is these that section 1002 would limit by specific dollar amount.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended.

On page 2, in connection with Food Stamp Program:

: Provided, That additional expenditures resulting from amounts provided in this paragraph shall be fully offset by sale of notes held by the Commodity Credit Corporation or other assets of the Department of Agriculture to prevent further expenditure reductions against existing programs pursuant to the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

On page 4, connection with General Services Administration:

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

Funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "General Services Administration, Construction, Public buildings projects", shall be available in the amount of \$6,000,000, for the construction of the substructure, Courthouse and Federal Office Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Provided, That the foregoing amount shall be the maximum construction improvement cost which may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum.

On page 8, in connection with Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control:

: Provided, That none of the funds contained herein shall be used to make grants, under Title I of said Act, in excess of the following: (1)

\$12,500 each to the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, (2) \$50,000 to each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

On page 12, in connection with General Provisions:

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT OF 1968

SEC. 1002. Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities), and by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$560,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.



Union Calendar No. 827

90TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 20300

[Report No. 1953]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 7, 1968

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Sup-

1 plemental Appropriation Act, 1969”) for the fiscal year
2 ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, namely:

3 CHAPTER I
4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
5 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE
6 FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

7 For an additional amount for “Food stamp program”,
8 \$20,000,000: *Provided*, That additional expenditures result-
9 ing from amounts provided in this paragraph shall be fully
10 offset by sale of notes held by the Commodity Credit Corpo-
11 ration or other assets of the Department of Agriculture to
12 prevent further expenditure reductions against existing pro-
13 grams pursuant to the Revenue and Expenditure Control
14 Act of 1968.

15 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION
16 SERVICE

17 INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

18 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of
19 the Act of August 13, 1968 (Public Law 90-484), \$300,-
20 000: *Provided*, That none of the funds contained in this
21 Act shall be used to make indemnity payments to any
22 farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets
23 as a result of his willful failure to follow procedures pre-
24 scribed by the Federal Government.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL

OUTLAY

For an additional amount for “Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay”, \$7,902,000, to remain available until expended and to be advanced upon request of the Commissioner to the general fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for “General operating expenses”, \$5,500.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$27,900.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Capital Outlay

For an additional amount for “Capital outlay”. \$10,590,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$2,688,000 of this amount shall not be available for expenditure until July 1, 1969: *Provided further*, That

1 \$2,404,000 shall be available for construction services by the
2 Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for archi-
3 tectural engineering services, as may be determined by the
4 Commissioner.

5 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

6 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Colum-
7 bia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of
8 Columbia.

9 CHAPTER III

10 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

11 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 including carrying out the functions of the Federal Trade
15 Commission under Title I of the Consumer Credit Protection
16 Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-321), \$200,000.

17 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

18 REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

19 CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

20 Funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Gen-
21 eral Services Administration, Construction, Public buildings
22 projects", shall be available in the amount of \$6,000,000, for
23 the construction of the substructure, Courthouse and Federal
24 Office Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: *Provided*, That
25 the foregoing amount shall be the maximum construction

1 improvement cost which may be exceeded to the extent that
2 savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed
3 10 per centum.

4 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
5 DEVELOPMENT
6 MORTGAGE CREDIT

7 HOMEOWNERSHIP AND RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

8 For homeownership assistance payments, authorized by
9 section 235, and for interest reduction payments as author-
10 ized by section 236 of the National Housing Act, as amend-
11 ed (82 Stat. 477 and 498), \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That
12 the total payments that may be required in any fiscal year
13 by all contracts entered into under section 235 shall not
14 exceed \$15,000,000 and by those entered into under section
15 236 shall not exceed \$15,000,000.

16 Limitation on Nonadministrative Expenses, Federal Housing
17 Administration

18 In addition to the amount made available under this
19 head for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$3,500,000
20 shall be available for nonadministrative expenses.

21 DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

22 FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM

23 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
24 Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under the pro-

visions of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81), \$1,000,000.

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

COLLEGE HOUSING

The total payments that may be required in any fiscal year by all contracts for annual grants with educational institutions entered into pursuant to section 401 of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended (82 Stat. 604), shall not exceed \$2,500,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$500,000.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For a repayable advance to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as authorized by Section 4 (b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-7), \$53,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 For an additional amount for “Land and water conser-
2 vation” to carry out the property acquisition provisions of
3 the Act of October 2, 1968, Public Law 90-545 and the
4 provisions of the Act of June 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 168), to
5 be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund
6 and to remain available until expended, \$55,500,000, of
7 which not to exceed \$46,000,000 shall be for liquidation
8 of obligations incurred pursuant to Section 3 (b) (1) of said
9 Act of October 2, 1968.

10 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

11 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

12 For an additional amount for “Management and pro-
13 tection”, \$100,000.

14 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
15 FACILITIES

16 For an additional amount for “Maintenance and rehabili-
17 tation of physical facilities”, \$50,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
19 WELFARE

20 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

21 HEALTH SERVICES

22 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

23 For an additional amount for “Construction of Indian
24 health facilities”, \$3,350,000, to remain available until
25 expended.

1 CHAPTER V
2 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
3 WELFARE
4 SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE
5 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

6 For carrying out the purposes of the Juvenile Delin-
7 quency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, \$5,000,000:
8 *Provided*, That none of the funds contained herein shall be
9 used to make grants, under Title I of said Act, in excess of
10 the following: (1) \$12,500 each to the Virgin Islands,
11 Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the
12 Pacific Islands, (2) \$50,000 to each of the 50 States, the
13 District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

14 CHAPTER VI
15 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
16 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

17 For payment to Elizabeth Lee Pool, widow of Joe R.
18 Pool, late a Representative from the State of Texas, \$30,000.

19 For payment to Emily J. Holland, widow of Elmer J.
20 Holland, late a Representative from the State of Pennsyl-
21 vania, \$30,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Reporting Hearings

For an additional amount for “Reporting hearings”,
\$145,000.

JOINT ITEMS

Joint Committee on Defense Production

For an additional amount for “Joint Committee on De-
fense Production”, \$8,630.

Education of Pages

For an additional amount for “Education of pages”,
\$18,581.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
\$200,000.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
\$250,000.

1 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

2 OPERATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Operations", \$4,000,000.

4 FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

5 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

6 Payment to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund

7 For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for
8 payment of approved contractor claims relating to author-
9 ized work of the Alaska Railroad, involving the reconstruc-
10 tion of the Seward Dock facilities destroyed as a result of the
11 Alaska earthquake, \$580,000, which may be made available
12 to the Corps of Engineers for payment of such claims.

13 URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Urban Mass Transporta-
16 tion Administration, including uniforms and allowances there-
17 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902) ; hire of pas-
18 senger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5
19 U.S.C. 3109; \$300,000, to be derived by transfer from the
20 appropriation for "Urban mass transportation grants".

21 CHAPTER VIII

22 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

23 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
26 \$1,878,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for “Compliance”, \$1,000,000.

EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS

For matching grants for the construction of educational facilities at Eisenhower College, as authorized by law, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER IX

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 393, Ninetieth Congress, \$35,238,696, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT OF 1968

SEC. 1002. Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities), and by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$560,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202 (a) and 203 (a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

90TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 20300

[Report No. 1953]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. MAHON

OCTOBER 7, 1968

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 9, 1968
For actions of October 8, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 166

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 4.

SENATE

1. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 2767, to allow farmers an amortized tax deduction for assessments levied by soil or water conservation districts, which now includes a provision to exempt CCC from expenditure and obligation limitations of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act (pp. S12278-98, S12305-9). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Montoya to make the interest on Farmers Home Administration's water and sewer loans to public bodies subject to income tax (pp. S12294-8). Rejected, 23-41, an amendment by Sen. Williams, Del., to limit to \$20,000 payments under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (pp. S12278-86).
2. FOREIGN TRADE. Received the President's report on the trade agreements program. p. A12217
The Finance Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15798, to extend the suspension of duties on certain silk yarn (S. Rept. 1619). p. S12218

3. SMALL BUSINESS. Received a report from the Small Business Committee, "Government Reports and Statistics" (S. Rept. 1616)(p. S12218). Sen. Smathers commended the report (pp. S12243-5).
Authorized the Small Business Committee to submit reports during adjournment on "Selected Problems of Small Business," "Small Business and Rural America," "Export Expansion--1968," and "Status and Future of Small Business in the United States." p. S12309
4. PARKS. Sen. Yarborough inserted statements favoring the proposed Big Thicket National Park. pp. S12231-2
Sen. Jackson inserted articles, "Will Success Spoil the National Parks?" by Robert Cahn. pp. S12267-75
5. WILDLIFE. Sen. Yarborough spoke in favor of S. 2984, to protect endangered species of wildlife. p. S12241
6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire inserted articles commending the farm record of Rep. Culver. pp. S12241-3
7. HUNGER. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article, "The War Against Hunger." pp. S12249-53
8. GUAM. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1763, to authorize additional appropriations for economic development of Guam. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S12304
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Daily Digest states: "Majority leader stated that he is unable to say whether the Senate can complete its business this week. But, if not, it is his intention to give the most serious consideration to coming in next week to 'clear the deck' of all matters which generally come before the Senate before adjournment." p. D909

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "granted a rule waiving points of order" against H. R. 20300, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1969. p. D911

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

11. COMMITTEES. Rep. Dow inserted a study of the legislative calendars of the House committees. pp. E8720-6
12. REPORTS. Several Representatives inserted their reports to constituents on the activities of the 90th Congress. pp. E8729-30, E8742-3, E8745-6, E8755-7, E8757-8
13. OLDER AMERICANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boland urging enactment of the proposed 1968 amendments to the Older Americans Act. pp. E8732-3
14. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Fulton inserted reports on the progress being made in the AID program's efforts to end malnutrition in modern India. pp. E8758-60

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST H.R. 20300

OCTOBER 9 (legislative day, OCTOBER 8), 1968.—Referred to the House Calendar
and ordered to be printed

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 1317]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 1317, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1317

[Report No. 1955]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 9 (legislative day, OCTOBER 8), 1968

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill (H.R.
2 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal
3 year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, all points
4 of order against said bill are hereby waived.

90TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. RES. 1317

[Report No. 1955]

RESOLUTION

Waiving points of order against H.R. 20300 making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COLMER

OCTOBER 9 (legislative day, OCTOBER 8), 1968
Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 10, 1968
For actions of October 9, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 167

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Community development.....5	Highways.....1,26	Soil and water conservation.....8
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Employment.....23,27	Hunger.....28	Taxation.....8
Farm labor.....20	Indemnity payments.....9	Trade agreements.....3
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Food stamps.....1,9	Parking.....3	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate debated farm tax-amortization bill. Senate voted to report supplemental appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 20300, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. H9650-75, H9616, H9707). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Natcher to provide \$40 million additional for the food stamp program, rather than \$90 million as proposed by an amendment by Rep. Smith of Iowa (pp. H9659-67). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Findley to delete the provision exempting CCC from expenditure and obligation limitations (pp. H9674-5). Rep. Whitten objected to plans to use USDA funds for the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, the Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs, and the U.S.-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship, and said this would be contrary to the intent of a limitation passed earlier this session (p. H9675). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Boland to provide \$1,500,000 for the flood insurance program (pp. H9668-90). An amendment by Rep. Wyman, to exempt the highway trust fund

from expenditure and obligation limitations, was ruled out of order (pp. H9673-4).

2. FOOD SERVICES. Passed as reported S. 2012, to amend the D. C. Public School Food Services Act to provide for payment of salaries for food service employees from appropriated funds, to provide for adjustments of those salaries, etc. pp. H9678-80
3. PARKING. Rep. McMillan asked to send to conference S. 944, the D. C. parking facilities bill, but Rep. Hall objected and criticized the bill. pp. H9680-2
4. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Received the President's report on the trade agreements program (H. Doc. 394). p. H9683
5. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Gonzalez spoke favoring the proposed Community Self-Determination Act. p. H9700
6. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Boland reviewed recent developments in the transportation system. p. H9701
7. OCEANOGRAPHY. Received the Foreign Affairs Committee report, "The Oceans: A Challenging New Frontier" (H. Rept. 1957). p. H9707

SENATE

8. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 2767, to allow farmers an amortized deduction for assessments levied by soil or water conservation districts (pp. S12342-3)

The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 14095, to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to facilitate wine production (S. Rept. 1651). p. S12317

9. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee voted to report H. R. 20300, the supplemental appropriation bill (p. D914). The revised bill includes these items: Extension service for D. C., \$150,000; food stamp program, \$90,000,000; Commodity Exchange Act amendments, \$400,000; indemnity payments to dairy farmers, \$300,000; FHA salaries and expenses, \$955,000; self-help housing land development fund, \$1,000,000; and mutual self-help housing, \$2,700,000. No funds were provided for housing for rural trainees.

Agreed to, 56-43, the conference report on H. R. 18037, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, and acted upon amendments which has been reported in disagreement (pp. S12354-74). Rejected, 42-15, a motion by Sen. Hill to agree to the House item for education aid in federally impacted areas (pp. S12367-72). Sen. Thurmond expressed concern that the House had agreed to the Senate language prohibiting use of funds to overcome racial imbalance in schools, and he discussed the relationship of this provision to the national forests (pp. S12362-3).

10. TARIFF. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 15003, to amend the tariff schedules so as to prevent payment of multiple customs duties in the case of horses temporarily exported for racing (S. Rept. 1657). p. S12317

Calendar No. 1660

90TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 1667

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969

OCTOBER 9, 1968.—Ordered to be printed
Filed under Authority of the order of the Senate of March 16, 1967

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 20300]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed by House.....	\$123, 532, 907
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	¹ 551, 264, 820
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	674, 797, 727
Total estimates considered by the Senate.....	740, 855, 907
Under budget estimates.....	66, 061, 180

¹ Supplemental budget estimates, not considered by House, in the amount of \$470,179,000 submitted in S. Doc. 80 and S. Doc. 109.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Chapter No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with--	
					Budget estimate	House bill
I	Agriculture.....	\$102,575,000	\$40,300,000	\$95,505,000	-\$7,070,000	+\$55,205,000
II	District of Columbia.....	8,712,000	7,902,000	8,052,000	-660,000	+150,000
III	Foreign operations.....	456,000,000	-----	456,000,000	-----	+456,000,000
IV	Independent Offices-HUD.....	56,433,000	8,200,000	25,138,000	-31,295,000	+16,938,000
V	Interior.....	25,130,000	13,752,000	17,986,000	-7,194,000	+4,184,000
VI	Health, Education, and Welfare.....	31,941,000	5,000,000	19,741,000	-12,200,000	+14,741,000
VII	Legislative.....	372,211	432,211	494,031	+121,820	+61,820
VIII	Public works.....	3,200,000	-----	3,000,000	-200,000	+3,000,000
IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary.....	7,174,000	-----	785,000	-6,389,000	+785,000
X	Transportation.....	5,280,000	4,830,000	4,830,000	-450,000	-----
XI	Treasury.....	8,803,000	7,878,000	8,078,000	-725,000	+200,000
XII	Claims and judgments.....	35,238,696	35,238,696	35,238,696	-----	-----
	Grand total.....	740,858,907	123,532,907	674,797,727	-66,061,180	+551,264,820

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND PUERTO RICO

1969 Appropriation Act.....	\$96, 988, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	150, 000
House bill.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	150, 000

The committee recommends supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$150,000 to initiate a cooperative extension program in the District of Columbia. The amount recommended is \$150,000 over the amount recommended in the House bill and the same as the estimate submitted in House Document 393.

Public Law 90-354, approved June 20, 1968, established the Federal City College as a land grant college and made it eligible for the co-operative extension program which the Federal Government carries on in cooperation with such institutions. The committee believes it desirable that this program should begin in the first year of operation of the Federal City College through which the program will be administered.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICES

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

1969 Appropriation Act.....	\$116, 264, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	2, 000, 000
House bill.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	0

The committee concurs in the action of the House and does not recommend any supplemental funds for additional expenses of the consumer and marketing service associated with the Wholesome Poultry Products Act of 1968, approved August 18, 1968. House Document 393 proposed supplemental appropriations of \$2 million for this purpose.

The committee does not believe this action will have any adverse effect on this program, inasmuch as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised the Congress that he has apportioned funds for this program on a deficiency basis in the amount of \$2 million, in accordance with the Anti-Deficiency Act. This will enable the agency to use other funds pending consideration of an estimate in the next supplemental appropriation bill.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

1969 Appropriation Act.....	\$225, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	90, 000, 000
House bill.....	40, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	90, 000, 000

The committee recommends supplemental appropriations of \$90,000,000 for the food stamp program. This is \$50,000,000 over the amount recommended in the House bill and the same amount as the supplemental estimate.

S. 3068, approved October 8, 1968, increases the authorization for the food stamp program to \$315,000,000 for the current fiscal year 1969, \$340,000,000 for fiscal year 1970 and \$170,000 for the 6 months ending December 31, 1970. The committee believes this program is one of the most practical and effective ways to meet the food problem of poor families.

The amount recommended by the committee will provide sufficient funds to permit the entry into the program of areas which have been designated and approved but whose entry has been postponed due to a shortage of funds, provide for a modest expansion into new areas, and permit modifications of the program which will provide increased assistance to needy people.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1969 Appropriation Act.....	\$1, 530, 000
Budget amendment (requested in H. Doc. 318).....	600, 000
House bill.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$400,000 for the Commodity Exchange Authority. This is \$400,000 over the amount recommended in the House bill and \$200,000 under the estimate submitted in House Document 318.

The Commodity Exchange Act has been amended twice this year. Public Law 90-258, approved February 19, 1968, added livestock and related products to the list of regulated commodities and expanded the regulatory functions of that agency, and Public Law 90-418, approved July 23, 1968, added frozen concentrated orange juice as a regulated commodity. Supplemental funds in the amount of \$400,000 are included in the bill to partially meet the additional operating and enforcement costs resulting from the passage of these two new amendments.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

1969 Appropriation Act.....	0
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	\$300, 000
House bill.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends \$300,000 in supplemental appropriations for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for indemnity payments to dairy farmers. This is the same amount recommended in the House bill and the same as the supplemental estimate. Public Law 90-484, approved August 13, 1968, extended the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make these payments through June 30, 1970.

Language in the bill limits payments to only those producers who have used, in the manner and procedure prescribed, chemicals registered and approved by the Federal Government.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1969 Appropriation Act-----	\$57, 980, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	1, 325, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	955, 000

The committee recommends \$955,000 in supplemental appropriations for salaries and expenses of the Farmers Home Administration. This amount is \$370,000 under the estimate submitted in House Document 393. The House did not recommend any funds for this item in their bill.

The committee believes the amount recommended will be sufficient to cover all additional costs associated with the administration of the interest supplement rural housing program, the mutual and self-help housing program and the self-help housing land development program. These new rural housing programs have recently been authorized by Public Law 90-448, approved August 1, 1968.

SELF-HELP HOUSING LAND DEVELOPMENT FUND

1969 Appropriation Act (net item)-----	0
Supplemental estimate-----	\$1, 000, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$1 million in supplemental appropriations for the self-help housing land development fund. This is \$1 million over the amount recommended in the House bill and the same as the supplemental estimate.

The amount recommended would be used to establish a revolving fund from which loans would be made to nonprofit organizations for the purchase and development of land as building sites to be sold to low income families, organizations, and cooperatives, in rural areas in connection with self-help housing projects. This program is authorize by Public Law 90-448 approved August 1, 1968.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING

1969 Appropriation Act (net item)-----	0
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	\$2, 700, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	2, 700, 000

The committee recommends \$2,700,000 in supplemental appropriations for the mutual and self-help housing program of the Farmers Home Administration. This program was recently authorized by Public Law 90-448, The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

The amount recommended will be used for grants and contracts with nonprofit organizations to help cover the cost of providing technical and supervisory assistance to needy low income individuals in the construction of mutual and self-help housing in rural areas.

HOUSING FOR RURAL TRAINEES

1969 Appropriation Act (new item)-----	0
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	\$4, 500, 000
House bill-----	0
Senate bill-----	0

Public Law 90-448, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 authorized financial assistance for local public bodies and to non-profit organizations to provide housing in rural areas for rural trainees and their families enrolled in federally assisted training courses designed to improve their employment capability.

The committee concurs in the action of the house in not recommending any funds for this program at the present time. House Document 393 proposed supplemental appropriations of \$4,500,000 for this item.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

From Federal funds the committee recommends the appropriation of \$7,902,000 in loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay and from District of Columbia funds an appropriation of \$11,803,400 is recommended.

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL LOAN

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	\$8, 562, 000
House allowance-----	7, 902, 000
Senate allowance-----	7, 902, 000

The committee concurs in the House recommendation of \$7,902,000 for loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay which is to finance projects specified under the capital outlay section of this report. Also approved is the reprograming of \$660,000 of funds previously appropriated for the purchase and installation of portable classrooms at the Fort Lincoln site.

COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	\$150, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	150, 000

The committee recommends \$150,000 for this Commission to begin its work which will lead to a recommendation to the Congress of a revised code of criminal law and procedure for the District of Columbia. The Commission was appointed pursuant to title X of Public Law 90-226 (Crime and Criminal Procedure in the District of Columbia).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	\$367, 000
House allowance-----	5, 500
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 109)-----	1, 044, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 049, 500

In addition to the \$5,500 recommended by the House for rental of Public Health facilities, the committee recommends \$1,044,000 which will provide funds for the District's supplemental payment for the transportation of school children.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 109).....	\$136, 000
Committee recommendation.....	136, 000

The committee recommends the sum of \$136,000 and the authorization of 21 new positions for the Department of Corrections complex at Lorton. This would permit a substantial reduction in the population of the District of Columbia jail by transfer of 190 unsentenced inmates to Lorton.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	\$27, 900
House allowance.....	27, 900
Committee recommendation.....	27, 900

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$27,900 for payment of claims and suits in excess of \$250 as approved by the Commissioner in accordance with existing authority.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	\$11, 250, 000
House allowance.....	10, 590, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 590, 000

The committee concurs with the House action in recommending \$10,590,000 for the following projects. Also approved for the Fort Lincoln project is the reprograming of \$660,000 previously appropriated.

Fort Lincoln urban renewal area.....	\$6, 766, 000
Public schools (Benning and Payne Cemetery locations).....	674, 000
Metropolitan Transit Authority.....	3, 150, 000

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ASSISTANCE (FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES)

Budget estimate, S. Doc. 109.....	\$296, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	296, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$296,000,000 for this item, the budget estimate.

At the time the committee considered the appropriation for foreign military credit sales, authorizing legislation had not been enacted. Therefore, the committee recommendation is made with the understanding this item will be deleted if the authorizing legislation does not pass.

The funds requested for foreign military credit sales will be used to finance defense articles and services purchased by foreign countries and international organizations. In addition, the funds can also be used to provide guarantees for the sales of military equipment and services that were financed privately.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Budget estimate S. Doc. 109.....	\$160, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	160, 000, 000

Legislation authorizing the appropriation of funds for subscriptions to the International Development Association, an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the so-called World Bank, had not been enacted at the time the committee considered the supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1969. Consequently, the sum recommended by the committee, which is the budget estimate, is made with the understanding it will be deleted if the authorizing legislation does not pass.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Restoration of \$200,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the full amount of the supplemental estimate in House Document 393 of \$400,000 additional, to finance preparatory work necessary for implementation of the truth-in-lending provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968. The committee believes that the full amount is required to provide adequate competent staff to implement these additional activities, including the additional equipment that will be needed.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

The committee concurs with the action of the House in allowing language, as requested in House Document 393, to permit \$6 million of previously appropriated funds to be used for construction of the substructure of a new courthouse and Federal office building in Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The committee recommends inserting a new item, as requested in an additional supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 109), to provide additional funds in the amount of \$748,000 to be utilized in connection with the operation and maintenance of the six Presidential libraries that have been established. The supplemental requirements in order to provide adequately for these libraries is estimated as follows:

Hoover.....	\$93, 000
Roosevelt.....	122, 000
Truman.....	86, 000
Eisenhower.....	110, 000
Kennedy.....	237, 000
Johnson.....	100, 000
Total.....	748, 000

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE FACILITIES FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

The committee recommends inserting a new item, as requested in an additional supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 109), to provide \$40,000 in additional funds and authorizing reimbursement for travel and related expenses of former Presidents and two members of their staffs. The committee is advised that such authorization corrects an oversight in existing law.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CONSUMER FINANCE

The committee concurs with the action of the House in denying funds requested in the amount of \$375,000 at this time for this Commission, and agrees to deferment of consideration of the requirements of the Commission to the regular annual budget next year.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Restoration of the item, in the amount of \$200,000 as requested in House Document 393, is recommended by the committee, in addition to \$100,000 provided in the regular bill for 1969, in order to provide adequate staff for the study of institutional investors and the effect of their transactions on the securities markets, as authorized by Public Law 90-438, approved July 29, 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MORTGAGE CREDIT

HOMEOWNERSHIP AND RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Restoration of \$6,500,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$11,500,000 for homeownership assistance payments.

For contract authority, the committee recommends restoration of \$60 million, to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$75 million for section 235, and also recommends restoration of \$60 million, to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$75 million for section 236.

LOW AND MODERATE INCOME SPONSOR FUND

The committee recommends inserting the item for "Low and moderate income sponsor fund" in the amount of \$2 million, to provide interest-free loans to nonprofit sponsors in planning stages, which is \$3 million below the amount requested in House Document 393.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends inserting the item for necessary administrative expenses of programs of mortgage credit not otherwise provided for in the amount of \$1,250,000, to be available for regulation of interstate sale of land. This amount is \$5,250,000 below the estimate contained in House Document 393.

The committee recommends inserting \$350,000 additional for the limitation on administrative expenses, as requested, and concurs with the action of the House in providing \$3,500,000 additional for nonadministrative expenses, which is \$1,850,000 below the amount requested in House Document 393.

FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM

Restoration of \$6 million is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$7 million for the fair housing program, which is \$1 million below the amount requested in House Document 393.

FLOOD INSURANCE

The committee concurs with the House in providing expenses not otherwise provided for in carrying out the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, in the amount of \$1,500,000, as requested in House Document 393.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends inserting section 201, to provide authority for operations of a business enterprise character for functions authorized by the new Housing Act and made subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, which is similar to the authority contained in the annual Appropriation Act.

The committee also recommends inserting section 202, changing the name of the Office of Emergency Planning to "Office of Emergency Preparedness."

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1969	\$140,693,000
Budget amendment (H. Doc. 318)	10,752,000
House allowance	752,000
Committee recommendation	2,052,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,052,000 for education and welfare services. This is \$8,700,000 under the budget estimate and \$1,300,000 over the House allowance.

Of the amount recommended, \$352,000 is for scholarship aid to Indians which will provide one-half year funding for 600 students (\$300,000) and supplemental grants for about 520 students (\$52,000). The remaining \$1,700,000 is for adult vocational training and will provide for establishment and operation of a vocational and pre-vocational training center at Fort Lincoln near Bismarck, N. Dak.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$90, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	2, 550, 000
House allowance-----	2, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 500, 000

APPROPRIATION OUT OF THE FUND

(Not including liquidation cash)

Appropriation, 1969-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	\$7, 000, 000
House allowance-----	7, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	7, 000, 000

APPROPRIATION OUT OF THE FUND

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1969-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	\$85, 000, 000
House allowance-----	46, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	85, 000, 000

ADVANCE APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 1969-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	\$92, 000, 000
House allowance-----	53, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	92, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$94,500,000 which is \$39 million over the allowance of the House of Representatives, and \$50,000 under the budget estimate.

Of the amount recommended, \$2,500,000 is for payment of deficiency judgments rendered against the United States in civil actions for acquisition of lands at the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.

The remaining amount is for implementation of Public Law 90-545 establishing the Redwood National Park in California. Payment for lands the title to which vested in the United States upon enactment of the authorizing legislation will require \$85 million of the amount recommended. This will leave \$7 million for acquisition of small tracts of land not covered by the legislative taking provision and to cover costs involved in handling the administrative work related to the land acquisition program.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$43, 049, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393 and S. Doc. 109)-----	¹ 421, 000
House allowance-----	100, 000
Committee recommendation-----	421, 000

¹ \$225,000 in S. Doc. 109 not considered by the House of Representatives.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$421,000, the amount of the budget estimate and \$321,000 more than the House

allowance. This will provide \$196,000 for management, forestry, and fire control in the Redwood National Park authorized by Public Law 90-545, October 2, 1968; and \$225,000 for management, forestry, and fire control in the North Cascades National Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, authorized by Public Law 90-544, October 2, 1968.

During hearings, discussion took place concerning the importance of a radio communications system for the management and protection of these two park areas. The committee is of the opinion that an adequate radio system should be installed in each of the areas especially in view of their comparative isolation.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$32, 125, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393 and S. Doc. 109)-----	¹ 169, 000
House allowance-----	50, 000
Committee recommendation-----	169, 000

¹ \$75,000 in S. Doc. 109 not considered by the House of Representatives.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$169,000, the amount of the budget estimate and \$119,000 more than the House allowance. This will provide \$94,000 for maintenance of existing roads, trails, and beaches in the Redwood National Park, authorized by Public Law 90-545, October 2, 1968; and \$75,000 for maintenance of roads and trails, buildings, utilities, and other facilities in the North Cascades National Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and Ross Lake Recreation Area authorized by Public Law 90-544, October 2, 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—DIVISION OF INDIAN HEALTH

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$90, 860, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	None
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	850, 000

The 1969 appropriation for Indian health provides \$16,914,000 for the contract medical care program. This amount anticipates a 9-percent increase during the year in the cost of medical services. Experience thus far shows an even greater rise in such costs. Data developed by the American Hospital Association shows that the increase over 1968 for the full year might run as high as 17.8 percent. This would bear out experience of the Division of Indian Health. Computed on the basis of 17.8 percent, the present budget would be deficient by about \$850,000. This amount will maintain the contract medical care program of the Division at the fiscal year 1968 level.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$14, 100, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	4, 238, 000
House allowance-----	3, 350, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 944, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,944,000, which is \$1,594,000 more than the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$706,000 more than the budget estimate. Of this amount, \$4,238,000 is to provide water and sewage facilities for 1,800 housing units, either new or in conjunction with improvements to existing housing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of the Interior. This sum together with the amount provided in the regular 1969 appropriation will provide facilities for a total of 3,700 housing units.

Also, the committee's recommendation provides \$706,000 to permit the Public Health Service to participate, under the provisions of Public Law 85-151, in the construction of a community hospital in Juneau, Alaska. This will provide eight inpatient beds and an outpatient clinic for Alaska natives. Hospital facilities for these natives will be condemned as soon as the new hospital is constructed. The nearest hospital then will be 92 miles away at Mount Edgecumbe.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1969 appropriation-----	(¹)
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 109)-----	(\$3, 000, 000)
House allowance-----	(²)
Committee recommendation-----	(3, 000, 000)

¹ Not applicable.

² Not considered.

The committee approves \$3 million, to be derived from funds available for the purposes of title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the amount of the full budget estimate. The House did not consider the item as no estimate was before them.

The appropriation will provide funds for planning in fiscal year 1969 in order to implement in 1970 new and expanded education programs passed by the 90th Congress.

The committee expects the Commissioner to utilize a portion of these funds for new activities to begin model preschool and early education programs as authorized by Public Law 90-358, "The Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act."

As proposed in a letter of September 26, 1968, from the Secretary of HEW to the subcommittee, the funds for planning the new education responsibilities will not increase the budget but be transferred from funds available for title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1969 appropriation-----	\$696, 307, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 109)-----	12, 741, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	7, 741, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,741,000, a decrease of \$5 million from the budget estimate. The House did not consider this item inasmuch as no estimate was before them.

The allowance includes \$7,241,000 as a lump-sum payment in lieu of a land-grant for the Federal City College of the District of Columbia. Public Law 90-354 made the college eligible for benefits accruing to land grant colleges. Public Law 86-624 authorized \$6 million in lieu of a land grant for Hawaii, which sum was appropriated. The authorization of \$7,241,000 was based on the relative population of the District of Columbia according to the 1960 census. The endowment is to be invested in Government bonds, with an expected annual yield of about \$360,000.

The remaining \$500,000 will provide support for the operation of five demonstration projects of exemplary student personnel practices to help disadvantaged and physically handicapped students overcome financial obstacles in acquiring a college education.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1969 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	\$19, 200, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12 million, an increase of \$7 million over the House allowance, and a decrease of \$7,200,000 from the budget estimate. No funds have been appropriated for fiscal year 1969 to date.

The appropriation provides the full budget request of \$3,300,000 for support of grants to State and local public agencies for comprehensive planning and to State and local public agencies and private nonprofit organizations for planning projects and programs, an increase of \$650,000 over the House allowance.

The House provided none of the \$3,750,000 requested for the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent youths by public agencies and for the construction of facilities. The committee recommends \$1,750,000 for these activities.

The committee has provided \$4 million of the \$4,900,000 requested for community based prevention services for potential delinquent youths. The House allowed no funds for this program.

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$1,300,000 to provide for training of personnel through traineeships short-term institutes, and to support curriculum development. The budget request for this item was \$3,600,000.

The House allowed none of the \$1,500,000 requested for developing new techniques, and the committee concurs with this action.

The committee recommends an increase of \$550,000 over the House allowance of \$250,000, a total of \$800,000, to provide technical assistance to State and local public and nonprofit agencies, a decrease of \$400,000 from the budget estimate.

The committee concurs with the House allowance of the full-budget estimate of \$150,000 for the support of technical review and advisory panels, costs of consultant services and supporting travel, and other

related costs and \$650,000 for the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

The House denied the \$150,000 requested to evaluate the programs, projects, and other activities under the act; the committee recommends \$50,000 for this evaluation.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Supplemental request.....	\$16, 570
Committee recommendation.....	16, 570

The sum recommended by the committee will permit the Secretary of the Senate to employ a curator of art and antiquities of the Senate in accordance with the provision of Senate Resolution 382 of the 90th Congress.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Supplemental request.....	\$11, 250
Committee recommendations.....	11, 250

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,250 to cover expenses of the Commission on Art and Antiquities which was created by Senate Resolution 382 of the 90th Congress.

JOINT ITEMS

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE—JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Budget estimate, H. Doc. 393.....	\$8, 630
House allowance.....	8, 630
Committee recommendation.....	8, 630

The committee recommends the House sum and the budget estimate for salaries of the Joint Committee on Defense Production. The authorization ceiling was increased to \$100,000 by Public Law 90-370, approved July 1, 1968. In the regular appropriation bill the sum of \$91,370 had been provided. The amount recommended of \$8,630 will bring the amount appropriated up to the allowance authorized by the Congress.

CAPITOL POLICE

GENERAL EXPENSES

Supplemental request.....	\$34, 000
Committee recommendation.....	34, 000

The committee recommends \$34,000 to cover the cost of uniforms and equipment for 61 additional police which was authorized for the Senate in the legislative appropriation bill for fiscal year 1969. This item was not considered by the House.

EDUCATION OF PAGES

Budget estimate, H. Doc. 393-----	\$18, 581
House allowance-----	18, 581
Committee recommendation-----	18, 581

For this item the committee concurs with the House and recommends an appropriation of the full budget estimate of \$18,581. Public Law 90-319, approved May 27, 1968, provided for salary increases for schoolteachers and classified employees in the District of Columbia. The additional costs resulting from these increases were not funded in the \$94,579 provided for this item in the regular bill.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

B dget estimate, H. Doc. 393-----	\$200, 000
House allowance-----	200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	200, 000

For rental of additional outside space for the Library of Congress, the committee recommends \$200,000 which is the same as the sum allowed by the House and the budget estimate. In the regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1969, \$613,000 was provided for outside space rentals, and according to testimony \$440,500 of this sum has already been obligated, leaving \$171,500 available for obligation during the remainder of fiscal year 1969. When the \$200,000, recommended in this bill, is added to the unobligated aforementioned balance there will be \$371,500 to rent approximately 175,000 square feet of space, which will permit the relocation of the Copyright Office and the Geography and Map Division.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$25, 673, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)-----	2, 700, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	2, 700, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,700,000 for payment of claims on contracts for construction of Morrow Point Dam and powerplant, Curecanti unit, Colorado. The amount of the claim has been negotiated and is considerably less than originally claimed as a result of change orders. To pay the claim from funds available would slow down work now underway in the Upper Colorado River storage project; and failure to pay the claims provides the contractors an opportunity to disavow the agreed upon amount and seek court award of the original amount of the claim.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1969 appropriations to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	\$500, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The budget estimate is intended to implement Public Law 90-515, approved by the President on September 26, 1968, which established the National Water Commission. The Commission will conduct a study of the critical water problems of the Nation and will seek solutions to those problems. Since the Commission will terminate within 5 years, it is urgent that funds be provided at this time to permit early initiation of the work of the Commission. Inasmuch as the members of the Commission have not been appointed, the committee recommends \$300,000 which will permit the organization of the Commission. After the Commission members have been appointed and they have had an opportunity to formulate and review their plan of study and other requirements, the committee will consider early in the next session any further requirements the Commission may have for fiscal year 1969.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1969 appropriation.....	\$6, 285, 000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	136, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	136, 000

The committee has approved the supplemental request for \$136,000 to permit continuation of a computer project within the customs section of the Civil Division in order to cope with the increased case-load. The additional sum will provide for 11 positions and other costs relating to the automatic data processing work in the customs section.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

1969 appropriation.....	\$23, 598, 000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	300, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	0

The committee agrees with the House in the disallowance of the \$300,000 additional request to enable the Civil Rights Division to carry out its responsibilities for enforcing the fair housing and civil rights-related criminal law provisions authorized in the Civil Rights Act of 1968, Public Law 90-284, approved April 11, 1968.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

1969 appropriation.....	\$65,388,000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	2,000,000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	0

The committee concurs with the House in disapproving the \$2 million additional request to provide technical assistance to State and local governments requesting aid for the improvement of their correctional systems, under authority of Public Law 90-371, approved July 1, 1968.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

1969 appropriation.....	\$4,900,000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	2,000,000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	0

The committee has deferred at this time, as did the House, the supplemental request for \$2 million for support of U.S. prisoners in local institutions during fiscal year 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1969 appropriation.....	\$115,000,000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	¹ (147,000)
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	0

¹ Increases language limitation of \$1,047,000 in regular 1969 act for retired pay of commissioned officers by \$147,000, under authority of Public Law 90-207.

The committee agrees with the House in denial of the supplemental request to increase by \$147,000 the limitation in the regular 1969 appropriation for retired pay of commissioned officers.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

1969 appropriation to liquidate contract authorization.....	(\$1,275,000)
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	(210,000)
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	(210,000)

The committee has approved the supplemental request submitted in House Document 393 to transfer \$210,000 from the regular 1969 appropriation for "Ship construction," administrative, and warehouse activity to meet the payment of allowances to cadets in State marine schools. The additional sum results from unanticipated increases in enrollment.

Language to effectuate the recommendation follows:

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", for liquidation of obligations incurred for payment of allowances for uniforms, textbooks and subsistence of

cadets at State marine schools, to remain available until expended, \$210,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts for administrative and warehouse expenses in the appropriation for "Ship construction".

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1969 appropriation	\$3, 000, 000
1969 supplemental estimate H. Doc. 393	750, 000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	500, 000

For the Office of Foreign Direct Investment Control, the committee recommends the sum of \$500,000, a decrease of \$250,000 below the supplemental request of \$750,000 contained in House Document 393. This control office was established by Executive Order 11387 dated January 1, 1968, to regulate direct investment abroad in an effort to strengthen the balance-of-payments position of the United States. The committee was informed that the workload is higher than anticipated and that there is a need to place greater emphasis on the compliance functions of the Office in the coming months. The additional sum will provide for 32 additional positions and other costs considered essential to maintain an adequate level of operations.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

1969 appropriation	\$16, 795, 000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)	230, 000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	51, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$51,000, a reduction of \$179,000 from the supplemental request of \$230,000 for salaries of judges. The additional sum will finance the salaries of the two circuit judges on board under authority of Public Law 90-347, approved June 18, 1968.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

1969 appropriation	\$43, 500, 000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)	1, 062, 000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	38, 000

The committee has approved the additional sum of \$38,000 to cover the salaries, on a 9 month's basis of the staff supporting the two new circuit judges.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

1969 appropriation	\$6, 450, 000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393)	630, 000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	45, 000

The committee recommends the additional appropriation of \$45,000, a decrease of \$585,000 below the \$630,000 supplemental request contained in House Document 393. The additional sum will provide \$5,000 for travel expenses and \$40,000 for miscellaneous expenses relating to the newly appointed judges and supporting staff for the balance of the fiscal year. Included in the decrease is the sum of \$425,000 which was requested to help defray the expenses anticipated in the administration of the random jury selection process as authorized by the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968 to become effective December 23, 1968. Since \$250,000 has already been provided in the regular 1969 appropriation bill for this purpose, the committee felt that any additional financing could be deferred until the next session of Congress.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS

1969 appropriation.....	\$1, 846, 000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	66, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	15, 000

The committee recommends the additional appropriation of \$15,000 for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The additional sum is necessary to cope with the increased workload resulting from the authorization for new judges, and will provide for three positions and related expenses, on a 9 month's basis. As to the request for \$24,000 finance 4 additional positions and other costs attributed to the workload stemming from the Jury selection and Service Act, the committee was of the opinion that such estimate could be deferred at this time.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1969 appropriation.....	\$9, 800, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	500, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance in recommending half of the amount requested for financing the initial costs of administering the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, Public Law 90-481, approved August 11, 1968.

The funds will be used to develop regulations, to set interim standards, and to establish compliance and other procedures required by the law.

It is believed that the amount recommended should be sufficient for the balance of the current fiscal year.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

1969 appropriation.....	\$670, 954, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	4, 200, 000
House allowance.....	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

The recommended amount will provide for the costs of implementing new classification and qualification standards set by the Civil Service Commission, for the air traffic controller occupation. Approximately 7,200 controllers will be affected by the new standards.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION—ALASKA RAILROAD

PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

1969 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	\$580, 000
House allowance.....	580, 000
Committee recommendation.....	580, 000

The committee recommendation, in the identical amount as the budget request and House allowance, provides funds to complete payment of the contractor involved in the reconstruction of the Seward Dock facilities after the earthquake of March 27, 1964.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1969 availability.....	¹ (\$703, 000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	¹ (665, 000)
House allowance.....	¹ (300, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	0

¹ By transfer.

The committee recommends the denial of the additional funds for administrative expenses. It is believed that the amount currently available should be sufficient for the balance of the current fiscal year.

This would appear to have been a matter for more proper consideration at the time of the hearings on the grant program in connection with the regular bill on July 15.

CHAPTER XI

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1969 appropriation.....	\$42, 999, 000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	1, 878, 000
House allowance.....	1, 878, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 878, 000

The committee recommends the amount of the supplemental estimate and the same as allowed by the House, to provide disbursing facilities for the Bureau of Accounts in conjunction with the consolidated activities of the Veterans' Administration. Of the request, \$1,400,000 will be required for computers for disbursing facilities.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

COMPLIANCE

1969 appropriation.....	\$541, 500, 000
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	1, 575, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$1 million which sum is \$575,000 below the supplemental request. The amount allowed will enable the Internal Revenue Service to initiate work on the responsibilities assigned to the Service by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (Public Law 90-351) and to proceed with these activities until the next session of the Congress when more dependable estimates can be presented.

EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS

1969 appropriation.....	None
1969 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 393).....	\$5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate of \$5 million, which is the same amount as allowed by the House. The sum will be used to provide Federal funds to match gifts and other voluntary donations to the Eisenhower College at Seneca Falls, N.Y., as authorized by Public Law 90-354. The funds will be used to construct educational facilities.

SECRET SERVICE

LANGUAGE AMENDMENT

The committee recommends that the following language amendment be included in the bill.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

Section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out the second clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, the person of the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach sixteen years of age, unless such protection is declined".

A comparative print of existing law and the proposal follows:

(NOTE: New wording indicated by italics; wording to be deleted indicated by brackets.)

18 U.S.C. 3056. SECRET SERVICE POWERS

Subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, is authorized to protect the person of the President of the United States, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President or other officer next in the order of succession to the office of President, and the Vice President-elect; protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, **[and]** the person of a widow of a *former President until her death or remarriage*, and minor children of a ~~former~~ *President until they reach 16 years of age* **[for a period of four years after he leaves or dies in office]**, unless such protection is declined."

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1969 appropriation.....	\$880, 000
1969 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 80).....	350, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

For the Council of Economic Advisers the committee recommends the sum of \$200,000 which is \$150,000 below the supplemental estimate and \$200,000 above the House. The amount recommended will be utilized by the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability, established by the President on February 23, 1968. The Cabinet Committee is responsible for (1) preparing and publishing studies of private and public activities bearing on price stability; (2) working with business, labor, and public officials to promote overall price stability; and (3) recommending legislation to advance price stability in a free market economy.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee concurs with the House and recommends an appropriation of \$35,238,696, the amount of the budget estimate, for claims and judgements rendered against the United States. Of this sum, damage and other type claims total \$32,896,183, which claims are authorized under various laws, and \$2,342,513 is made available to liquidate judgments rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and district courts. Factual data on these claims and judgments are contained in House Document No. 393, 90th Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER XIII

The House included general provisions in the bill which would grant exemption from the overall expenditure, lending obligation, and loan authority ceilings in sections 202 and 203 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 with respect to the farm price-support program of the Commodity Credit Corporation and with respect to grants for public assistance under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the current fiscal year 1969. The House provision granted a limited exemption of not more than \$907 million above the January budget estimate of expenditures and net lending for farm price supports and a limited exemption of not more than \$560 million for public assistance grants.

The committee has deleted the entire House provision and has rewritten it granting similar exemption for the Commodity Credit Corporation at a figure of not to exceed \$907 million in section a and in section b, has granted an exemption with respect to the public assistance program in an amount not to exceed \$750 million. This is necessary because of a revised estimate some \$800 million higher than anticipated causing an overrun of approximately \$240 million. The provision included in the bill by the committee as a substitute for the House provision reads as follows:

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT OF 1968

SEC. 1302. (a) *Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities) in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.*

(b) *Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$750,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on pages 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses:					
333	Payments to States and Puerto Rico-----	\$150,000	(1)	\$150,000	-----	+ \$150,000
	Consumer and Marketing Service:					
333	Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs-----	2,000,000	(1)	-----	\$2,000,000	-----
333	Food stamp program-----	90,000,000	\$40,000,000	90,000,000	-----	+ 50,000,000
	Commodity Exchange Authority:					
318	Salaries and expenses-----	600,000	(1)	400,000	-200,000	+ 400,000
	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:					
333	Indemnity payments to dairy farmers-----	300,000	300,000	300,000	-----	-----
	Farmers Home Administration:					
333	Salaries and expenses-----	1,325,000	(1)	955,000	-370,000	+ 955,000
333	Self-help housing land development fund-----	1,000,000	(1)	1,000,000	-----	+ 1,000,000
333	Mutual and self-help housing-----	2,700,000	(1)	2,700,000	-----	+ 2,700,000
333	Housing for rural trainees-----	4,500,000	(1)	-----	-4,500,000	-----
	Total, chapter I-----	102,575,000	40,300,000	95,505,000	-7,070,000	+ 55,205,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 33.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with— Budget estimate House bill
	CHAPTER II				
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
	FEDERAL FUNDS				
353	Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay.....	\$8,562,000	\$7,902,000	\$7,902,000	-\$660,000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS				
353 and S. 109	General operating expenses.....	(1,411,000)	(5,500)	(1,049,500)	(+\$1,044,000)
S. 109	Public safety.....	(136,000)		(136,000)	(+136,000)
353	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(27,900)	(27,900)	(27,900)	
393	Capital outlay.....	(11,250,000)	(10,590,000)	(12,590,000)	
	Total, District of Columbia funds.....	(10,824,900)	(10,623,400)	(11,803,400)	(+\$1,180,000)
	COMMISSION ON THE REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
393	Salaries and expenses.....	150,000		150,000	+150,000
	Total, chapter II.....	8,712,000	7,902,000	8,052,000	+150,000
	CHAPTER III				
	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE				
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
	MILITARY ASSISTANCE				
S. 109	Foreign military credit sales.....	296,000,000		296,000,000	+296,000,000

S. 109	INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS									
	Subscription to International Development Association.....	160,000,000			160,000,000					+160,000,000
	Total, chapter III.....	456,000,000			456,000,000					+456,000,000
CHAPTER IV										
INDEPENDENT OFFICES										
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION										
393	Salaries and expenses.....	400,000	200,000		400,000					+200,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION										
393	Construction, public buildings projects.....	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)		(6,000,000)					-----
S. 109	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	748,000			748,000					+748,000
S. 109	Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents.....	40,000			40,000					+40,000
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CONSUMER FINANCE										
393	Salaries and expenses.....	375,000							-375,000	-----
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION										
393	Salaries and expenses.....	200,000			200,000					+200,000
	Total, independent offices.....	1,763,000	200,000		1,388,000				-375,000	+1,188,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT										
MORTGAGE CREDIT										
Homeownership and rental housing assistance:										
Limitation for annual contract authorization:										
393	Homeownership assistance.....	(75,000,000)	(15,000,000)		(75,000,000)					(+60,000,000)
393	Rental housing assistance.....	(75,000,000)	(15,000,000)		(75,000,000)					(+60,000,000)
393	Appropriation for payments.....	11,500,000	5,000,000		11,500,000					+6,500,000
393	Salaries and expenses.....	6,500,000			1,250,000				-5,250,000	+1,250,000
393	Low and moderate income sponsor fund.....	5,000,000			2,000,000				-3,000,000	+2,000,000
Federal Housing Administration:										
393	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(350,000)			(350,000)					(+350,000)
393	Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(5,350,000)	(2,500,000)		(3,500,000)				(-1,850,000)	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 33.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued					
	CHAPTER IV—Continued					
	DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
303	Fair housing program.....	\$8,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000	—\$1,000,000	+ \$6,000,000
	RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE					
303	<i>College Housing</i>	(7,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(—5,000,000)	
303	Salaries and expenses.....	1,250,000	500,000	500,000	—750,000	
303	Grants for tenant services.....	15,000,000			—15,000,000	
	METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT					
303	Planned arcawide development.....	5,000,000			—5,000,000	
303	Salaries and expenses.....	670,000			—670,000	
303	Flood insurance.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000		
	FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS					
303	National Homeownership Foundation.....	250,000			—250,000	
	SPECIAL INSTITUTION					
303	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	54,670,000	8,000,000	23,750,000	—30,920,000	+15,750,000
	Total, chapter IV, new budget (obligational) authority.....	56,433,000	8,200,000	25,138,000	—31,295,000	+16,938,000
	CHAPTER V					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
318	Education and Welfare Services.....	10,752,000	752,000	2,052,000	—8,700,000	+1,300,000

393	BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION								
	Land and water conservation fund:								
	<i>Appropriation (repayable advance to the fund)</i>	(92, 000, 000)	(53, 000, 000)	(92, 000, 000)					(+39, 000, 000)
	<i>Appropriation of receipts (indefinite)</i>	2, 550, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000					-----
	<i>Appropriation out of the fund (not including liquidation cash)</i>	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000					-----
	<i>(Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authorization)</i>	² (85, 000, 000)	² (46, 000, 000)	² (85, 000, 000)					(+59, 000, 00)
	Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	9, 550, 000	9, 500, 000	9, 500, 000					-----
393 and S. 109	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE								
	Management and protection.....	421, 000	100, 000	421, 000					+321, 000
393 and S. 109	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	169, 000	50, 000	169, 000					+119, 000
	Total, National Park Service.....	590, 000	150, 000	590, 000					+440, 000
	Total, Department of the interior.....	20, 802, 000	10, 402, 000	12, 142, 000					+1, 740, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
	HEALTH SERVICES								
	Contract medical care.....			850, 000				+850, 000	+850, 000
393	Construction of Indian health facilities.....	4, 238, 000	3, 350, 000	4, 944, 000				+706, 000	+1, 594, 000
	Total, ch. V.....	25, 030, 000	13, 752, 000	17, 936, 000				-7, 194, 000	+4, 184, 000
	CHAPTER VI								
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION								
S. 109	Elementary and secondary educational activities.....	(3, 000, 000)		(3, 000, 000)					(+3, 000, 000)
	HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES								
S. 109	Higher educational activities.....	12, 741, 000		7, 741, 000				-\$5, 000, 000	+7, 741, 000
	SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE								
393	Juvenile delinquency prevention and control.....	19, 200, 000	\$5, 000, 000	12, 000, 000				-7, 200, 000	+7, 000, 000
	Total, chapter V.....	31, 941, 000	5, 000, 000	19, 741, 000				-12, 200, 000	+14, 741, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 33.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER VI					
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES					
	Office of the Secretary.....			\$16,570	+\$16,570	+\$16,570
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE					
	Miscellaneous items.....			11,250	+11,250	+11,250
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Gratuity to widows of deceased Members.....		\$60,000	60,000	+60,000	
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE					
393	Reporting hearings.....	\$145,000	145,000	145,000		
	JOINT ITEMS					
393	Joint Committee on Defense Production.....	8,630	8,630	8,630		
393	Education of pages.....	18,581	18,581	18,581		
	CAPITOL POLICE					
	General expenses.....			34,000	+34,000	+34,000
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	200,000	200,000	200,000		
	Total, chapter VI.....	372,211	432,211	494,031	+121,820	+61,820

CHAPTER VIII				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—PUBLIC WORKS				
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
393	Upper Colorado River storage project.....	2, 700, 000	-----	-----
NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION				
	Salaries and expenses.....	500, 000	-----	-----
393	Total, Chapter VIII.....	3, 200, 000	-----	-----
CHAPTER IX				
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
393	Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	136, 000	-----	-----
393	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	300, 000	-----	-----
	Total, legal activities and general administration.....	436, 000	-----	-----
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
393	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	2, 000, 000	-----	-----
393	Support of U.S. prisoners.....	2, 000, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Federal prison system.....	4, 000, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Justice.....	4, 436, 000	-----	-----
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
393	Salaries and expenses.....	Language	-----	-----
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION				
393	State marine schools (by transfer).....	(210, 000)	-----	-----
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL				
393	Salaries and expenses.....	750, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	750, 000	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 33.

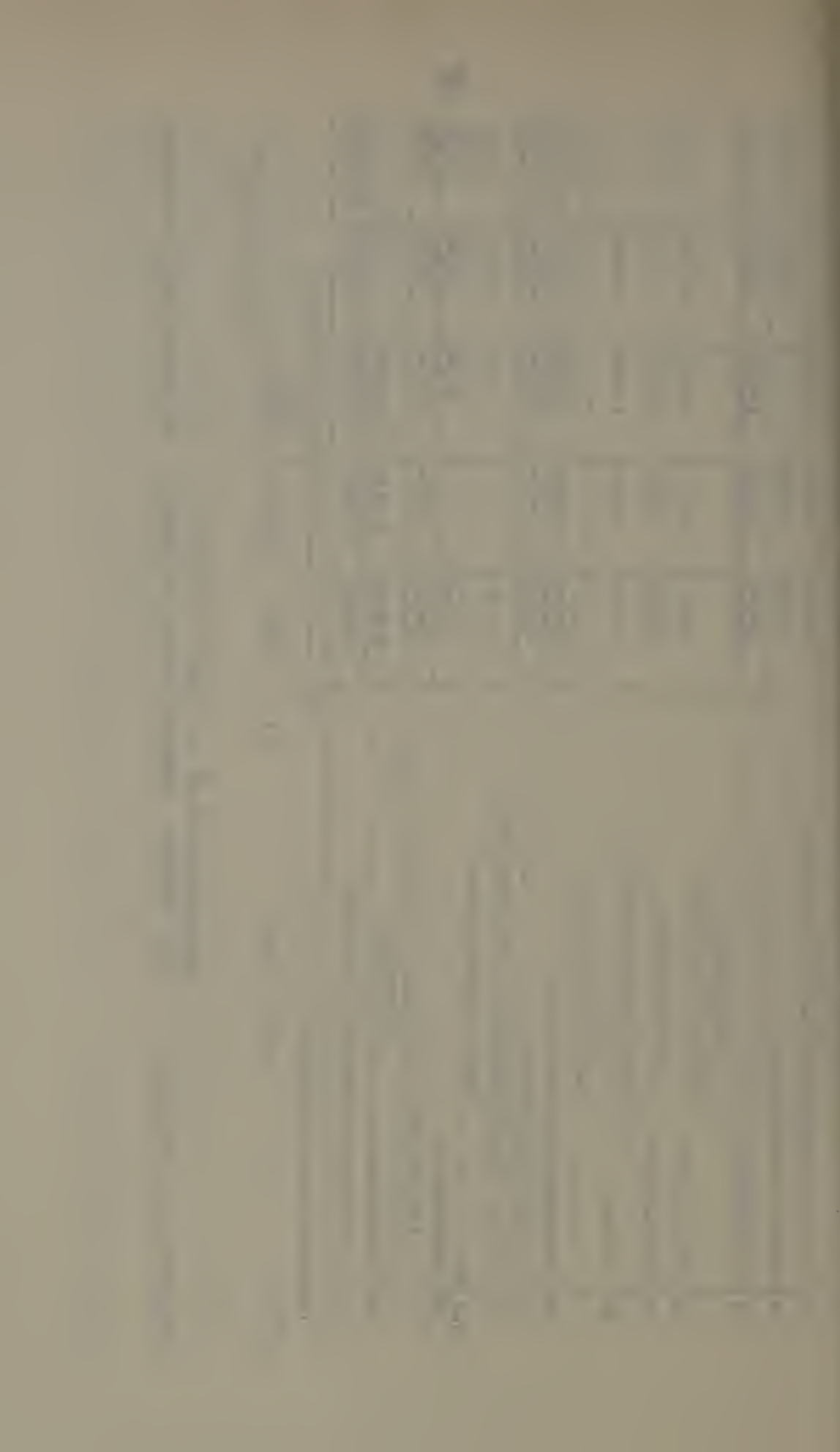
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER IX—Continued					
	THE JUDICIARY					
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
393	Salaries of judges.....	\$230,000	-----	\$51,000	-\$179,000	+\$51,000
393	Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1,062,000	-----	38,000	-1,024,000	+38,000
393	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	630,000	-----	45,000	-585,000	+45,000
393	Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts.....	66,000	-----	15,000	-51,000	+15,000
	Total, the Judiciary.....	1,988,000	-----	149,000	-1,839,000	+149,000
	Total, chapter IX.....	7,174,000	-----	785,000	-6,389,000	+785,000
	CHAPTER X					
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	\$250,000	250,000	-250,000	-----
	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION					
393	Operations.....	4,200,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-200,000	-----
	FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION					
393	Alaska railroad revolving fund.....	580,000	580,000	580,000	-----	-----

333	URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION								
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer)		(555, 000)	(300, 000)			(-655, 000)	(-300, 000)	
	Total, chapter X		5, 280, 000	4, 830, 000		4, 830, 000	-450, 000		
	CHAPTER XI								
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT								
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS								
333	Salaries and expenses		1, 878, 000	1, 878, 000		1, 878, 000			
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE								
333	Compliance		1, 575, 000	1, 000, 000		1, 000, 000	-575, 000		
	EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS								
333	Construction, repair, and equipment grants		5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000		5, 000, 000			
	Total, Treasury Department		8, 453, 000	7, 878, 000		7, 878, 000	-575, 000		
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT								
	COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS								
S. Doc. 80	Salaries and expenses		350, 000			200, 000	-150, 000	+200, 000	
	Total, chapter XI		8, 803, 000	7, 878, 000		8, 078, 000	-725, 000	+200, 000	
	CHAPTER XII								
333	Claims and judgments		35, 238, 696	35, 238, 696		35, 238, 696			
	Grand total, all chapters		740, 858, 907	103, 280, 907		674, 797, 727	-66, 061, 180	+571, 516, 820	

¹ Consideration postponed until next January.

² Not to exceed this amount of the total repayable advance.



Calendar No. 1660

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 20300

[Report No. 1667]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 9, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 9, 1968

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of March 16, 1967, by
Mr. HOLLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1969”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, namely:

1 CHAPTER I
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3 *EXTENSION SERVICE*

4 *COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND*
5 *EXPENSES*

6 *Payments to States and Puerto Rico*

7 *For an additional amount for "Payments to States and*
8 *Puerto Rico", for payments for extension work under section*
9 *109 of the District of Columbia Public Education Act, as*
10 *amended by the Act of June 20, 1968 (Public Law 90-354),*
11 *\$150,000.*

12 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE
13 FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

14 For an additional amount for "Food stamp program",
15 ~~\$40,000,000~~ \$90,000,000: *Provided, That additional ex-*
16 *penditures resulting from amounts provided in this para-*
17 *graph shall be fully offset by sale of notes held by the*
18 *Commodity Credit Corporation or other assets of the*
19 *Department of Agriculture to prevent further expenditure*
20 *reductions against existing programs pursuant to the Rev-*
21 *enue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.*

22 *COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY*
23 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

24 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
25 *\$400,000.*

1 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

2 SERVICE

3 INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

4 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of
5 the Act of August 13, 1968 (Public Law 90-484), \$300,-
6 000: *Provided*, That none of the funds contained in this Act
7 shall be used to make indemnity payments to any farmer
8 whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a
9 result of his willful failure to follow procedures prescribed
10 by the Federal Government.

11 *FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION*12 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
14 *including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for*
15 *carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Agricul-*
16 *ture under sections 235 and 236 of the National Housing*
17 *Act, as amended by sections 101(a), 201(a), respectively,*
18 *of the Act of August 1, 1968 (Public Law 90-448),*
19 *\$955,000.*

20 *SELF-HELP HOUSING LAND DEVELOPMENT FUND*

21 *For direct loans pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(B) of*
22 *the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490) and*
23 *related advances, \$1,000,000, to remain available until*
24 *expended.*

1 *MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING*

2 *For grants pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the*
3 *Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), \$2,700,000,*
4 *to remain available until expended.*

5 *CHAPTER II*

6 *DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

7 *FEDERAL FUNDS*

8 *LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL*

9 *OUTLAY*

10 *For an additional amount for "Loans to the District of*
11 *Columbia for capital outlay", \$7,902,000, to remain avail-*
12 *able until expended and to be advanced upon request of the*
13 *Commissioner to the general fund.*

14 *COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS*

15 *OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

16 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

17 *For expenses necessary to carry out Title X of the Act*
18 *of December 27, 1967 (81 Stat. 742-743), establishing*
19 *the Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the*
20 *District of Columbia, \$150,000, to remain available until*
21 *expended.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", ~~\$5,500~~ \$1,049,500.

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$136,000.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$27,900.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Capital Outlay

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", \$10,590,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$2,688,000 of this amount shall not be available for expenditure until July 1, 1969: *Provided further*, That \$2,404,000 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for

1 architectural engineering services, as may be determined by
2 the Commissioner.

3 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Colum-
5 bia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of
6 Columbia.

7 CHAPTER III

8 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

9 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
10 PRESIDENT

11 MILITARY ASSISTANCE

12 *Foreign Military Credit Sales*

13 *For expenses of financing sales of defense articles and*
14 *defense services, as authorized by law, \$296,000,000, to*
15 *remain available until expended.*

16 *Subscription to the International Development Association*

17 *For payment of the first of three installments of the in-*
18 *creased participation of the United States in the International*
19 *Development Association, as authorized by law, \$160,000,-*
20 *000, to remain available until expended.*

CHAPTER III IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including carrying out the functions of the Federal Trade Commission under Title I of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-321), ~~\$200,000~~ \$400,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

Funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "General Services Administration, Construction, Public buildings projects", shall be available in the amount of \$6,000,000, for the construction of the substructure, Courthouse and Federal Office Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall be the maximum construction improvement cost which may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum.

1 *OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND*
2 *RECORDS SERVICE*

3 For an additional amount for “Operating expenses,
4 National Archives and Records Service”, \$748,000.

5 *ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE FACILITIES FOR FORMER*
6 *PRESIDENTS*

7 *For an additional amount for “Allowances and Office*
8 *Facilities for Former Presidents”, \$40,000, and funds ap-*
9 *propriated under this head shall be available hereafter for*
10 *travel and related expenses of former Presidents and not to*
11 *exceed two members of their staffs.*

12 *SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION*

13 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

14 *For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,*
15 *\$200,000.*

16 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
17 DEVELOPMENT

18 FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS

19 FLOOD INSURANCE

20 For necessary administrative expenses, not otherwise
21 provided for, in carrying out the National Flood Insurance
22 Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 572), \$1,500,000.

23 MORTGAGE CREDIT

24 HOMEOWNERSHIP AND RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

25 For homeownership assistance payments, authorized by
26 section 235, and for interest reduction payments as author-

1 ized by section 236 of the National Housing Act, as
 2 amended (82 Stat. 477 and 498), ~~\$5,000,000~~ *\$11,500,000*:
 3 *Provided*, That the total payments that may be required
 4 in any fiscal year by all contracts entered into under section
 5 235 shall not exceed ~~\$15,000,000~~ *\$75,000,000* and by those
 6 entered into under section 236 shall not exceed ~~\$15,000,000~~
 7 *\$75,000,000*.

8 *LOW AND MODERATE INCOME SPONSOR FUND*

9 *For the low and moderate income sponsor fund, au-*
 10 *thorized by section 106 of the Housing and Urban Develop-*
 11 *ment Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 490), \$2,000,000.*

12 *FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION*

13 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

14 *For necessary administrative expenses of programs of*
 15 *mortgage credit, not otherwise provided for, \$1,250,000.*

16 ~~Limitation on Nonadministrative Expenses, Federal Housing~~
 17 ~~Administration~~

18 ~~In addition to the amount made available under this~~
 19 ~~head for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$3,500,000~~
 20 ~~shall be available for nonadministrative expenses.~~

21 *Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative*
 22 *Expenses, Federal Housing Administration*

23 *In addition to amounts made available under this head*
 24 *for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$350,000 shall be*

1 *available for administrative expenses and not to exceed*
2 *\$3,500,000 shall be available for nonadministrative expenses.*

3 DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

4 FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
6 Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under the pro-
7 visions of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (82
8 Stat. 81), ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$7,000,000.

9 RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

10 COLLEGE HOUSING

11 The total payments that may be required in any fiscal
12 year by all contracts for annual grants with educational
13 institutions entered into pursuant to section 401 of the
14 Housing Act of 1950, as amended (82 Stat. 604), shall not
15 exceed \$2,500,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$500,000.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 *SEC. 401. Subject to the limitations in this Act, the Sec-*
21 *retary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized,*
22 *with respect to any activity authorized by the Housing and*
23 *Urban Development Act of 1968 and made subject thereby*
24 *to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control*
25 *Act, as amended, to make such expenditures, within the limits*

1 of funds and borrowing authority available for such activity
 2 and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and com-
 3 mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as pro-
 4 vided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control
 5 Act, as amended, as may be necessary to carry out the appli-
 6 cable provisions of the Housing and Urban Development Act
 7 of 1968 during the current fiscal year.

8 SEC. 402. Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1958,
 9 as amended, is further amended by striking out "Office of
 10 Emergency Planning" wherever appearing therein and in-
 11 serting in lieu thereof "Office of Emergency Preparedness."
 12 Any reference in any other law to the Office of Emergency
 13 Planning shall, after the date of this Act, be deemed to refer
 14 to the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

15 CHAPTER IV V

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

19 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
 20 services", ~~\$752,000~~ \$2,052,000.

21 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

22 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

23 For a repayable advance to the Land and Water Con-
 24 servation Fund, as authorized by Section 4 (b) of the Land
 25 and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended

1 (16 U.S.C. 4601-7), ~~\$53,000,000~~ \$92,000,000, to remain
 2 available until expended.

3 For an additional amount for "Land and water conser-
 4 vation" to carry out the property acquisition provisions of
 5 the Act of October 2, 1968, Public Law 90-545 and the
 6 provisions of the Act of June 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 168), to
 7 be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund
 8 and to remain available until expended, ~~\$55,500,000~~
 9 \$94,500,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$46,000,000~~
 10 \$85,000,000 shall be for liquidation of obligations incurred
 11 pursuant to Section 3 (b) (1) of said Act of October 2, 1968.

12 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

13 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

14 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
 15 tection", ~~\$100,000~~ \$421,000.

16 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL 17 FACILITIES

18 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabili-
 19 tation of physical facilities", ~~\$50,000~~ \$169,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND 21 WELFARE

22 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

23 HEALTH SERVICES

24 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

25 For an additional amount for "Indian health activities",
 26 \$850,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", ~~\$3,350,000~~ \$4,944,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER V VI

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL

ACTIVITIES

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations for "Elementary and secondary educational activities" and "Higher educational activities," for the fiscal year 1969, shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 for necessary expenses for planning the implementation of new and expanded programs of the Office of Education under legislation enacted during the second session of the 90th Congress, to be derived from funds available for the purposes of Title III, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Higher educational activities" for programs of special service to disadvantaged college students, and for payments authorized by section 108(b) of the District of Columbia Public Education Act,

1 *as amended (Public Law 90-354, approved June 20, 1968),*
 2 *\$7,741,000 of which \$500,000 shall be available for such*
 3 *special service programs.*

4 SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

5 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

6 *For carrying out the purposes of the Juvenile Delin-*
 7 *quency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, \$5,000,000:*
 8 *Provided, That none of the funds contained herein shall be*
 9 *used to make grants, under Title I of said Act, in excess of*
 10 *the following: (1) \$12,500 each to the Virgin Islands,*
 11 *Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the*
 12 *Pacific Islands, (2) \$50,000 to each of the 50 States, the*
 13 *District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.*

14 *For carrying out the provisions of the Juvenile Delin-*
 15 *quency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (Public Law*
 16 *90-445, approved July 31, 1968), \$12,000,000, including*
 17 *\$650,000 for support of the President's Commission on the*
 18 *Causes and Prevention of Violence.*

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for office of the Secretary, \$16,570: Provided, That the Secretary may employ a Curator of Art and Antiquities at not to exceed \$22,089 per annum.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for Miscellaneous Items, \$11,250, for expenses of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Elizabeth Lee Pool, widow of Joe R. Pool, late a Representative from the State of Texas, \$30,000.

1 For payment to Emily J. Holland, widow of Elmer J.
2 Holland, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylv-
3 vania, \$30,000.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

5 Reporting Hearings

6 For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",
7 \$145,000.

8 JOINT ITEMS

9 Joint Committee on Defense Production

10 For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on
11 Defense Production", \$8,630.

12 CAPITOL POLICE

13 GENERAL EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "General Expenses",
15 \$34,000.

16 Education of Pages

17 For an additional amount for "Education of pages",
18 \$18,581.

19 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".
22 \$200,000.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Storage Project" for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of September 26, 1968 (Public Law 90-515), including compensation of the Executive Director at level IV of the Executive Schedule, \$300,000.

CHAPTER IX

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE

JUDICIARY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$136,000.

1 *DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE*2 *MARITIME ADMINISTRATION*3 *STATE MARINE SCHOOLS*

4 *For an additional amount for "State marine schools",*
5 *for liquidation of obligations incurred for payment of allow-*
6 *ances for uniforms, textbooks and subsistence of cadets at*
7 *State marine schools, to remain available until expended,*
8 *\$210,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts for*
9 *administrative and warehouse expenses in the appropriation*
10 *for "Ship construction".*

11 *FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL*12 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
14 *\$500,000.*

15 *THE JUDICIARY*16 *COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER*17 *JUDICIAL SERVICES*18 *SALARIES OF JUDGES*

19 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",*
20 *\$51,000.*

21 *SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL*

22 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting*
23 *personnel", \$38,000.*

1 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for “Travel and miscellane-
3 ous expenses”, \$45,000.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

5 COURTS

6 For an additional amount for “Administrative Office of
7 the United States Courts”, \$15,000.

8 CHAPTER VII X

9 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
13 \$250,000.

14 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

15 OPERATIONS

16 For an additional amount for “Operations”, \$4,000,000.

17 FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

18 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

19 Payment to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund

20 For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for
21 payment of approved contractor claims relating to author-
22 ized work of the Alaska Railroad, involving the reconstruc-
23 tion of the Seward Dock facilities destroyed as a result of the

1 Alaska earthquake, \$580,000, which may be made available
2 to the Corps of Engineers for payment of such claims.

3 ~~URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION~~

4 ~~SALARIES AND EXPENSES~~

5 For necessary expenses of the Urban Mass Transporta-
6 tion Administration, including uniforms and allowances there-
7 for, as authorized by law (~~5 U.S.C. 5901-5902~~); hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5
9 U.S.C. 3109; \$300,000, to be derived by transfer from the
10 appropriation for "Urban mass transportation grants".

11 ~~CHAPTER VIII XI~~

12 ~~TREASURY DEPARTMENT~~

13 ~~BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS~~

14 ~~SALARIES AND EXPENSES~~

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$1,878,000.

17 ~~INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE~~

18 ~~COMPLIANCE~~

19 For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$1,000,000.

20 ~~EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS~~

21 For matching grants for the construction of educational
22 facilities at Eisenhower College, as authorized by law, \$5,-
23 000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Section 3056 of title 18, United States Code is amended by striking out the second clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, the person of the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach sixteen years of age, unless such protection is declined".

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$200,000.

CHAPTER ~~IX~~ XII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 393, Ninetieth Congress, \$35,238,696, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to in-

1 creases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay
 2 claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
 3 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final
 4 and conclusive against the United States by failure of the
 5 parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless
 6 otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment,
 7 payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall
 8 not continue for more than thirty days after the date of ap-
 9 proval of the Act.

10 CHAPTER X XIII

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. ~~1001~~ 1301. No part of any appropriation contained
 13 in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the
 14 current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

15 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT OF 1968

16 SEC. ~~1002~~. Expenditures and net lending during the
 17 fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit
 18 Corporation ~~(not more than \$907,000,000)~~ for farm price
 19 supports ~~(not including amounts for special activities)~~, and
 20 by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare ~~(not~~
 21 ~~more than \$560,000,000)~~ for grants to States for public
 22 assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as
 23 amended, in excess of the respective amounts estimated
 24 therefor on pages 239 and 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H.
 25 Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority

1 heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such
2 purposes in excess of the respective amounts estimated
3 therefor on pages 239 and 306 and 307 of the Budget for
4 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations
5 on expenditures and net lending and new obligational au-
6 thority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and
7 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control
8 Act of 1968.

9 *SEC. 1302. (a) Expenditures and net lending during the*
10 *fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit*
11 *Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price*
12 *supports (not including amounts for special activities) in*
13 *excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the*
14 *Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obliga-*
15 *tional and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for*
16 *such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts*
17 *estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969, shall*
18 *not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expendi-*
19 *tures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan*
20 *authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title*
21 *II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.*

22 *(b) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year*
23 *ending June 30, 1969, by the Department of Health, Edu-*
24 *cation, and Welfare (not more than \$750,000,000) for*
25 *grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the*

1 *Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the amounts*
2 *estimated therefor on page 15 of the Budget for 1969*
3 *(H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan*
4 *authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year*
5 *for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor*
6 *on pages 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be*
7 *counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and*
8 *net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority*
9 *prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the*
10 *Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.*

Passed the House of Representatives October 9 (legislative day, October 8), 1968.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1660

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 20300

[Report No. 1667]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for
other purposes.

OCTOBER 9, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

OCTOBER 9, 1968

Reported with amendments

license pending final action on his application for relief.

The Senate amendment was the same except that (1) the crimes referred to are crimes of violence punishable as felonies; (2) relief is provided for restrictions imposed by any Federal law (not just chapter 44) incurred by reason of such conviction; (3) instead of a standard for relief relating to the lawfulness of future conduct of the applicant's business, the standard is that the applicant is not likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety; and (4) only licensed manufacturers, importers and dealers are permitted to operate under their licenses pending final action on an application for relief.

The conference substitute conforms to the House bill, except that the standard for relief provided in the Senate amendment is adopted, as is the Senate provision for relief from restrictions imposed by any Federal law (not just chapter 44) by reason of conviction.

Import controls.—The House bill banned importation of all surplus military firearms, while the Senate version permitted importation of military surplus, rifles, and shotguns suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes. The conference substitute contains the provision in the House bill.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The House bill provided that the amendment to chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, would take effect 180 days after the bill's date of enactment. The Senate amendment provided that the amendment to chapter 44 would take effect on December 16, 1968—as originally provided in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968—except that a provision of chapter 44 relating to restrictions on imports of firearms and ammunition would take effect on August 1, 1968. The conference substitute conforms to the Senate amendment except that it provides that the restriction on imports of firearms and ammunition shall take effect on the date of the enactment of the bill.

The Senate amendment and the House bill contained identical anti-preemption provisions, but the Senate amendment contained an added provision, not in the House bill, that: "no governmental agency, including State, possession, or political subdivision, may legalize the confiscation of otherwise legally held and used firearms". Although the conference substitute does not contain this added provision of the Senate amendment, it is intended that the Act not be construed to authorize the confiscation of lawfully possessed firearms.

AMENDMENT TO TITLE VII OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968

Definition of "felony."—The Senate amendment contained a provision not in the House bill redefining the term "felony" in section 1202(c) (2) of title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968—relating to unlawful possession or receipt of firearms. That term was defined to mean, in the case of State law, an offense determined by the laws of the State to be a felony. The conference substitute defines that term as any offense punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, but does exclude from the definition any offense (other than one involving a firearm or explosive) classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of a State and punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less.

Veterans not barred from receiving, possessing or transporting firearms unless dishonorably discharged.—The House bill contained a provision, not in the Senate version, which changed a provision in title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 barring veterans discharged under "other than honorable conditions" from receiving, possessing or trans-

porting firearms, to bar only veterans discharged under "dishonorable conditions". The effective date of the House provision was made to coincide with the enactment date of title VII (June 19, 1968). The conference substitute contains the provisions of the House bill.

AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954 (NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT)

The Senate amendment contained a provision, not in the House bill, which amended the National Firearms Act in the following significant respects: The scope of that Act was extended to cover additional weapons, most notably destructive devices; the registration requirements were extended to all weapons covered by the Act; any element of self-incrimination was eliminated; and increased penalties were provided for violations of the Act.

Extension of the scope of the National Firearms Act.—The present National Firearms Act covers gangster-type weapons such as machineguns, sawed-off shotguns, short-barreled rifles, mufflers, and silencers. Under the amendment it would also cover machine-gun frames and receivers, so-called "conversion kits" for turning other weapons into machineguns, and combinations of machine-gun parts when in the possession of a single person. Also smooth-bore pistols and revolvers designed to fire shotgun shells, concealable combination rifles and shotguns, and destructive devices would be included. Antique firearms and unserviceable heavy weapons would be excluded from coverage.

Extension of registration requirements.—At present, only those weapons imported, made, or transferred without compliance with the taxing provisions of the Act are required to be registered. Under the amendment registration of every weapon covered by the Act as amended (except those in the possession of the United States) would be required. Manufacturers, importers, and makers would register the weapons in their control. All weapons registered under present law would be considered registered under the Act as amended. The Secretary would maintain a national firearms registration and transfer record containing all the data collected under the requirements of the Act as amended.

Elimination of any element of self-incrimination.—In *Haynes v. United States* (390 U.S. 85 (1968)), the Supreme Court held the registration requirement of existing law constitutionally unenforceable because it required registration almost exclusively by those in illegal possession of a weapon and made this information available to prosecute them for illegal possession. The Senate amendment avoids this problem by extending the registration obligation to all possessors of the weapons—legitimate or otherwise—and by providing that registration information may not be used directly or indirectly to prosecute a natural person for an offense prior to or concurrent with his registration.

Increased penalties for violations.—The present penalty for a National Firearms Act violation is a fine of \$2,000, imprisonment for 5 years, or both. The amendment increases this penalty to a fine of \$10,000, imprisonment for 10 years, or both.

The Senate amendment also made conforming changes to other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The conference substitute adopts the Senate proposed amendments to the National Firearms Act and to related provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

EMANUEL CELLER,
PETER W. RODINO, JR.,
HAROLD D. DONOHUE,
ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER,
WILLIAM M. MCCULLOCH,
CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR.,
Managers on the Part of the House.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 388, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 366 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 374, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

VACATING AND RESCHEDULING SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a special order scheduled for tonight on the retirement of GEORGE RHODES. I ask unanimous consent that this be rescheduled for tomorrow after all other legislative business and previous special orders heretofore entered into.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 375, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 3, 1968, there were seven rollcalls, Nos. 362 through 368, including three quorums and four votes. I was present on the floor of the House for each of these rollcalls.

On roll No. 364, a quorum, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous

consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 20300, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1317 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1317

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, all points of order against said bill are hereby waived.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House now consider House Resolution 1317?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the House agreed to consider House Resolution 1317.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The House has decided to consider this resolution.

The gentleman from Missouri will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HALL. Well, Mr. Speaker, because of the rapid manner in which this was handled, the parliamentary inquiry probably comes too late.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will protect the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, my parliamentary inquiry is this. In view of the fact that there are not copies of the resolution under consideration called up by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire the Chair to vacate the action taken?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I am well aware that we have just agreed, according to the Speaker's ruling, to suspend the rules. But my question addresses itself by what manner we were taking up a report from the Committee on Rules which has not been printed and which obviously was presented for filing today since there is no Suspension Calendar for today.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules of the House a resolution reported by the Committee on Rules can be brought up on the same day reported if the House by a two-thirds vote agrees to consider it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, this does not require unanimous consent in order to present it nor a statement on the part of the Chair ahead of time that we are considering it under the rule requiring a two-thirds majority for consideration?

The SPEAKER. Under the rules of the House a resolution being reported out of the Committee on Rules can be considered the same day as reported if two-thirds of the House votes to consider the resolution.

Mr. HALL. Well, Mr. Speaker, I have absolutely no intention of delaying the consideration of the bill. This is an unusual way in which to bring it up. I understand the necessity for the rule but I do wish we had had an opportunity to see and to study the rule before it was called up under this requirement of a two-thirds majority voting thereon, and that the Members had been forewarned and had a chance to vote accordingly. I appreciate the statement of the Chair.

[Mr. COLMER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the gentleman from Missouri has raised a question about some of the items as to which a point of order might be raised, I should like to point out a couple of others:

Page 2, lines 8 through 14, the proviso relating to the food stamp program.

Page 4, lines 1 to 4, the language relating to capital outlay in the District of Columbia.

Page 4, lines 20 to 25 and page 5, lines 1 to 3, relating to construction of public buildings projects.

Page 8, lines 17 to 21, for payments to widows of deceased Representatives.

Page 10, lines 15 to 20, urban mass transportation administration.

Page 11, lines 4 to 7, "Eisenhower college grants" authorization, which is not yet signed by the President.

Page 12, line 6, relating to Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that our very able chairman of the Committee on Rules mentioned that the Committee on Appropriations did make some very sizable reductions in this bill. However, a substantial number of the cuts made in this bill are funds which must soon be made available to pay current obligations, including recently increased civil service salaries. This is true of requests made by the Department of Agriculture, the District of Columbia, the Federal Trade Commission, the Civil Service Commission, the Library of Congress, the National Water Commission, the Department of Justice including the Federal judiciary, the Department of Transportation, and the Treasury Department.

All of these requests have been deferred, but they must be met in this fiscal year. This is indicated on page 6 of the report, at the bottom, where it says that "consideration is postponed until January." All we are doing here is postponing until a new administration comes along, the payment of these current obligations I have indicated, which have already passed this Congress and are going to have to be paid. So we are just postponing until January the meeting of current obligations.

Also I want to point out that come January the new administration is immediately going to have to send up a supplemental appropriations request to take care of the Department of Defense needs in Vietnam. As I understand it, this will be in the nature of something like \$5 billion. So we are just putting this

matter off until January 1969 and handing it over to a new administration.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL].

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago the Congress adopted the National Redwoods Park legislation. That is an item of concern in the legislation which is before us today. That Redwoods Park is in the district of Congressman DON CLAUSEN of California. We all know of his tremendous effort to gain a national conservation goal, while protecting the interest of his California constituents.

A few days ago Congressman CLAUSEN was called home by his family because of a very acute and a very serious illness of his mother. That is why he is not with us today. If he were here, he would call the attention of the House to the fact that the Redwood Park bill provided for a legislative taking of lands for the park. What this means to us here is that if we are to keep our bookkeeping and our appropriations unencumbered, we must act quickly to supply the money to pay for that land. It means further that if we are to treat fairly and equitably the citizens of that California district, we must act with dispatch. The lands will be taken from them, it is our obligation to pay for them. This California county will be economically injured by the establishment of this park, at least for a number of years. Therefore it is incumbent on us here today to see that funds are made available to pay for the parklands.

The citizens of the Nation made it very clear that they wanted a National Redwoods Park. The cost is high. We must now pay the price.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY].

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, this strikes me as one of the most unusual supplemental appropriation bills ever to come to this body. As I read the bill there is just a little over \$100 million in it, which, compared to the total Federal budget, is certainly a modest sum. Just a little over \$100 million. This raises the question as to why it is that we are considering it. It is certainly not to provide for the needs for the various departments and agencies of the Government for supplemental money.

For example, there is not a dime in this for the restoration of the impaired capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation. And, is not that a curious fact? The unobligated resources of this \$14.5 billion bank are around \$1 billion right now and we are approaching the time when the sign-up under the feed and grains program will occur and if the Secretary designs a program as he has in the past a farmer can get half of the money at the time or sign up. This was done last year and it will probably be that much this year.

Mr. Speaker, this means that the first thing we will have to deal with in the 91st Congress will be a supplemental bill for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In fiscal year 1961 we failed to the extent of over \$1 billion to restore the impaired capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This unrestored figure was \$1.5 billion in 1966 and in

1967 it was almost \$1 billion. In 1968 it exceeded \$3 billion. Yet there is no provision in this bill whatever for the restoration of these impaired funds.

And, Mr. Speaker, from all this I conclude that almost the entire justification for the action we are asked to take today is to provide the exemption for the Commodity Credit Corporation. And, why the exemption? Is it due to a lack of funds? No. The Secretary stated very clearly that he has the money in the Commodity Credit Corporation to make all of the payments under the contracts for 1968. Is it to provide authority for additional appropriations? Not a dime is to be provided that way either. Why is it then? Is it because there is danger that some of the contracts entered into will not be fulfilled by the Federal Government? That is not an argument either, because Secretary Freeman has said very frankly that every contract will be met, whether Congress passes this exemption or not.

Well, Mr. Speaker, what is the answer? Well, frankly, we are on the eve of a Presidential election, and I see in this a grant to Secretary Freeman and to the Commodity Credit Corporation of carte blanche authority to take the expenditure lid completely off, and in the next week or so announce a souped-up feed grains program with an even bigger price tag on this costly and ineffective program with which we have been saddled in the last 6 years. It will make a lot of political sense for the Secretary on election day to send out an army of ASCS people through every farm area telling the farmers ahead of election day the new feed grains program will bring bigger checks than ever. It will be politically appealing and present law gives Secretary Freeman ample authority to soup up payments. If the CCC exemption is removed from this bill, however, the action would be awkward, even for Mr. Freeman.

Political relief for the administration sagging support among farmers is the whole justification for what we are doing today. In the process we are kicking a big hole in the Expenditure Control Act which we passed this year, a measure supported in good faith by Members on both sides of the aisle who realized it was not very smart to vote for higher taxes. We voted for them because we were getting expenditure control. Yet when it became apparent that expenditures would be higher, what do we do? Do we bring about a higher expenditure control? No, we pass a bill to exempt the Commodity Credit Corporation and the HEW from expenditure control, and thus reduce the net fiscal effect of the Expenditure Control Act.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I do well recall that I took a somewhat different position when this whole matter was up for consideration. But

last year when we had somewhat the same situation on a motion which I offered, the Commodity Credit Corporation was excepted. Then it was recognized that the Commodity Credit Corporation was set up as a corporation with independent authority and kept independent of the Congress under the Commodity Credit Control Act. Therefore, the Corporation should have been exempted in this year's Expenditure Control Act.

If officials of the Corporation fail to support commodities they violate the directives in the law. The crops, just about every crop in the country, except cotton, have greatly exceeded estimates requiring the outlay of this \$907 million. Again the Corporation should have been accepted in the beginning.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 18707, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tomorrow to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 18707, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate thereon be limited to 60 minutes, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] and the other half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does not the resolution from the Committee on Rules, that we have just passed almost unanimously, prescribe the time limitation as most such resolutions do?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the resolution waived points of order.

Mr. HALL. The resolution waived points of order only; is that correct?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that that is the usual way that the Rules Committee acts in these matters.

The resolution waived points of order against the bill, but did not fix the time. It is the understanding of the Chair, that the matter of time is worked out by unanimous consent.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to this method, but may I inquire of the Speaker whether we are in the 134th legislative day, and the 135th calendar day, or are we in the 135th calendar day and legislative day?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state in response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Missouri that we are still in the legislative day of Tuesday, October 8.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, is it the plan to continue in this legislative day and complete business for both the days, or to adjourn and go into another legislative day on Wednesday, if time allows, or is this important in the procedures of the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will advise the gentleman, in response to his inquiry, that the present legislative day will be terminated by an adjournment.

Mr. HALL. Further reserving the right to object, it is not the intention of the Chair to adjourn the House and reconvene immediately for another legislative day on this calendar day?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that when the adjournment takes place the adjournment will be until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, October 10, unless there is an agreement to meet at an earlier hour. The Chair had thought that the House would meet at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. HALL. I thank the Chair and withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 20300, with Mr. O'HARA, of Michigan, in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

This supplemental bill is the final appropriation bill for this session of the Congress.

PROBABLE OVERALL BUDGET AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURE REDUCTIONS FOR FISCAL 1969

Mr. Chairman, before final adjournment we will undertake to render a more detailed report of congressional actions on appropriations and spending in relation to the budget requests, but I think it might be well to make a few remarks at this time on the accomplishments of the Congress thus far with regard to the money bills.

If we project our best estimates for the session on all the appropriation and other bills relating to fiscal 1969, the indications are that Congress will reduce the President's 1969 budget requests for new budget spending authority by approximately \$12 billion. Two large appropriation bills and this supplemental, plus perhaps one or two other bills, are still pending conference action, so the \$12 billion is tentative, but probably close to the mark. This is some \$2 billion beyond the law which requires not less than a \$10 billion cut in appropriations or new budget obligational authority. I am referring only to fiscal 1969 amounts. We made some cuts on 1968 fiscal supplementals, and we also reduced certain advance items for fiscal 1970. But the fiscal 1969 amounts are the main items.

The law which Congress enacted in June also requires a reduction in actual spending below the January estimates, of not less than \$6 billion. According to our tentative estimates, the actions on appropriation bills and other bills affecting spending for 1969 will probably result in a reduction in expenditures below the January budget in the sum of about \$3.5 to \$3.7 billion, more or less. This would mean that in order to fulfill the requirements of the law, it would be necessary for the executive branch, or for the Congress through subsequent action, to make additional reductions in spending by about \$2.3 to \$2.5 billion, or thereabouts.

All Members know that it costs a lot of money to operate a government for a big country such as ours. Making reductions is not a very pleasant task. People generally are more inclined to spending than they are in saving money. But for many months Congress and the country were confronted with a tremendous challenge. Confidence in the dollar in the money markets of the world was eroding. The dollar was being undermined to some considerable extent at home and abroad because of inflation and because of the unacceptably high budget deficits in prospect for 1968 and 1969. The President and the administration sought to take steps to strengthen the dollar, and they worked diligently to get results. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fowler, will be one of the unsung heroes of this period who worked through long, tedious, and difficult months in an effort to do something to restore confidence in the dollar in the markets of the world.

What this Congress has done in helping to maintain the stability of the dollar has, I believe, been outstanding. It has been perhaps the greatest accomplishment of this session that the dollar has been strengthened, and that the assaults on it have been repulsed. Of course, this is a continuing fight. The integrity of the dollar and confidence in it cannot be secured all at one session. It is a continuing battle. And controlling inflation and maintaining confidence in the dollar is not alone a matter of Government action. It requires restraint and cooperation on the part of all concerned.

But I think we should take good note of the fact that whereas, chiefly as a result of the war, the budget deficit last year—the year which ended June 30,

1968—the deficit was some \$25.4 billion, that as a result of the actions of the Congress this year in spending matters and in tax matters, the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year 1969 is down to somewhere between \$5 billion and \$7 billion. This has been a tremendous reversal of a trend. I think every Member of Congress who has participated in this action has a reason to take pride in what has been done to maintain the economy and the stability of our country from the standpoint of protecting the dollar.

I would like to point out that the Johnson administration in fiscal 1964 experienced a budget deficit of \$8.2 billion according to the administrative budget, which was the system of budget accounting being used at that time. The deficit went down in the next fiscal year, 1965, to \$3.4 billion; in 1966 it went still further down, to \$2.2 billion. We were moving rapidly toward a balanced budget.

This was a very heartening and encouraging situation, but beginning in mid-calendar year 1965 the war situation became increasingly intense and expensive, and largely as a result of the war the deficits began to mount again in fiscal year 1967, and to the unacceptably fiscal year 1968.

But even in spite of the war, as a result of the actions of this Congress, the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year 1969 now looks to be in the range of \$5 to \$7 billion. In my opinion, the Congress is entitled to take considerable pride in this accomplishment.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if there is any danger that the debt ceiling might have to be reached even before Congress convenes again next year?

Mr. MAHON. I would not be able to answer that question positively and with complete assurance, but I would assume not. I realize that there could be a problem here. That is one of the reasons why this bill is so low. We felt that we should make reductions wherever we could, and that is one of the reasons why we postponed as many of the programs as we could, especially new programs on which there was not full opportunity or time in these closing hours and days of the session to examine the appropriation requests in detail.

Furthermore, since we are living under an overall expenditure ceiling, any additional funds appropriated for expenditure mean that other ongoing programs will have to be further reduced in order to accommodate these increases if they are to be implemented.

So, although members of the Ways and Means Committee, which handles debt ceiling matters, could probably speak with more confidence on this subject than I—I would hope it would not be necessary to raise the debt ceiling.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I certainly think the Appropriations Committee and its distinguished chairman are entitled to a great deal of credit for holding down the spending in these critical times.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his compliments, but I must say it is not the work of the Appropriations Committee, nor the work of the Ways and Means Committee that really deserves these words, but it is the Congress and the committees working together, all of us, who have been able to accomplish these things.

It does not mean we have made all the reductions that probably should have been made. I realize that Members do not find it the most attractive thing to return to their districts and boast of reductions in spending made, especially if those reductions affect the State or the district of the Member.

But I do not think it is necessary to take a negative approach to this matter. The House of Representatives and the Congress in this session, it is estimated, will provide new appropriations for 1969 of approximately \$190 billion or so, including the sums relating to such permanent appropriations as those for trust funds, such as social security, interest on the debt, and the like, which do not require annual appropriation action in bills coming before us. So the funds made available for all governmental purposes; for the poor, and for all other programs, including defense, all of these programs—and, of course, defense is taking the larger share of the tax dollar—when we take into consideration all these things we have done, it is monumental. What we have done toward financing programs which are thought by a majority of the people, or at least by a majority of the Congress to be important, is tremendous from the standpoint of supporting programs in education, in health, in agriculture, in anti-poverty programs, in public works, in control of air and water pollution—the whole range of governmental endeavor.

The accomplishments of this Congress have been very considerable, indeed. It is too bad that we were not able to bring revenues and expenditures within balance, but certainly we are moving rapidly in that direction. With the growth of the economy of the country, and with the lessening of the war effort which we all hope and pray for before too many more months, certainly this country ought to be able to put its fiscal affairs in better shape.

I say that as to the overall situation.

THE PENDING SUPPLEMENTAL BILL

I will ask permission to revise and extend my remarks when we return to the House to summarize the overall totals of the pending bill. The report is before you, so I shall not go into details.

Mr. Chairman, under leave granted, I include a summarization of the figures for the pending bill:

Estimates of new budget (obligational) authority considered total \$270,679,907 (\$259,327,907 in H. Doc. 393, and \$11,352,000 in H. Doc. 318), against which the committee recommends \$101,780,907, a reduction of \$168,899,000, or about 60 percent.

The \$85 million appropriation requested to liquidate contract authority in the recently enacted Redwoods bill (not counted as new budget authority) has been cut by \$39 million, as explained in chapter IV of this report.

Requests totaling \$157,500,000 for annual limitations on contract authority in connection with certain housing programs have been reduced by \$125 million, as explained in chapter III of this report.

Several requested increases in administrative expenditure limitations, totaling \$5,847,000, out of funds previously available, have been reduced by \$2,347,000.

Two transfers requested between appropriations, totaling \$875,000, have been cut by \$575,000.

Requests involving District government rather than Federal funds, totaling \$11,644,900, have been reduced by \$1,021,500.

House Document No. 393, of October 3, contains this statement:

The additional funds requested will not cause any of the limitations in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 to be

exceeded. Amounts requested were included within the totals of the summer review of the 1969 budget issued on September 9, 1968.

It is tentatively estimated that the budget propositions considered by the committee, including the request for liquidation cash, would probably have involved about \$303 million in expenditures during fiscal 1969—somewhat higher than the new budget (obligational) authority estimates because appropriations to liquidate previously granted contract authority involve expenditures but are not counted as new budget authority. Because of this, and the offset language provided in the bill relating to the food stamp program, expenditure reductions resulting from committee actions on these various requests are roughly estimated to approximate \$174 million, or slightly greater than the reduction in new obligational authority.

tively new medicaid program, the situation is articulated in some detail in the printed hearings. Of the \$560 million expenditure excess over the January budget, the major part is ascribed to the provision in the tax bill (contrary to the budget estimate) deferring for a year the so-called freeze on the amount of aid to families with dependent children; and an underestimation of fund requirements for the medical assistance program, occasioned by both a larger than anticipated participation and rising costs of hospital and medical care generally.

If the necessities of the farm price support program and the public assistance program do not require up to the full amounts of the overruns permitted in the language of section 1002, the unneeded amounts would not be available for relaxation of expenditure restraints in force on any other government program. On the contrary, information now available to the committee suggests the possibility, if not a reasonable likelihood, that the requirements could be even greater than the proposed "overrun" limitations allow.

In making the reductions and setting the ceilings in sections 202 and 203 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act, Congress at that time recognized the relative uncontrollability of expenditures in certain programs by specifically exempting from the ceilings any overruns above the January budget amounts for—

"Special Support of Vietnam Operations," "Interest Costs,"

"Veterans Benefits and Services," and "Payments From Social Security Trust Funds."

Expenditures for farm price supports and public assistance grants stand on the same footing. They are essentially uncontrollable through the annual budget and appropriation process because they are fixed and determined under provisions in various basic laws which, as a very practical matter, cannot be abrogated or effectively controlled through appropriation bills. And they are so classified in the January budget, on page 15, along with the exempted items of interest, veterans benefits and social security.

As was the case with the original exemptions noted, the further exemptions proposed in section 1002 do not impinge in any way upon the mandated reductions of at least \$6 billion in expenditures and at least \$10 billion in new budget authority proposed in the January budget. Those reductions still hold. Under the law, they still must be made.

The House, in specific bills, has already made reductions of between \$12 and \$13 billion in new budget authority requests, and something in the area of \$4 billion in expenditure reductions. With two large appropriation bills and certain other spending bills still pending, it is too early to state with precision, but there is every indication the final results will show specific congressional reductions of probably between \$11 and \$12 billion in these new budget authority requests, which would of course be well in excess of the \$10 billion minimum required. On expenditures and net lending, the final result of congressional actions may range in the area of \$3.3 to \$3.5 billion in reductions, which means that the President will have to make the additional reductions necessary to achieve the \$6 billion required by the law.

In the absence of exemption action, about \$7.2 billion—perhaps even more—in reductions would be necessary in order to offset the mandatory overruns on farm price supports and public assistance now indicated and still secure the net cut of \$6 billion in non-exempted areas. According to the Summer Review of the 1969 Budget issued by the Executive Branch on September 9, failure to make the exemptions in section 1002 would mean that the offsetting reductions would be disruptive, and even disastrous, to many of the well-established programs of the Depart-

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
Agriculture.....	\$102,575,000	\$20,300,000	—\$82,275,000
District of Columbia.....	8,712,000	7,902,000	—810,000
Independent Offices-HUD.....	55,645,000	6,700,000	—48,945,000
Interior.....	24,830,000	13,500,000	—11,330,000
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	19,200,000	5,000,000	—14,200,000
Legislative.....	372,211	432,211	+60,000
Public works.....	3,200,000	-----	—3,200,000
State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary.....	7,174,000	-----	—7,174,000
Transportation.....	5,280,000	4,830,000	—450,000
Treasury.....	8,453,000	7,878,000	—575,000
Claims and judgments.....	35,238,696	35,238,696	-----
Grand total.....	1 270,679,907	101,780,907	—168,899,000

¹ \$259,327,907 in H. Doc. 393; and \$11,352,000 for 2 items in H. Doc. 318, relating to the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

SECTION 1002—EXPENDITURE EXEMPTION FOR COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

With respect to the Commodity Credit Corporation and the public assistance provision of the bill, section 1002, which is a most important provision of the bill, I shall ask permission, when we return to the House, to place the major portions of pages 41, 42, and 43 of the committee report into the RECORD which will clearly set forth what is being proposed here, and why. But just briefly:

In the revenue and expenditure control act of last June, any expenditures found necessary in excess of the January budget estimates for four items were exempted from the overall expenditure ceiling of \$180.1 billion. Special support of the war, interest costs, veterans benefits and services, and payments from social security trust funds were thus exempted. War costs could not be predicted precisely in advance. The other three programs involve expenditures arising out of fixed provisions of law, and are, as a practical matter, uncontrollable through the normal budget and appropriations process.

In section 1002, we propose to add two other items. Those two items are public assistance grants, largely medicaid and programs of that type, and mandatory supports of farm crops, which are now expected to be far greater than estimated in the January budget. Section 1002 is supported by the senior Members and, so far as I know, by most if not all Members of the Ways and Means Committee, which managed the tax and expenditure control legislation.

Mr. Chairman, under leave granted, I include excerpts from the committee report, explaining section 1002:

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT OF 1968

Section 1002, on page 12 of the bill, would grant exemption from the overall expenditure, lending, obligational and loan authority ceilings in sections 202 and 203 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 with respect to the farm price support program of the Commodity Credit Corporation and with respect to grants for public assistance under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the current fiscal year 1969. The object is to preclude disruptive cutbacks in governmental programs—many of them long-established—that would, on the information at hand, be cut some 20% deeper than the Congress had in mind last June when it mandated a \$6 billion reduction in expenditures and net lending from the January budget estimates for 1969. The whole basis of the figures on which Congress acted in voting the overall \$6 billion reduction and in setting the overall ceiling was the January budget estimate for 1969.

Specifically, section 1002 would grant a limited exemption of *not more than* \$907,000,000 above the January budget estimate of expenditures and net lending for farm price supports and a limited exemption of *not more than* \$560,000,000 for public assistance grants. That is, the overall ceiling of \$180,062,000,000 in section 202 of the expenditure reduction law could be exceeded to the extent necessary, but *by not to exceed these two amounts*, for the purposes stated—and *only* for the purposes stated.

The committee is advised that the overrun in the farm price support estimate results from lower prices combined with larger than anticipated production—principally feed grains, wheat, soybeans, and rice—which lead to more CCC loans to farmers, fewer loans repaid, and smaller CCC sales. Favorable growing-weather conditions are a factor. The overrun based on earlier crop reports was estimated at nearly \$700 million. Section 1002 uses a \$907 million overrun estimate, which is based on the September crop report.

With respect to the overrun for public assistance grants, which encompass the rela-

ments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare that are important to agriculture and to the people and the economy generally, including the consumer.

Thus, section 1002 is proposed in order to prevent the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act from requiring a \$7.2 billion, or perhaps even larger, expenditure-net lending reduction, instead of the \$6 billion intended by the Congress, and in order to meet additional unforeseen problems. And, enactment of section 1002 as proposed in the bill should enable the Department of Agriculture to lift its restriction against new starts of SCS projects.

The committee did not think it was necessary to place specific dollar ceilings on the new obligational and loan authority side of the two exemptions in section 1002. As noted, in specific actions in the appropriation bills and other bills having impact on such authority, Congress will more than meet the \$10 billion minimum reduction goal. The President, under section 202 of the law, will have to make additional obligational authority reductions in order to secure the remainder of the \$6 billion expenditure reduction, and it may be that a portion would fall against carryover obligational authority as well as some against new authority; the "mix" is in the discretion of the President. And as to the farm price supports portion, the added amount falls in the permanent authority category of contract authorization not requiring annual appropriation action. The immediate, and key numbers are those on expenditures and net lending, and it is these that section 1002 would limit by specific dollar amount.

As to the several other items in the bill, I would invite attention to the report, which sets out what the various budget requests were, and the actions and recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations in arriving at the figures in this bill. The various items were assigned by me as chairman of the committee to the appropriate subcommittees. The subcommittees made their recommendations to the full committee, and the bill before us is the composite of the work which was done by the various subcommittees and the whole Committee on Appropriations.

I would hope we can maintain the bill approximately as written and that under the circumstances Members will be willing to support the actions of the committee.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, several points brought out in the colloquies between the distinguished chairman of the committee, Mr. MAHON, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] lead me to comment that I am not quite as satisfied as the gentleman from Texas is that the administration is making the substantial cuts in spending that I think should have been made in this first quarter. I have in my hand the daily statement of the U.S. Treasury for October 4, 1968, which shows that from the beginning of this fiscal year, July 1, 1968, through October 4, there had been deposited in the Treasury \$49.8 billion as contrasted with \$39.6 billion in the corresponding period in the last fiscal year. That means that there has been paid into the Treasury, partially as a result of an expanding economy, but also partially because of the tax increase that this Congress voted

upon the people of the United States, \$10 billion more in receipts in this fiscal year to date. However, strangely enough, instead of reducing spending, this same statement indicates that spending is up in the same period from \$48.4 billion in the corresponding period in the last fiscal year to \$53.7 billion up to this point in fiscal year 1969.

I am very much afraid that unless a better record is compiled in the second quarter of this fiscal year whoever is President of the United States next January is going to have to make between \$3.5 billion to \$6 billion in spending cuts in 6 months, which is exactly what some of us were afraid of when we were discussing continuing resolutions.

And we tried to make it clear in the RECORD that Congress expected the administration to begin reducing spending as the fiscal year began and as the increase in taxes came into play.

We mandated ourselves here to reduce budget requests by at least \$10 billion. As the gentleman from Texas pointed out, we will by the end of this session have lived up to that mandate. We are going to exceed it. But that does not mean that these appropriation reductions will force cuts of \$6 billion in spending. On the contrary, all we can see in the offing right now is about \$3.5 billion of reduced spending as a result of these budget cuts. That means the administration will have to find other places to make reductions in spending of almost an equal amount of money. So I would point out—and I am doing it at this time because I think the record ought to be clear—that I do not think the administration's own record shows much progress to date in reducing expenditures in this fiscal year.

I repeat that I do not think the record shows much progress to date in this fiscal year in reducing expenditures and I am very much afraid if a better record is not made in the second quarter, we will find that another additional control will have to be imposed in fiscal year 1969.

Mr. Chairman, I would respectfully recommend to the members of the committee who are here and who are interested in this bill that they read the report of the committee. We considered a budget estimate of \$270 million and the bill recommends appropriation of \$101 million. In other words, there was a cut of \$168,899,000. And, may I say that many individual cuts were made in this bill because it is the position of the committee that only emergency items or items that approach being emergency ones ought to be funded in the Supplemental Appropriation bill.

We will be back here in January with a regular budget and I think it would be safe to assume that the committee does intend to fund some of these other programs in the regular bills of next year. But we did not think that they were of such an emergency nature as to justify their being included in a supplemental bill.

Mr. Chairman, I invite the attention of the members of the committee to the fact that particularly since the administration did not show any great degree of

urgency in getting these supplemental requests up here, this was another factor. We received these estimates last Thursday, 6 days ago. With respect to the housing items contained in the bill, the housing bill was enacted into law several months ago and we only received the budget estimates last Thursday. Therefore, it is obvious we have not had the time during which to go into them as thoroughly as they would be considered in a regular appropriation bill. We are proposing—those of us who will be back next year working on this committee—to give those items consideration in a regular bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS. I wanted to be sure that I had the figure you just read—that for expenditures for this fiscal year beginning July 1 up to October 4. We were spending at a level of \$53 billion?

Mr. JONAS. \$53.7 billion.

Mr. CURTIS. If you add this up correctly and take the 4 days off, this is really at a level of about \$50 billion a quarter—\$50.6 billion—and that is a level spending projected out to \$202 billion. Further, I would state that the latest figure I have received from the Bureau of the Budget—I might say I saw it in the newspapers—was \$196 billion and the latest figure of our committee—and I am addressing my remarks to the chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures—his own staff reported \$196 billion and we were supposed to have cut \$186 billion to \$180 billion. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations can take the floor and say we in Congress have accomplished something, but it appears to me that the Executive has just absolutely ignored the \$6 billion spending cut required by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

I might ask the chairman, if the gentleman will yield for that purpose, if your figure is correct, we are spending at a level of \$202 billion and not a level of \$180 billion and particularly not at a level of \$186 billion which was given to us in January of this year.

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas if he would like to respond to that question.

Mr. MAHON. I would say to the gentleman from Missouri that I am not immediately familiar with some of the particular figures which the gentleman has used in reference to spending rates.

Mr. CURTIS. The gentleman from North Carolina read these figures which come from the October 4, 1968, table IV Analysis of Deposits and Withdrawals of the U.S. Government. This is a daily report of the U.S. Treasury and it showed the expenditures for this fiscal year just for the first quarter to be \$53 billion, that is, the first quarter, plus 4 days.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman knows that expenditures may vary during different portions of the year, and even from day to day. The fact that the expenditures in the first quarter may

have been \$53 billion, or \$51 billion, does not necessarily mean that if you multiply that by four you will have the annual expenditure total.

I recall that the gentleman himself, a very able member of the Committee on Ways and Means, had just a while ago quoted a \$196 billion expenditure figure.

Mr. CURTIS. I did. I said that was a week ago, and now we have the figure up to \$202 billion.

Let me say to the gentleman, if I may, that I pointed out at the time that any attempt to study these monthly expenditures or even quarterly expenditures and apply any seasonal adjustments to them is for naught, because there does not seem to be any seasonality about Federal spending on a month-to-month basis, nor on a quarterly basis.

If the gentleman will yield further, I have used this same technique before of simply multiplying it out, as I have here, the full quarter by four. In the past I have found that it comes, regrettably, pretty close to the mark. So certainly we are spending right now, if these figures are correct, and I am sure they are, at a level of \$202 billion.

Mr. JONAS. If the gentleman will permit me, I believe it is fair to say it that way, I believe it is also necessary to say that because we are spending now at a level of that rate, it does not necessarily mean that the current rate will be continued. But it has to be reduced, and if it is not, and it is continued, we will have a \$200 billion expenditure level for the fiscal year.

Mr. CURTIS. If the gentleman will yield further—as a matter of fact, in the previous fiscal year I used this very rough way of estimating expenditures, and I came within \$200 million of hitting the mark. Regrettably, what I believe is going to happen here is, except for the debt ceiling—and that will hold us down pretty soon—but except for the debt ceiling this administration would continue to increase, not decrease spending at all. But certainly we are confronted with a situation, and I believe these figures clearly show, that this administration is not doing one thing toward holding down expenditures. In fact, it is really thumbing its nose at the Congress, the representatives of the people, and at the law that was written telling them to cut back on expenditures.

How else can anyone interpret these figures?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The \$6 billion expenditure cut is still the law, and I feel this will be achieved by this administration.

There are, of course, differences of opinion as to where reductions should be made. There has been forthrightness and candor in the presentation of the situation to the Congress.

I have before me what is entitled "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government for the Period From July 1st, 1968, Through August 31st, 1968." That is a 2-month period.

On the next to the last line there is shown, as "Expenditures and net lending," for the 2 months, \$30,623 million, which is about \$15.3 average for each of the first 2 months. If you multiply that out for the year, then you would have \$183.6 billion. The ceiling in the law is \$180.1 billion, but you will remember, as I said earlier, and as the gentleman knows, that the law exempted four areas from the ceiling, areas of uncontrollable expenditures. And may I add that in the summer review of the budget, issued by the executive branch on September 9, the exempted items are now estimated some \$4 billion plus over the January budget figures. And in total, the summer review revised the estimate of total 1969 spending, tentatively, to \$184.4 billion precisely for these overruns.

So these kinds of comparisons that are being made are not necessarily very meaningful.

Mr. Chairman, let me also add, in reference to an earlier statement, that spending in the first quarter of fiscal 1969 was several billion above the same quarter of fiscal 1968, that this does not necessarily prove anything insofar as effectuating the \$6 billion reduction is concerned. The original January budget itself estimated a spending increase of \$10.4 billion in 1969 as compared to fiscal 1968. Then we have the \$4 billion plus overruns now estimated in the four exempted areas I mentioned. And against this, Congress mandated a spending cut of \$6 billion. So, it would be expected that there would be some increases over the previous year.

Further, on the matter of effecting the \$6 billion cut, let me insert certain quotes from the September 9 Summer Review issued by the Budget Director:

Charles J. Zwick, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, today announced the results of a Summer Review of the Fiscal Year 1969 Budget. Noting that congressional action is not yet completed on 5 of the 14 appropriations, Director Zwick said:

"The currently estimated amounts must be considered tentative. As soon as all the facts are in, we will move quickly to make the necessary adjustments to complete compliance with the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. The current estimates represent strong efforts to make the reduction decisions in the light of needs and priorities but no cutback of this magnitude can be accomplished without difficulty."

The Review showed that:

Receipts are now estimated to be \$1.3 billion higher than foreseen in January, reaching \$179.4 billion;

Outlays will be reduced by nearly \$1.7 billion (to \$184.4 billion);

Deficit is expected to decline from \$8 billion to \$5 billion.

Special attention in the Review is focused on the reductions in outlays, which were required by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. Program costs exempted by the law have increased from January estimates by \$4.4 billion—with \$2.3 billion accounted for by increased support for Vietnam operations. The \$6 billion reduction required by the law will have even greater impact than had been anticipated as a result of higher than estimated expenditures in so-called uncontrollable programs. For example, over \$1 billion more will be needed to meet the outlays fixed by law for farm price supports and public assistance. Thus, approximately \$7 billion in spending reductions will have to be made.

The Bureau of the Budget now estimates that when Congress completes its actions on 1969 spending, it will have cut \$3.3 billion from the January budget proposals affected by the cutback law. In addition, to meet the roughly \$7 billion of required reductions, administrative actions will be undertaken to cut:

\$1 billion in Defense spending not required for support of Vietnam (or other critical defense needs);

\$1 billion in loan programs, placing greater reliance on the private money market for these activities;

\$200 million in the Federal-aid highway program;

\$100 million for the space program, (below the amount resulting from congressional action) outside of requirements for the manned lunar landing.

\$1.2 billion of reductions among all other civilian agencies. However, key social programs such as manpower, low-income housing, and safe streets are being protected.

Interim measures to achieve the required reductions have been instituted, and detailed agency plans are now being reviewed. When congressional action is completed, these plans will be modified where necessary and put into effect.

Mr. CURTIS. If the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman is chairman of the Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, and I compliment the committee for giving the Congress these monthly statements of expenditures. Your last figures—this was about 2 or 3 weeks ago—were at the \$192 billion expenditure level, and I can quote the gentleman directly from it.

Mr. MAHON. The figures, of course, will speak for themselves. But the point is: I believe we have made a sincere effort to make reductions, and I believe we have had some considerable success.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time I have used?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina has consumed 14 minutes.

Mr. JONAS. I will just take 1 minute, and then I will yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL].

Mr. Chairman, I would merely say that you can prove almost anything with figures, depending upon when you compile the figures.

I did not intend to get into an extended discussion of the expenditure situation, but merely to point out that the daily statement of the Treasury indicates that for the first quarter plus 4 days, the Government has spent \$53,776,000,000; and during the corresponding period last year it spent \$48,496,000,000, which does not indicate to me that much of an impact has been made in this quarter on the \$6 billion spending reduction that Congress mandated when we passed the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act.

I express the hope that a better record will be compiled during the second quarter; if it is not done, then I express the fear that the next administration coming into office in January will have more than its fair share of the burden of coming up with that \$6 billion expenditure reduction.

I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL].

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, having labored long and hard to find means of

encouraging increased participation by the private sector in solving the problems of adequate housing and community development, I am deeply disappointed to find no funds available for the National Home Ownership Foundation under the supplemental appropriation bill now before us. I am sure that the 113 Republican Members of this body who cosponsored the homeownership bill last year, as well as the many Democratic Members who supported our efforts to include the Foundation in the omnibus housing bill this year, share my sentiments in this matter.

The amount requested by the administration in the supplemental request was only for \$250,000 in administrative expenses, to get the Foundation off the ground. It has always been the expectation of the sponsors of the NHOFF that once the program began, funds from private sources as well as contracts from Government agencies at all levels would make the Foundation basically self-sustaining.

The Foundation is the first attempt to break away from the pattern of reliance on governmental bureaucracy in solving our serious problems of low income housing, both rural and urban. No other agency, public or private, exists solely to foster the concept of homeownership for our lower income citizens through private and neighborhood effort. And I would remind my colleagues that it was only with the greatest reluctance and misgivings that HUD and the administration responded to our calls for an emphasis on homeownership.

Even without funds for grants or loans, the counseling and informational service and inspirational leadership that the Foundation could supply, given adequate administrative expenses to begin, is surely worth many times the amount of the request for funds. Both political parties have called for new private efforts in this field. Yet, we will flunk our first real opportunity to prove we mean what we say if no funding is provided for the Foundation.

It has been more than 2 months since the passage of the Housing Act of 1968 which required the President to appoint the Board for the National Home Ownership Foundation within 30 days. I can understand the reluctance of the President to make these appointments, however, given the lack of funds for administrative expenses that the Congress pledged in authorizing the Foundation.

I can also understand the position of the committee, however, in seeing what may have looked to them as just another HUD idea coming up for funding, given the fact that there was no private Board for the Foundation to explain its importance. A thorough explanation of the need and purpose of the Foundation may not have been possible from HUD spokesmen who, after all, opposed the idea and who see it, perhaps, as a threat, a private sector yardstick against which their own operations can be judged.

If it is not possible, at this late point in time, to amend the bill before us to reinclude the funds for administrative expenses for the National Home Ownership Foundation, I would urge the members of

any conference committee with the other body on this appropriations bill to look with sympathy upon any funds included by the other body for the Foundation. Far from being looked upon as an unnecessary expense, such action would win the gratitude of the American taxpayer for the example set in showing how the private sector, with a minimum of assistance from Government, can do the job and do it well. I am confident the National Home Ownership Foundation will live up to these expectations if just given the chance.

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Chairman, we are again facing a vote concerning the very important Housing and Urban Development bill, and for this reason, I appreciate this opportunity to make my stand clear to you as well as to my constituency—the citizens of the county of San Bernardino, Calif.

When the original housing legislation came before the House of Representatives on July 10, I voted for the bill—after provisions which would cost the American taxpayers over \$400 million for the repair of streets, sidewalks, garbage and trash collection, street cleaning, and the like, were removed. These are all functions which are presently, and I feel most certainly should continue to be, handled by local governments.

On July 26, the conference report was brought before the House. Since the House-Senate conferees included this \$400 million extravagance, I could not, in good conscience, vote in support of the report. How could I possibly have voted for it; how could I have voted for such an unnecessary drain on our already strained Federal budget.

Now today, we are considering the supplemental appropriation bill of 1969 which includes appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Here, we are facing a matter of grave importance to many of our citizens since, for the first time, appropriations are being requested for the homeownership plan.

The homeownership plan is designed to enable low-income families to purchase their own homes by providing a Federal subsidy that could bring down the effective interest cost of the purchaser's home mortgage. Here, finally, we can truly help and assist the people in our country who really need it.

Slumdwellers who are now residing in areas where there are dozens of blocks of rotting, wooden tenements and rubbish strewn lots, are yearning for better living conditions. Certainly a shelter is just as important as food and clothing—and, certainly for family life it is most important. Mr. Speaker, have you ever seen a community wherein slums were turned into "gardens"—lovely homes? Many of these families have doubled their incomes since moving into their new homes simply because their confidence and pride buoyed new self-respect. Certainly our goal should be to provide "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

In reaching this goal, not only do we help our low-income citizens live in decent homes, but we also create thousands of jobs by providing needed re-

vitalization of the home construction industry—not only in my congressional district, but throughout the entire Nation. Here, a homeowner is given the opportunity, to the maximum extent feasible, to contribute the value of his labor as equity in the dwelling.

Mr. Speaker, we are spending billions on foreign aid—is not it about time we take care of our own citizens who are living right here in the United States? I, for one, am pleased and proud to vote for this supplemental appropriations bill as it affects homeownership—the great concept of all Americans.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KUYKENDALL].

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Chairman, I associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey.

THE NEED FOR COUNSELING SERVICES IN HOMEOWNERSHIP

Mr. Chairman, the Members of both bodies have passed a proposal included within the omnibus housing bill providing for aid in the form of interest supplement to low-income homeowners. This is a splendid idea and one that is long overdue. However, the implementation and effectiveness of an important part of this low-income homeownership legislation is in danger of withering on the vine because of lack of funds.

Mr. Chairman, I speak of the counseling program for prospective homeowners. Please note that I said for "homeowners." I am not talking about a lump sum appropriation for a counseling program for all aspects of housing provided within the omnibus housing bill. There is a very real and distinct difference between the need of counseling for the low-income disadvantaged who want to buy their own home and the individual who is attempting to obtain rent supplements or public housing.

The responsibilities and obligations of a homeowner are incomparable to those of one who is renting somebody else's property. It is often hard for many of us to realize the numerous pitfalls and hurdles which stand in the path of one who is trying desperately to raise himself out of the slums and tear away from public dependence. For the most part these people are ignorant of business transactions, budget management, priority spending, and most of the other duties and financial responsibilities commensurate with homeownership. Just a little guidance and advice will enable these people to greatly enhance their standard of living, bolster their pride, create respect, and a sense of belonging to a community of homeowners and taxpayers.

There can be no doubt among any of us that homeowners are preferable to lessees in public housing. Many of the people now in public housing could buy a home of their own if the proper housing were available and if they received the proper guidance and advice on purchasing a home. We should, therefore, do all we can to insure that the low-income housing programs across the Nation have our complete cooperation and support. An effective, well organized counseling program for homeowners

can be the difference between success and failure to these homeownership programs.

Mr. Chairman, from these few remarks you can easily discern that I am deeply involved and concerned with the future of these low-income homeownership programs. We have an excellent one in my district in Memphis, Tenn. I respectfully urge the Members of this body to accept restoration of funds for counseling services for the people participating in low-income homeownership programs until they at least get started in the program and can begin to assume and understand the responsibilities for themselves. This will decrease the number of people in public housing as well as move people from the slums to respectable homes of their own.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss some parts of this bill. I think my comments relate to basically procedural matters within the Appropriations Committee, rather than to the content of the bill as a whole. I think the example I would like to use is the Fort Lincoln urban renewal project in the District of Columbia.

There is included in this bill about \$7 million for the initiation of community facilities for this urban renewal project. We did not receive any testimony on this matter at all in the regular hearings of our subcommittee. When the bill went over to the other body, the funds were included for these facilities at the Fort Lincoln site, but were taken out in the conference.

We now find these funds coming in through another door in this supplemental appropriation bill.

It has always been my feeling that once an item has been stricken out in a conference, it ought to stay out for the remainder of that session. To permit it to come back through the supplemental appropriation route, it seems to me, destroys the effectiveness of the conference on an appropriation bill to a great extent and invites abuse of the normal appropriation process.

I believe this project needs to be mentioned on a second count; that is, it does represent, in the closing days of the session, the inclusion in a supplemental appropriation bill of what amounts to a major capital outlay project.

This is not the only one of its kind included in this bill. There are at least two others. Here again, this represents an invitation to abuse of the appropriations process, to initiate capital outlay projects in the final supplemental appropriation bill in the closing days of a session.

This perhaps brings us to another Appropriations Committee procedure, and one which bespeaks somewhat the operation of our committee more as a combination of subcommittees than as a single appropriations unit, for there is in this bill no consistency among the subcommittees in dealing with these major capital outlay projects in the final supplemental. Some of the subcommittees took the position this was not the way to initiate major capital outlay projects, so funds for such initiations were not

included in this bill. Other subcommittees, including the one for the District of Columbia and the one that handles Treasury and Post Office, did not take that point of view, so some of those capital outlay projects were included.

It seems to me there should have been a consistency of policy as to the items included by the various subcommittees, and that consistent policy should be that we will not look with favor on, that we will not grant requests for, the initiation of major capital outlay projects in the final supplemental bill which comes before us in the closing days.

There is one other item with respect to this bill which I believe needs to be mentioned. It is another example of chipping away at what we did in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act when we set some ceilings with respect to an overall ceiling on expenditures of all the Government agencies and departments. Since that time we have retreated from our position in a number of instances. This appears to be the last one, and a very substantial retreat from the position we took at a time of dire financial stress to deal with what was in truth an emergency fiscal problem of our Government.

Because of my strong feelings with respect to these matters, Mr. Chairman, it is my intention to offer a motion to recommit this bill at the proper time.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak very briefly on H.R. 20300, the supplemental appropriations bill. We have considered many appropriations bills in this Congress, including one, the Defense appropriations, for \$72 billion. We are now considering the last appropriations bill of this Congress, and I hope in our haste to finish this business we do not make a tragic mistake.

In this Congress we have enacted many measures to help the disadvantaged and the deprived Americans who live in urban or rural poverty. But these authorization bills will be little more than a verbal commitment if we do not appropriate the money to carry out our legislative intention. We are all familiar with the present strain on the Federal budget. But I believe that certain programs contained in this bill, H.R. 20300, should have a high priority.

I refer in particular to the reduction in funds for the food stamp program, a reduction in this bill of some \$70 million. I sincerely hope that my colleagues will restore this money, and thereby insure the vitality of this food stamp program.

In addition to this reduction, the funds for a variety of HUD programs, including rent supplements, and for certain consumer protection programs, have also been reduced. I hope the reduced funds in these areas will be restored.

I hope my colleagues will carefully consider their position with respect to these reductions. In any relative sense, the amount of money required to fully fund these programs is minimal. But as an expression of a national commitment to help the disadvantaged in our land, this amount is quite important.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, on August 1 of this year President Johnson signed

the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 into law.

That act is the most far-reaching legislation ever enacted to deal with the condition of our cities—and with the Nation's housing.

Those of us on the Banking and Currency Committee who participated in the hearings on that bill—on both sides of the aisle—were proud of our work and of the enthusiastic reception it received from the American people.

In voting for that legislation this Congress indicated its commitment to the eradication of substandard housing in America and to the successful resolution of our urban crisis.

In voting for this legislation this Congress reaffirmed the national goal set in 1949 of a "decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

The broad and imaginative provisions of that act gave some measure of hope to concerned Americans everywhere that a meaningful attempt to reach these goals was finally underway.

Yet the funding here proposed is so inadequate that if accepted our legislative promises cannot be kept, and the hopes raised by the housing legislation cannot be fulfilled.

Let me turn to specific examples:

No funds for tenant services, a program which would have brought instruction, recreation and hope to those who now live in our public housing projects.

No funds for the interstate land sales provisions of the act, which sought to protect the innocent and the unwary in the purchase of real estate from the unscrupulous.

No funds for the counseling services proposed by the FHA to provide advice and assistance to those who sought to become responsible homeowners but who were ignorant of what that entailed.

No funds for planned areawide development grants, an exciting vehicle to stimulate the coordinated growth of regional and metropolitan areas—already choked with the sprawl of suburbs.

An appropriation of only \$13 million for both the new homeownership and rental assistance programs, instead of the \$75 million asked for and required if these programs are to achieve their objectives.

An appropriation of only \$1 million instead of the \$80 million requested for the implementation of the fair housing provisions of last April's Civil Rights Act—passed shortly after the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The sum recommended is inadequate—and the great purposes of that legislation cannot be served if that figure is allowed to stand.

These are only a sampling of the actions taken, but they reflect an unwillingness to face up to the responsibilities we assumed in passing the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

How can all Americans ever be assured of decent housing if we refuse to give with one hand what we offer with the other?

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am thoroughly disappointed by the action of the Appropriations Committee on the

supplemental request of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

With the passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, the Congress rekindled the aspirations and anticipations of millions of Americans. We renewed the hope of the poorest for a chance to own their own homes; the hope of moderate-income families for communities with all needed facilities; the hope of private enterprise for an opportunity to participate in the rebuilding of our cities; and the hope of us all for a decent, safe, and healthy environment.

The Appropriations Committee has shattered these hopes and has made the historic legislative work of this Congress seem empty and fruitless.

The committee has dealt a brutal blow to the President's 10-year housing goal at the very outset of the program by reducing the contract authorization for interest reduction payments in the new homeownership and rental programs from \$75 to \$15 million. It has emasculated the joint efforts of Democrats and Republicans to assist the private sponsors of low- and moderate-income housing by providing no funds for such aid.

I particularly deplore the committee's refusal to fund the new tenant service program authorized in the 1968 act, as well as the areawide development program.

In America today the gap between rich and poor, between white majority and black minority grows daily less acceptable. Without a chance to learn skills and receive a proper education, today's poor are unable to qualify for jobs in an increasingly technological market. With avenues of opportunity barred by discrimination, today's minorities are only able to move upward into the middle class with the greatest difficulty. We see the fruits of this condition in the alienation of our young, in the desperation of our poor, in the decay of our central cities.

The public housing program was our first major national effort to build safe, sanitary housing for low-income families who could not find decent housing at rentals they could afford.

Over the years the character of public housing has changed. With the general prosperity, the able and the fortunate have left. More and more, the most helpless of our poor—the young, the broken families, the elderly, the delinquent—have come to live in many of these projects.

Today in public housing, 34 percent of all families are elderly; 55.5 percent of all families have public assistance or other benefits; 29 percent of all families have only one parent, usually the mother.

The median total income of all families is \$2,820.

Recognizing this condition, Congress this year authorized a program to provide jobs, training, counseling and other essential services to these needy people.

Now the Appropriations Committee makes a mockery of the promise of Congress. To those who want work, to those who lack skills, to those who cry out for a chance, the committee has said "Wait til next year."

The committee's action will shape the lives not only of the poor but of the middle class as well because it has not provided funds for the areawide development program. Democrats and Republicans agree that our growing suburban communities, faced with ever-increasing population and overwhelming demands for more and better schools, hospitals, parks, and public facilities are already at the limit of their fiscal capacities. The areawide development program will provide more financial support to State and local communities to meet their current needs.

Democrats and Republicans agree that greater efforts must be made to protect the capital investment of the Federal Government. Areawide development will foster the sound rational growth we must have to insure that public funds are not wasted.

Despite the fact that this program meets a common concern in the Congress already expressed in legislation, the Appropriations Committee has denied it funds.

I urge you all to restore the full amounts requested for these vital programs so that we may fulfill our obligation to the people.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I have heard from one Member some criticism because we have not made reductions to the extent that may have been desired. I have heard two speakers complaining because additional funds were not provided, which could be said to indicate that the desire for additional spending seems to be winning by two to one.

What the committee tried to do was to come up with the best compromise it could on a large number of items.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further request for time. I ask that the Clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1969") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, namely:

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was very much impressed by the comments of the distinguished gentleman from Texas patting this body on the back for having erected a responsible fiscal structure this year.

It is ironic that this self-congratulation should come at a time when this body is reporting out a measure that kicks a \$1 billion hole in that fiscal structure. This is exactly what happens as a result of the exemptions in this supplemental.

Mr. Chairman, I read the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations as they related to the Commodity Credit Corporation. All through these hearings there was reference to \$907 million of obligations not anticipated at the beginning of the year by the Commodity

Credit Corporation officials and therefore not included in the President's budget estimates. One would assume from this information if this exemption is not made that Secretary Freeman will have to cut \$907 million out of the spending of his department in order to comply with the Expenditure Control Act. Yet a letter dated September 24 to the Honorable ALLEN ELLENDER, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate, reads as follows, and I call your attention to this, because it is very much to the point:

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of the unforeseen increase in production expenditures by the CCC now expected to be almost \$1 billion higher in 1969 than estimated last January, we have taken every step we can to reduce the impact of the increase on other programs of the Department and still comply with the limitations in sections 202 and 203 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act. Even so, unless the increase in outlays for loans and inventory operations of the CCC are exempted from this law, it will be necessary for us to make reductions in outlays for other programs of the Department below the level originally planned as follows:

Then comes the enumeration. It lists the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service, the Public Lands Fund, the REA, and so on. He closes with this line, and listen to this:

These are the major reductions which will be necessary as we see it now.

What is the total of those figures? \$907 million? No. The total is \$258 million. In other words, Secretary Freeman has already found \$650 million to cut and still live up to all of the obligations. If we pass this bill with that exemption for the CCC, we are simply taking the lid off and relieving Secretary Freeman of the necessity to impose these limitations on expenditures.

I say it is a shame. You say, "Well, there are still \$258 million that have to be cut." That assumption is not sound, either, because the Secretary could easily meet that problem and more simply by not making advance payments under the feed grains program. Last year these advance payments came to about \$500 million. Presumably advance payments, if made, will be at least that high next spring. By announcing as a part of the feed grains program that advance payments will not be made, in other words, that the full payment will be made as it would be ordinarily expected to be made at harvesttime, Secretary Freeman's fiscal 1969 budget would be relieved by about \$500 million and so would the budget problems of the executive branch.

So here is the logical way out of the problem which would exist at the level of \$258 million. That is why I urge the attention of this body to an amendment which I plan to offer at the proper time which would delete from the language of this bill the exemption of the CCC. That exemption is not needed. The Department will be able to continue with all of its regular programs and will be able to meet all of its obligations under contracts under the loan and payment programs of the CCC and various commodity programs. By setting off until next fall the payment involved in the usual advance

payment, the payment of springtime money, as it is often called, he would be able to meet this fiscal problem.

I might add too that the interest expense to the taxpayers of advanced payments is not an inconsequential item.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, other information supplied me by the Department in addition to those figures in the letter from which my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, quoted, shows what else would be involved if we do not give relief to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

As I said earlier, the Commodity Credit Corporation was organized as a corporation because it has a specific responsibility and certain things it has to do.

Mr. Chairman, the figure of \$258 million listed by the gentleman from Illinois has to do with further reduction of expenditures. The facts I point out are in addition to that. In addition to the further spending reduction of \$258 million, FHA mortgages in the amount of \$205 million would have to be sold. A further reduction in Public Law 480 outlays to the tune of \$125 million would be necessary. Other parts of the total of \$907 million would have to be covered by the sale of commodity credit notes.

So, Mr. Chairman, the \$258 million figure would be only part of the reduction in expenditures which would be necessary if you do not agree to the relief for these extra uncontrollable expenditures by the Department. It would actually result in specific programs being reduced, which have been approved by the Congress, and for which we have given the Department the responsibility of seeing that they are carried out.

Mr. Chairman, when the amendment is offered, we will discuss it further, but I thought it might be well to call to the attention of the members of the committee these additional factors at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Food stamp program", \$20,000,000: *Provided*, That additional expenditures resulting from amounts provided in this paragraph shall be fully offset by sale of notes held by the Commodity Credit Corporation or other assets of the Department of Agriculture to prevent further expenditure reductions against existing programs pursuant to the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment Offered by Mr. SMITH of Iowa: On page 2, line 8, delete "\$20,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$90,000,000."

(Mr. SMITH of Iowa asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is rather simple. It simply changes the figure from \$20 million to \$90 million.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Seventy-three Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 420]

Abbott	Gardner	Nichols
Adair	Gialmo	O'Hara, Ill.
Adams	Goodling	Ottenger
Anderson,	Gray	Patman
Tenn.	Green, Pa.	Pettis
Ashley	Griffiths	Pickle
Ashmore	Gross	Pollock
Aspinall	Gurney	Quie
Ayres	Haley	Railsback
Baring	Halleck	Rarick
Belcher	Hammer-	Reifel
Bell	schmidt	Reinecke
Berry	Hanna	Resnick
Bow	Hansen, Idaho	Robison
Brooks	Harsha	Rogers, Colo.
Brown, Calif.	Harvey	Rosenthal
Brown, Ohio	Hawkins	Roudebush
Burke, Fla.	Hays	Roush
Burton, Utah	Hébert	Ryan
Bush	Heckler, Mass.	St. Onge
Button	Helstoski	Schweiker
Cabell	Henderson	Selden
Carey	Herlong	Shipley
Casey	Holifield	Sisk
Celler	Hull	Skubitz
Clancy	Hungate	Slack
Clark	Jacobs	Smith, Calif.
Clausen,	Jones, Ala.	Smith, Okla.
Don H.	Jones, N.C.	Snyder
Cleveland	Karsten	Stafford
Corman	Keith	Steiger, Ariz.
Cowder	King, Calif.	Stratton
Cunningham	Kleppe	Sullivan
Davis, Ga.	Kluczynski	Teague, Tex.
Dawson	Kupferman	Tenzer
Denney	Laird	Thompson, N.J.
Dent	Landrum	Thomson, Wis.
Devine	Langen	Tiernan
Dickinson	McClory	Tuck
Diggs	McEwen	Tunney
Dwyer	McFall	Utt
Edwards, Calif.	Machen	Vanik
Edwards, La.	Martin	Waldie
Eilberg	Mathias, Md.	Walker
Erlenborn	Matsunaga	Watkins
Evans, Colo.	May	Whitener
Everett	Meeds	Willis
Evins, Tenn.	Michel	Wilson, Bob
Fascell	Miller, Calif.	Wilson,
Fisher	Moore	Charles H.
Ford, Gerald R.	Moorhead	Wright
Ford,	Morris, N. Mex.	Wyatt
William D.	Morton	Wylder
Fuqua	Mosher	Wyllie
Galifianakis	Moss	
Gallagher	Murphy, N.Y.	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. O'HARA of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 20300, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 270 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is rather simple, and will take only about 2 minutes to explain it. It deals with food stamps. The administration had requested \$90 million addi-

tional money for food stamps and the committee recommended \$20 million. The committee also included in this bill a proviso to protect against the \$20 million coming from other programs. They did that by requiring that certain notes, and so forth, be sold to raise the money. The proviso has not changed so any claim that it might come from Soil Conservation or something else is not well grounded.

The Senate committee, I am advised, this afternoon approved the \$90 million. So I hope we do not get into a big tussle in the last 2 or 3 days of the session. Let us make it \$90 million, the same as the Senate did, and then we will not get hung up on that.

When the budget was made up about a year ago they requested \$225 million, which was the full amount of the authorization, and then they requested an authorization for an additional \$20 million, and that is the amount that was appropriated here.

When they estimated a need for \$20 million, 136 counties were waiting to get into the program. Now the situation has changed.

I am not one who blames the Congress for the malnutrition that exists someplaces. I believe a major reason is that a lot of the counties have not chosen to participate so that there are some hungry people, because local governmental bodies have not chosen to use the Federal program available. I do not believe we should blame the committee and the Congress, like some people have done. But anyway, at the time there were 136 counties waiting, they assumed the \$20 million would let those counties in the program.

But since that time 200 additional counties have asked to come in. In addition to that they let in 80 counties that were the poorest counties in the country, out of turn, and that has meant 280 counties in addition to the 136.

I do not believe that \$90 million is too high an estimate of need for the program. If you will figure it up you will discover that it certainly comes to less than \$10 per month for these additional eligible people, and I believe it is probably more likely \$5 per month.

Also, since that time there has been some change with regard to the 1,179 counties that are already in the program. There was a reduction in the minimum that must be paid for stamps by those families—not persons, but families that make less than \$70 a month. They propose a reduction in the amount they must pay for their stamps.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that I believe a country with as great a capacity to produce food as we have ought to be able somehow to get food to these poor people.

I am a little irritated with those who would assume that the farm program is the reason why these people do not have food. That simply is not so. If the farmers gave the food away, these people still could not afford the food since it costs more to process it, and deliver it to them, than they can pay.

But anyway, here are 236 counties that may have been delinquent, but they are entitled to equal treatment with the

counties that they are next to. I believe the \$90 million ought to be approved; and I urge the adoption of the amendment.

I am setting forth lists of the counties referred to by category:

REQUESTS FOR FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

There are 135 designated Food Stamp areas waiting to begin operations. It is estimated that 100 of these areas could open in November and the remaining 35 in December if funds were made available immediately. These 135 projects would cost an estimated \$15 million in fiscal year 1969.

Alaska (6): Anchorage, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Seward areas.

Arkansas (3): Columbia, Garland, and Washington Counties.

Colorado (6): Chaffee, Fremont, Grand, Lake, Routt, and Teller Counties.

Georgia (2): Chatham and Polk Counties.

Illinois (35): The counties of Boone, Bureau, Carroll, DeKalb, DuPage, Ford, Fulton, Grundy, Henderson, Henry, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lee, Livingston, Marshall, McHenry, McLean, Mercer, Ogle, Peoria, Putnam, Rock Island, Stark, Stephenson, Tazewell, Warren, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago, and Woodford.

Louisiana (4): The parishes of DeSoto, Orleans, Ouchita, and St. Tammany.

Maryland (3): Kent, St. Marys, and Worcester Counties.

Michigan (22): The counties of Alger, Allegan, Antrim, Barry, Benzie, Branch, Clare, Clinton, Delta, Dickinson, Eaton, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Hillsdale, Isabella, Mason, Muskegon, Ogemaw, Saginaw, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, and St. Joseph.

Massachusetts (7): The cities of Boston, Cambridge, Dracut, Pittsfield, Quincy, Revere, and Springfield.

Minnesota (4): The counties of Cook, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, and Sibley.

Mississippi (1): Alcorn County.

Montana (2): Glacier and Valley Counties.

New Mexico (1): Bernalillo County.

New York (1): Schoharie County.

North Carolina (1): Rockingham County.

North Dakota (1): Foster County.

Ohio (14): The counties of Ashtabula, Delaware, Fulton, Gallia, Greene, Huron, Licking, Medina, Noble, Perry, Ross, Sandusky, Shelby, and Van Wert.

Pennsylvania (9): The counties of Berks, Butler, Cameron, Centre, Delaware, Elk, Monroe, Northampton, and York.

South Dakota (7): The counties of Beadle, Bennett, Brown, Codington, Davison, Shannon, and Washabaugh.

Utah (2): Salt Lake and San Juan Counties.

Virginia (1): Fairfax County (including cities of Falls Church and Fairfax).

Washington (2): King and Pierce Counties.

Wisconsin (1): Eau Claire County.

Approximately 200 additional counties which have made requests for food stamp program:

Alabama: Tuscaloosa County.

Arkansas: Scott County.

California: The counties of Del Norte, Marin, Monterey, Sacramento, Stanislaus, and Tehama.

Colorado: Ouray and San Miguel Counties.

Connecticut: The Welfare Districts of Bridgeport Welfare, Middletown Welfare, Norwich Welfare, Stamford Welfare, and Torrington Welfare.

Georgia: Dooley, Newton, and Wilcox Counties.

Indiana: The counties of Blackford, Brown, Sullivan, Warren, Grant, Huntington, Wayne, Dearborn, and St. Joseph.

Iowa: The counties of Fremont, Worth, Bremer, Muscatine, Monroe, Polk, Boone, Webster, Adair, Page, Louisa, Poweshiek, Black Hawk, and Mills.

Kansas: Leavenworth and Johnson Counties.

Kentucky: The counties of Bracken, Christian, Edmonson, Fulton, Hart, Lewis, McLean, Metcalfe, Owen, and Boone.

Louisiana: The parishes of Bienville, East Feliciana, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafourche, Lincoln, Morehouse, Sabine, St. Bernard, Tangipahoa, Webster, and West Baton Rouge.

Maryland: Cecil County.

Michigan: The counties of Baraga, Calhoun, Cass, Ionia, Livingston, Marquette, Mecosta, Menominee, Montcalm, Presque Isle, and Tuscola.

Minnesota: The counties of Brown, Meeker, Norman, Steele, Waseca, Stevens, and Grant.

Mississippi: The counties of Pearl River, Rankin, Sharkey, Tippah, and Adams.

Montana: The counties of Hill, Missoula, Musselshell, Richland, and Mineral.

Nebraska: The counties of Madison, McPherson, Lincoln, Logan, Webster, Hayes, Frontier, Furnas, Hitchcock, Richardson, Adams, Washington, Dundy, Blaine, Thomas, Chase, Hooker, Wayne, and Otoe.

New Jersey: The counties of Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, and Somerset.

New Mexico: Los Alamos County.

New York: Dutchess County, City of Poughkeepsie, and Ulster County.

North Carolina: The counties of Catawba, Davie, Iredell, McDowell, Pitt, Richmond, and Robeson.

North Dakota: The counties of Divide, Renville, Adams, Griggs, Nelson, Stutsman, and Pembina.

Pennsylvania: The counties of Forest, Lancaster, Warren, Franklin, Pike, Chester, Cumberland, Lebanon, Lehigh, Bucks, and Montgomery.

Rhode Island: The counties of Providence, Newport, Bristol, Kent, and Washington.

South Dakota: The counties of Hanson, Miner, Hyde, Clark, Day, Gregory, Hughes, Roberts, Spink, McCook, Perkins, Charles Mix, Douglas, Edmunds, Aurora, Lincoln Lake, Waiworth, Haakon, Jackson, Minnehaha, Turner, and McPherson.

Tennessee: The counties of Henderson, Bradley, White, Carter, Rhea, Hamblen, and Maury.

Texas: Harris County.

Virginia: The cities of Hampton, Richmond, and Virginia Beach.

Wisconsin: The counties of Buffalo, La Crosse, and Iowa.

FOOD STAMP PROJECTS IN OPERATION, SEPTEMBER 1968, AND DATES OPENED

(Total number of projects: 1,179 in 42 States and the District of Columbia)

(NOTE.—This report is based upon the Administrative unit of "project area." Project areas are not comparable to the "county universe" used by the Planning and Evaluation Staff.)

ALABAMA (19)

Barbour County, August 15, 1968.
Bullock County, June 1, 1967.
Choctaw County, April 1, 1968.
Clarke County, August 15, 1968.
Dallas County, March 1, 1967.
Greene County, January 3, 1967.
Hale County, September 1, 1967.
Houston County, April 16, 1968.
Jefferson County,* March 11, 1963.
Lamar County, March 1, 1967.
Mobile County, August 1, 1968.
Montgomery County, August 1, 1968.
Perry County, October 2, 1967.
Pickens County, March 1, 1968.
Pike County, March 11, 1968.
Russell County, April 15, 1968.
Sumter County, April 1, 1968.
Walker County,* May 6, 1963.
Washington County, January 3, 1968.

ALASKA (3)

Bethel Area, July 15, 1968.
Kotzebue Area, July 15, 1968.
Nome Area,¹ August 19, 1968.

ARKANSAS (51)

Arkansas County, April 5, 1966.
Ashley County, March 4, 1968.
Boone County, May 9, 1967.
Bradley County, November 17, 1966.
Calhoun County, August 12, 1968.
Chicot County, March 5, 1968.
Conway County, November 3, 1965.
Crawford County, July 3, 1968.
Craighead County, November 15, 1966.
Crittenden County, May 4, 1966.
Cross County, February 8, 1967.
Dallas County, March 7, 1967.
Desha County, March 6, 1968.
Drew County, April 4, 1967.
Faulkner County, November 4, 1965.
Grant County, April 1, 1968.
Greene County, March 2, 1967.
Hempstead County, August 1, 1968.
Independence County,* April 2, 1963.
Izard County, December 22, 1966.
Jackson County, April 1, 1968.
Jefferson County, December 20, 1966.
Johnson County, March 1, 1967.
Lafayette County, April 2, 1968.
Lawrence County, April 1, 1968.
Lee County, November 16, 1966.
Lincoln County, December 22, 1966.
Little River County, July 11, 1968.
Logan County, August 5, 1968.
Lonoke County, December 1, 1965.
Marion County, May 10, 1967.
Miller County, July 10, 1968.
Mississippi County, May 3, 1966.
Monroe County, November 5, 1965.
Ouachita County, April 5, 1967.
Perry County, November 2, 1965.
Phillips County, May 4, 1965.
Polk County, July 9, 1968.
Pope County, August 7, 1968.
Prairie County, December 2, 1965.
Pulaski County, March 2, 1965.
Randolph County, July 12, 1968.
St. Francis County, June 1, 1966.
Saline County, March 8, 1967.
Sebastian County, April 4, 1968.
Sevier County, March 1, 1968.
Sharp County, August 15, 1968.
Stone County, August 8, 1968.
Union County, August 12, 1968.
Yell County, August 6, 1968.

CALIFORNIA (11)

Alameda County, August 1, 1968.
Contra Costa County, December 1, 1965.
Humboldt County*, March 1, 1963.
Lassen County, April 1, 1968.
Los Angeles County, December 16, 1965.
Modoc County, April 3, 1967.
San Francisco County, September 1, 1966.
San Mateo County, April 18, 1967.
Santa Clara County, March 1, 1967.
Shasta County, April 1, 1968.
Sonoma County, June 1, 1967.

COLORADO (43)

Adams County, May 4, 1965.
Alamosa County, May 3, 1966.
Arapahoe County, February 1, 1966.
Archuleta County, April 18, 1967.
Bent County, February 8, 1967.
Boulder County, December 16, 1966.
Cheyenne County, April 8, 1968.
Clear Creek County, May 6, 1965.
Conejos County, May 5, 1966.
Costilla County, May 4, 1966.
Crowley County, December 20, 1966.
Custer County, January 4, 1967.
Delta County, March 2, 1967.
Denver County, March 2, 1965.
Dolores County, April 21, 1967.
Elbert County, December 5, 1966.
El Paso County, March 4, 1968.
Garfield County, March 1, 1967.
Gilpin County, May 7, 1965.
Gunnison County*, March 3, 1967.
Hinsdale County, March 3, 1967.
Huerfano County, December 1, 1965.
Jefferson County, May 5, 1965.
Kiowa County, April 9, 1968.
Kit Carson County, April 10, 1968.
La Plata County, April 2, 1968.

Larimer County, January 11, 1967.
 Las Animas County, December 2, 1965.
 Lincoln County, April 11, 1968.
 Logan County, February 2, 1967.
 Mesa County, January 6, 1967.
 Mineral County³, June 7, 1966.
 Montezuma County, April 3, 1968.
 Montrose County, March 7, 1968.
 Morgan County, April 25, 1967.
 Otero County, December 9, 1966.
 Phillips County, February 2, 1967.
 Prowers County, February 10, 1967.
 Pueblo County, December 7, 1965.
 Rio Grande County, November 2, 1965.
 Saguache County, July 15, 1968.
 Sedgwick County, April 5, 1968.
 Washington County, February 7, 1967.
 Weld County, January 12, 1967.
 Yuma County, May 9, 1967.

CONNECTICUT (3)

Hartford District, November 1, 1967.
 New Haven, District, November 1, 1967.
 Waterbury District, June 1, 1965.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (1)

District of Columbia, July 1, 1965.

GEORGIA (75)

Baldwin County, July 1, 1968.
 Ben Hill County, August 8, 1968.
 Berrien County, July 3, 1967.
 Bibb County, November 1, 1965.
 Bleckley County, April 1, 1968.
 Burke County, January 3, 1967.
 Calhoun County, April 1, 1968.
 Carroll County, April 1, 1968.
 Catoosa County, April 1, 1968.
 Charlton County, May 2, 1966.
 Clinch County, May 2, 1966.
 Colquitt County, May 1, 1967.
 Coweta County, June 1, 1967.
 Crisp County, August 1, 1968.
 Dawson County, April 1, 1968.
 Decatur County, August 15, 1968.
 Dodge County, July 1, 1968.
 Dougherty County, April 3, 1967.
 Echols County, May 2, 1966.
 Elbert County, July 1, 1968.
 Fayette County, April 1, 1968.
 Forsyth County, July 1, 1968.
 Gilmer County, July 1, 1968.
 Gordon County, July 8, 1968.
 Grady County, April 3, 1967.
 Greene County, April 3, 1967.
 Habersham County, April 1, 1968.
 Hall County, July 1, 1965.
 Hancock County, January 5, 1967.
 Hart County, July 1, 1968.
 Heard County, March 1, 1968.
 Houston County, January 3, 1967.
 Jasper County, August 6, 1968.
 Jenkins County, August 7, 1968.
 Johnson County, August 16, 1968.
 Jones County, August 1, 1968.
 Lamar County, April 1, 1968.
 Lanier County, March 1, 1968.
 Laurens County, August 12, 1968.
 Lee County, July 5, 1968.
 Lincoln County, August 13, 1968.
 Lowndes County, May 2, 1966.
 Lumpkin County, October 1, 1965.
 McDuffie County, August 1, 1968.
 Madison County, July 8, 1968.
 Meriwether County, March 1, 1968.
 Mitchell County, April 1, 1966.
 Morgan County, July 3, 1968.
 Oconee County, August 15, 1968.
 Oglethorpe County, July 11, 1968.
 Peach County, July 11, 1968.
 Pickens County, July 8, 1968.
 Pierce County, April 1, 1968.
 Plke County, July 1, 1968.
 Pulaski County, January 3, 1967.
 Putnam County, April 1, 1968.
 Rabun County, April 1, 1965.
 Richmond County, January 5, 1967.
 Seminole County, April 1, 1968.
 Spalding County, March 1, 1968.
 Stephens County, April 1, 1965.
 Tallapoosa County, January 3, 1967.

Thomas County, May 2, 1966.
 Tift County, April 1, 1968.
 Toombs County, July 1, 1968.
 Towns County, July 1, 1968.
 Treutlen County, April 1, 1968.
 Twiggs County, April 1, 1968.
 Walton County, July 1, 1968.
 Warren County, August 13, 1968.
 Washington County, January 3, 1967.
 Wheeler County, April 1, 1968.
 White County, July 1, 1968.
 Wilkes County, August 16, 1968.
 Upson County, September 3, 1968.

HAWAII (4)

Hawaii County, April 3, 1967.
 Honolulu County, April 12, 1966.
 Kauai County, November 1, 1966.
 Maui County, November 2, 1966.

ILLINOIS (67)

Adams County, June 2, 1967.
 Alexander County, May 3, 1966.
 Bond County, April 4, 1967.
 Brown County, June 2, 1967.
 Calhoun County, January 5, 1967.
 Cass County, June 6, 1967.
 Champaign County, February 6, 1967.
 Christian County, June 6, 1967.
 Clark County, February 6, 1967.
 Clay County, January 6, 1967.
 Clinton County, January 6, 1967.
 Coles County, February 6, 1967.
 Cook County, April 1, 1965.
 Crawford County, January 6, 1967.
 Cumberland County, February 6, 1967.
 DeWitt County, February 7, 1967.
 Douglas County, February 7, 1967.
 Edgar County, February 8, 1967.
 Edwards County, January 10, 1967.
 Effingham County, February 8, 1967.
 Fayette County, January 10, 1967.
 Franklin County,* July 10, 1961.
 Gallatin County, June 8, 1966.
 Greene County, January 10, 1967.
 Hamilton County, June 9, 1966.
 Hancock County, June 9, 1967.
 Hardin County, June 10, 1966.
 Iroquois County, February 10, 1967.
 Jackson County, May 11, 1966.
 Jasper County, January 12, 1967.
 Jefferson County, May 11, 1966.
 Jersey County, January 12, 1967.
 Johnson County, May 11, 1966.
 Lawrence County, January 16, 1967.
 Logan County, June 14, 1967.
 Macon County, February 15, 1967.
 Macoupin County, January 17, 1967.
 Madison County, December 16, 1965.
 Marion County, January 18, 1967.
 Mason County, June 16, 1967.
 Massac County, May 17, 1966.
 McDonough County, June 16, 1967.
 Menard County, June 19, 1967.
 Monroe County, January 19, 1967.
 Montgomery County, January 19, 1967.
 Morgan County, June 20, 1967.
 Moultrie County, February 20, 1967.
 Perry County, January 19, 1967.
 Piatt County, February 20, 1967.
 Pike County, June 21, 1967.
 Pope County, May 20, 1966.
 Pulaski County, May 23, 1966.
 Randolph County, January 23, 1967.
 Richland County, January 23, 1967.
 St. Clair County, December 3, 1965.
 Saline County, December 21, 1965.
 Sangamon County, June 22, 1967.
 Schuyler County, June 23, 1967.
 Scott County, June 23, 1967.
 Shelby County, February 24, 1967.
 Union County, May 25, 1966.
 Vermillion County, February 27, 1967.
 Wabash County, January 26, 1967.
 Washington County, January 27, 1967.
 Wayne County, January 27, 1967.
 White County, May 27, 1966.
 Williamson County, December 28, 1965.

INDIANA (20)

Bartholomew County, December 1, 1966.
 Daviess County, May 1, 1967.
 Floyd County, May 2, 1966.

Gibson County, November 1, 1965.
 Harrison County, March 1, 1965.
 Howard County, February 1, 1968.
 Knox County, May 2, 1966.
 Lake County, June 1, 1966.
 Madison County, January 3, 1967.
 Marion County, May 2, 1966.
 Marshall County, March 1, 1968.
 Perry County, March 1, 1965.
 Pike County, November 1, 1965.
 Posey County, April 1, 1965.
 Putnam County, December 1, 1966.
 Spencer County, March 1, 1965.
 Switzerland County, December 1, 1966.
 Tipton County, December 1, 1966.
 Vanderburgh County,* April 1, 1963.
 Warrick County, November 1, 1965.

IOWA (75)

Adams County, January 5, 1967.
 Appanoose County, December 6, 1965.
 Audubon County, March 15, 1968.
 Benton County, January 9, 1967.
 Buena Vista County, May 4, 1967.
 Butler County, December 19, 1966.
 Calhoun County, November 7, 1966.
 Carroll County, April 8, 1968.
 Cass County, April 4, 1968.
 Cerro Gordo County, December 15, 1966.
 Cherokee County, April 3, 1968.
 Clarke County, November 7, 1966.
 Clay County, May 8, 1967.
 Clayton County, March 6, 1968.
 Clinton County, March 5, 1968.
 Dallas County, December 12, 1966.
 Davis County, November 7, 1966.
 Decatur County, April 6, 1966.
 Delaware County, August 12, 1968.
 Des Moines County, January 9, 1967.
 Dickinson County, May 5, 1967.
 Dubuque County, April 1, 1966.
 Emmet County, May 4, 1967.
 Floyd County, April 9, 1968.
 Franklin County, December 5, 1966.
 Greene County, December 6, 1966.
 Grundy County, December 14, 1966.
 Guthrie County, December 5, 1966.
 Hamilton County, December 5, 1966.
 Hancock County, April 4, 1968.
 Hardin County, February 6, 1967.
 Harrison County, January 4, 1967.
 Henry County, January 13, 1967.
 Howard County, March 5, 1968.
 Humboldt County, May 5, 1967.
 Ida County, November 8, 1966.
 Jackson County, March 4, 1968.
 Jasper County, December 12, 1966.
 Jefferson County, May 4, 1967.
 Johnson County, December 6, 1966.
 Jones County, March 7, 1968.
 Kossuth County, May 4, 1967.
 Lee County, January 11, 1967.
 Linn County, May 8, 1967.
 Lucas County, December 2, 1965.
 Lyon County, August 14, 1968.
 Madison County, December 5, 1966.
 Marlon County, March 5, 1968.
 Marshall County, December 5, 1966.
 Mitchell County, March 6, 1968.
 Monona County, November 9, 1966.
 Montgomery County, March 3, 1967.
 O'Brien County, April 4, 1966.
 Osceola County, April 9, 1968.
 Palo Alto County, May 3, 1967.
 Plymouth County, November 15, 1966.
 Pocahontas County, April 3, 1968.
 Pottawattamie County, February 6, 1967.
 Ringgold County, May 2, 1967.
 Sac County, April 8, 1968.
 Scott County, December 5, 1966.
 Shelby County, March 13, 1968.
 Sioux County, November 9, 1966.
 Story County, May 1, 1967.
 Tama County, January 10, 1967.
 Taylor County, January 5, 1967.
 Union County, January 17, 1967.
 Van Buren County, April 5, 1966.
 Wapello County, November 7, 1966.
 Warren County, January 3, 1967.
 Washington County, January 10, 1967.
 Wayne County, December 6, 1965.
 Winnebago County, April 5, 1968.

Woodbury County, April 4, 1966.
Wright County, April 8, 1968.

KANSAS (7)

Atchison County, March 4, 1968.
Bourbon County, May 4, 1965.
Cherokee County, May 6, 1965.
Crawford County, April 1, 1965.
Greenwood County, April 4, 1968.
Labette County, April 5, 1966.
Wilson County, December 2, 1966.

KENTUCKY (52)

Adair County, December 1, 1966.
Allen County, April 3, 1967.
Bath County, November 1, 1966.
Bell County, March 7, 1966.
Breathitt County, February 1, 1965.
Butler County, May 1, 1967.
Campbell County, December 1, 1966.
Carter County, November 1, 1966.
Casey County, November 1, 1966.
Clark County, November 1, 1966.
Clay County, March 7, 1966.
Clinton County, November 1, 1966.
Cumberland County, December 1, 1966.
Elliott County, April 1, 1966.
Estill County, November 1, 1966.
*Floyd County, June 1, 1961.
Grant County, May 1, 1967.
Harlan County, November 8, 1965.
Hickman County, June 1, 1967.
Jackson County, May 2, 1966.
Jefferson County, December 1, 1966.
Johnson County, February 1, 1965.
Kenton County, June 1, 1967.
Knott County*, December 3, 1962.
Knox County, May 2, 1966.
Laurel County, December 1, 1966.
Lee County, October 4, 1965.
Leslie County, March 1, 1965.
Letcher County, March 1, 1965.
Lincoln County, November 1, 1966.
Logan County, December 1, 1966.
Magoffin County, March 1, 1965.
Martin County, February 1, 1965.
McCreary County, December 1, 1966.
Menifee County, March 7, 1966.
Montgomery County, November 1, 1966.
Morgan County, October 4, 1965.
Muhlenberg County, December 1, 1966.
Owsley County, February 1, 1965.
Perry County*, March 4, 1963.
Pike County, November 8, 1965.
Powell County, May 1, 1967.
Pulaski County, December 1, 1966.
Rockcastle County, May 2, 1966.
Rowan County, June 5, 1967.
Russell County, November 1, 1966.
Shelby County, May 1, 1967.
Simpson County, December 1, 1966.
Todd County, December 1, 1966.
Wayne County, November 7, 1966.
Whitley County, December 1, 1966.
Wolfe County, October 4, 1965.

LOUISIANA (35)

Acadia Parish, February 2, 1965.
Allen Parish, April 11, 1967.
Assumption Parish, November 2, 1965.
Avoyelles Parish*, March 1, 1963.
Beauregard Parish, April 18, 1967.
Caddo Parish, August 7, 1968.
Calcasieu Parish, December 1, 1965.
Caldwell Parish, April 5, 1966.
Cameron Parish, March 15, 1967.
Concordia Parish, May 15, 1967.
East Baton Rouge Parish, January 11, 1967.
East Carroll Parish, July 15, 1968.
Evangeline Parish*, January 17, 1963.
Franklin Parish, December 7, 1966.
Iberia Parish, May 3, 1966.
Iberville Parish, April 6, 1966.
Jefferson Davis Par., May 4, 1966.
Lafayette Parish, December 1, 1965.
Madison Parish, August 8, 1968.
Natchitoches Par., April 6, 1965.
Pointe Coupee Par., March 4, 1965.
Rapides Parish, July 22, 1968.
Red River Par., January 10, 1967.

Richland Parish, December 7, 1966.
St. Helena Parish, March 5, 1968.
St. James Parish, March 1, 1966.
St. John the Baptist Parish, June 1, 1966.
St. Landry Parish, March 2, 1965.
St. Martin Parish, May 4, 1965.
Tensas Parish, May 9, 1967.
Union Parish, March 7, 1968.
Vermilion Parish, May 4, 1965.
Vernon Parish, April 2, 1968.
West Carroll Parish, May 10, 1967.
Winn Parish, April 6, 1965.

MAINE (1)

Androscoggin County, June 17, 1966.

MARYLAND (16)

Allegany County, June 7, 1966.
Anne Arundel County, February 7, 1966.
Baltimore City, October 3, 1967.
Baltimore County, July 11, 1966.
Caroline County, January 12, 1967.
Carroll County, April 16, 1968.
Charles County, December 12, 1966.
Dorchester County, July 12, 1965.
Frederick County, April 16, 1968.
Garrett County, June 10, 1966.
Montgomery County, April 9, 1968.
Prince Georges County, February 14, 1967.
Queen Annes County, November 16, 1965.
Somerset County, March 14, 1968.
Talbot County, October 13, 1966.
Wicomico County, August 16, 1968.

MICHIGAN (21)

Berrien County, June 1, 1967.
Crawford County, June 1, 1967.
Gogebic County, May 17, 1965.
Gratiot County, June 15, 1967.
Houghton County, June 3, 1965.
Huron County, April 1, 1968.
Ingham County, September 18, 1967.
Iron County, May 2, 1967.
Jackson County, June 5, 1967.
Kalamazoo County, June 1, 1967.
Keweenaw County, March 7, 1967.
Lapeer County, March 1, 1967.
Macomb County, December 1, 1965.
Mackinac County, June 19, 1967.
Monroe County, April 17, 1967.
Oakland County, December 1, 1965.
Ontonagon County, March 3, 1967.
St. Clair County, December 1, 1965.
Van Buren County, May 1, 1967.
Washtenaw County, April 10, 1967.
Wayne County*, July 1, 1965.

MINNESOTA (44)

Aitkin County, December 5, 1966.
Anoka County, January 3, 1967.
Becker County, May 2, 1966.
Beltrami County, December 1, 1965.
Benton County, January 4, 1967.
Big Stone County, June 2, 1966.
Blue Earth County, May 3, 1967.
Carlton County*, March 4, 1963.
Carver County, June 5, 1967.
Cass County, June 5, 1967.
Chippewa County, December 2, 1966.
Chisago County, March 7, 1967.
Crow Wing County, June 1, 1966.
Dakota County, January 3, 1967.
Hennepin County, August 2, 1966.
Hubbard County, May 2, 1966.
Itasca County*, June 7, 1961.
Kandiyohi County, May 2, 1966.
Kittson County, April 4, 1968.
Koochiching County, April 1, 1965.
Lac Qui Parle County, May 2, 1966.
Lake County, April 1, 1965.
Lake of the Woods County, August 2, 1968.
Lincoln County, August 7, 1968.
Marshall County, April 3, 1968.
Murray County, August 8, 1968.
Nobles County, April 4, 1968.
Otter Tail County, January 5, 1967.
Pennington County, April 4, 1968.
Pine County, December 5, 1966.
Pipestone County, January 4, 1967.
Polk County, January 6, 1967.
Ramsey County, July 1, 1965.
Red Lake County, April 5, 1968.
Redwood County, July 3, 1968.

Renville County, January 1, 1967.
Roseau County, January 9, 1967.
St. Louis County*, June 5, 1961.
Stearns County, January 3, 1966.
Swift County, June 2, 1966.
Washington County, January 5, 1967.
Wright County, January 3, 1967.
Yellow Medicine County, May 4, 1967.
Wadena County*, September 4, 1968.

MISSISSIPPI (43)

Attala County, January 3, 1967.
Bolivar County, March 1, 1967.
Chickasaw County, September 1, 1965.
Clalborne County, April 3, 1967.
Clay County, July 5, 1966.
Coahoma County, November 1, 1965.
Covington County, April 3, 1967.
De Soto County, February 1, 1967.
Forrest County, April 4, 1966.
Grenada County, April 3, 1967.
Harrison County, July 1, 1965.
Hinds County, April 1, 1968.
Holmes County, June 5, 1967.
Humphreys County, August 1, 1968.
Itawamba County, August 1, 1968.
Jackson County, April 3, 1967.
Jasper County, August 5, 1968.
Jefferson Davis County, August 1, 1967.
Jones County, July 1, 1965.
Lee County, January 3, 1967.
Leflore County, February 1, 1967.
Lamar County, May 1, 1967.
Lincoln County, May 1, 1967.
Lowndes County, September 1, 1965.
Madison County, October 1, 1965.
Marion County, January 3, 1967.
Monroe County, June 1, 1967.
Montgomery County, August 1, 1968.
Oktibbeha County, June 1, 1967.
Panola County, January 3, 1967.
Pike County, January 3, 1967.
Prentiss County, August 1, 1968.
Quitman County, February 1, 1967.
Scott County, June 5, 1967.
Simpson County, August 1, 1968.
Sunflower County, June 1, 1967.
Tallahatchie County, February 1, 1967.
Tunica County, April 3, 1967.
Union County, August 1, 1968.
Warren County, February 1, 1967.
Washington County, March 1, 1967.
Yalobusha County, February 1, 1967.
Yazoo County, January 3, 1967.

MISSOURI (1)

City of St. Louis*, January 2, 1963.

MONTANA (5)

Cascade County, December 1, 1965.
Deer Lodge County, April 1, 1966.
Lewis & Clark County, March 1, 1968.
Lincoln County, April 1, 1968.
Silver Bow County*, June 1, 1961.

NEBRASKA (45)

Antelope County, March 16, 1967.
Arthur County*, March 9, 1967.
Banner County*, May 2, 1966.
Boone County, December 7, 1966.
Boyd County, February 15, 1967.
Buffalo County, December 5, 1966.
Butler County, April 21, 1967.
Cedar County, May 10, 1967.
Clay County, January 12, 1967.
Cuming County, February 7, 1967.
Custer County, November 1, 1966.
Dakota County, February 7, 1967.
Dawson County, April 6, 1967.
Dixon County, March 13, 1968.
Dodge County, April 25, 1968.
Douglas County, January 3, 1967.
Franklin County, January 13, 1967.
Gage County, December 7, 1966.
Garfield County*, April 4, 1968.
Gosper County, March 26, 1968.
Greeley County, April 1, 1968.
Hall County, December 5, 1966.
Harlan County, March 28, 1968.
Holt County, December 29, 1966.
Howard County, March 26, 1968.
Johnson County, August 28, 1968.
Kearney County, April 7, 1967.

Keith County, November 1, 1966.
 Lancaster County, June 1, 1966.
 Loup County, April 4, 1968.
 Merrick County, February 6, 1968.
 Morrill County, June 1, 1966.
 Nance County, August 29, 1968.
 Nemaha County, November 1, 1966.
 Pawnee County, August 29, 1968.
 Phelps County, April 10, 1968.
 Pierce County, March 5, 1968.
 Rock County, February 28, 1967.
 Sarpy County, April 4, 1966.
 Saunders County, November 1, 1965.
 Scotts Bluff County, May 2, 1966.
 Sheridan County, May 2, 1966.
 Sherman County, August 28, 1968.
 Stanton County, April 2, 1968.
 Thayer County, August 27, 1968.
 Valley County, August 27, 1968.
 Wheeler County, August 29, 1968.
 York County, November 1, 1966.

NEW JERSEY (13)

Atlantic County, May 2, 1967.
 Bergen County, February 1, 1967.
 Camden County, February 1, 1967.
 Cape May County, April 1, 1968.
 Cumberland County, August 1, 1968.
 Hudson County, August 1, 1968.
 Mercer County, June 1, 1966.
 Middlesex County, April 1, 1968.
 Ocean County, May 1, 1968.
 Passaic County, June 1, 1967.
 Salem County, December 1, 1966.
 Union County, June 1, 1967.
 Warren County, March 1, 1968.

NEW MEXICO (20)

Chaves County, April 1, 1966.
 Colfax County, December 1, 1965.
 Curry County, June 1, 1966.
 DeBaca County, March 2, 1967.
 Eddy County, May 2, 1966.
 Guadalupe County, February 1, 1967.
 Harding County, November 2, 1965.
 Lea County, May 2, 1966.
 Lincoln County, March 7, 1967.
 Mora County, June 3, 1963.
 Otero County, March 1, 1967.
 Quay County, November 2, 1965.
 Rio Arriba County, March 2, 1965.
 Roosevelt County, June 1, 1966.
 Sandoval County, April 1, 1965.
 San Miguel County, June 5, 1961.
 Santa Fe County, June 3, 1963.
 Taos County, March 2, 1965.
 Torrance County, February 1, 1967.
 Union County, December 1, 1965.

NEW YORK (7)

Cattaraugus County, May 1, 1967.
 City of Jamestown, June 1, 1967.
 Clinton County, June 1, 1967.
 Erie County Welfare District, February 1, 1966.

Niagara County, April 3, 1967.
 Wayne County, June 1, 1967.
 Wyoming County, April 3, 1967.

NORTH CAROLINA (28)

Anson County, August 1, 1968.
 Bertie County, November 1, 1965.
 Bladen County, March 1, 1968.
 Brunswick County, April 1, 1968.
 Cabarrus County, December 12, 1966.
 Chatham County, May 16, 1966.
 Chowan County, November 1, 1965.
 Cleveland County, January 3, 1967.
 Dare County, November 15, 1966.
 Durham County, December 1, 1966.
 Forsyth County, March 1, 1965.
 Franklin County, March 4, 1966.
 Granville County, April 1, 1966.
 Greene County, April 1, 1968.
 Halifax County, March 1, 1965.
 Harnett County, January 3, 1967.
 Lee County, April 1, 1966.
 Martin County, March 1, 1965.
 Moore County, April 1, 1966.
 Nash County, August 1, 1968.
 New Hanover County, December 1, 1966.

Northampton County, March 1, 1965.
 Orange County, May 2, 1966.
 Person County, May 2, 1966.
 Scotland County, December 1, 1966.
 Surry County, March 1, 1965.
 Union County, March 1, 1968.
 Warren County, July 10, 1968.

NORTH DAKOTA (32)

Barnes County, March 4, 1968.
 Benson County, August 19, 1968.
 Billings County, March 6, 1968.
 Bottineau County, March 4, 1968.
 Cavalier County, April 3, 1967.
 Dickey County, April 3, 1968.
 Dunn County, March 4, 1968.
 Emmons County, April 4, 1967.
 Golden Valley County.
 Grant County, August 8, 1968.
 Hettinger County, March 4, 1968.
 Kidder County, March 5, 1968.
 La Moure County, March 4, 1968.
 Logan County, March 4, 1968.
 McHenry County, March 6, 1968.
 McIntosh County, August 5, 1968.
 McLean County, February 5, 1968.
 Mercer County, August 1, 1968.
 Morton County, December 1, 1966.
 Burke County, September 30, 1968.
 Mountrail County, March 4, 1968.
 Oliver County, April 4, 1967.
 Pierce County, April 5, 1967.
 Ransom County, April 4, 1968.
 Richland County, April 4, 1968.
 Sargent County, April 3, 1968.
 Sheridan County, February 5, 1968.
 Sioux County, August 5, 1968.
 Stark County, March 5, 1968.
 Steele County, April 4, 1968.
 Townier County, April 5, 1967.
 Traill County, April 3, 1968.
 Williams County, April 4, 1968.

OHIO (49)

Allen County, December 1, 1966.
 Ashland County, January 3, 1967.
 Athens County, November 1, 1966.
 Belmont County, February 1, 1967.
 Butler County, April 2, 1968.
 Carroll County, February 1, 1967.
 Clark County, December 1, 1966.
 Clermont County, December 1, 1965.
 Columbiana County, December 1, 1966.
 Coshocton County, February 1, 1967.
 Crawford County, April 1, 1968.
 Cuyahoga County, May 1, 1963.
 Erie County, March 1, 1968.
 Franklin County, January 3, 1968.
 Geauga County, April 1, 1968.
 Guernsey County, February 6, 1967.
 Hamilton County, April 1, 1965.
 Hardin County, March 1, 1968.
 Harrison County, December 1, 1966.
 Hocking County, March 1, 1968.
 Holmes County, December 1, 1966.
 Jefferson County, December 1, 1966.
 Knox County, February 1, 1967.
 Lake County, November 1, 1966.
 Lawrence County, November 1, 1966.
 Logan County, March 1, 1968.
 Lorain County, December 1, 1966.
 Lucas County, December 3, 1962.
 Mahoning County, May 2, 1966.
 Marion County, April 3, 1968.
 Meigs County, April 15, 1968.
 Miami County, April 1, 1967.
 Monroe County, February 1, 1967.
 Montgomery County, June 1, 1966.
 Morgan County, November 1, 1966.
 Muskingum County, March 1, 1967.
 Ottawa County, March 1, 1968.
 Portage County, March 1, 1968.
 Richland County, November 1, 1966.
 Scioto County, June 3, 1966.
 Stark County, May 2, 1966.
 Summit County, May 2, 1966.
 Trumbull County, December 1, 1966.
 Tuscarawas County, December 1, 1966.
 Vinton County, August 1, 1968.
 Washington County, January 3, 1967.
 Wayne County, January 3, 1967.
 Wood County, April 1, 1968.
 Wyandot County, March 1, 1968.

OREGON (1)

Multnomah County*, December 3, 1962.

PENNSYLVANIA (40)

Allegheny County, April 1, 1965.
 Armstrong County, February 1, 1967.
 Beaver County, June 1, 1967.
 Blair County, February 1, 1967.
 Bradford County, June 1, 1966.
 Cambria County, March 1, 1963.
 Clarion County, February 1, 1967.
 Clearfield County, May 3, 1965.
 Clinton County, January 3, 1967.
 Columbia County, May 1, 1967.
 Crawford County, February 1, 1967.
 Dauphin County, January 3, 1967.
 Erie County, June 1, 1967.
 Fayette County, June 1, 1961.
 Greene County, May 3, 1965.
 Huntingdon County, April 1, 1966.
 Indiana County, May 3, 1965.
 Jefferson County, February 1, 1967.
 Juniata County, May 1, 1967.
 Lackawanna County, April 1, 1966.
 Lawrence County, June 1, 1967.
 Luzerne County, October 1, 1962.
 Lycoming County, June 1, 1967.
 McKean County, June 1, 1966.
 Mercer County, June 1, 1967.
 Mifflin County, June 1, 1966.
 Montour County, May 1, 1967.
 Northumberland County, January 3, 1967.
 Perry County, June 1, 1967.
 Philadelphia County, May 2, 1966.
 Potter County, June 1, 1966.
 Somerset County, May 3, 1965.
 Sullivan County, January 3, 1967.
 Susquehanna County, January 3, 1967.
 Tioga County, June 1, 1966.
 Venango County, February 1, 1967.
 Washington County, June 1, 1966.
 Wayne County, May 1, 1967.
 Westmoreland County, June 1, 1967.
 Wyoming County, January 3, 1967.

RHODE ISLAND (6)

City of Central Falls, September 1, 1966.
 City of East Providence, April 1, 1968.
 City of Newport, April 1, 1968.
 City of Pawtucket, September 1, 1966.
 City of Providence, November 16, 1965.
 City of Woonsocket, September 1, 1966.

SOUTH CAROLINA (46)

Abbeville County, June 1, 1967.
 Aiken County, September 5, 1968.
 Allendale County, July 1, 1968.
 Anderson County, September 17, 1968.
 Bamberg County, July 8, 1968.
 Barnwell County, July 1, 1968.
 Beaufort County, February 1, 1967.
 Berkeley County, July 1, 1968.
 Calhoun County, July 1, 1968.
 Charleston County, September 3, 1968.
 Cherokee County, July 1, 1968.
 Chester County, July 23, 1968.
 Chesterfield County, March 18, 1968.
 Clarendon County, July 1, 1968.
 Colleton County, July 1, 1968.
 Darlington County, August 15, 1967.
 Dillon County, June 1, 1965.
 Dorchester County, July 1, 1968.
 Edgefield County, November 15, 1966.
 Fairfield County, August 15, 1968.
 Florence County, March 18, 1968.
 Georgetown County, July 8, 1968.
 Greenville County, September 3, 1968.
 Greenwood County, September 9, 1968.
 Hampton County, July 1, 1968.
 Horry County, July 1, 1968.
 Jasper County, October 2, 1967.
 Kershaw County, August 1, 1968.
 Lancaster County, September 9, 1968.
 Laurens County, April 3, 1967.
 Lee County, April 1, 1966.
 Lexington County, September 4, 1968.
 Marion County, September 1, 1967.
 Marlboro County, April 1, 1968.
 McCormick County, March 15, 1966.
 Newberry County, July 1, 1968.
 Oconee County, July 1, 1968.
 Orangeburg County, July 1, 1968.

Pickens County #, September 9, 1968.
 Richland County #, September 3, 1968.
 Saluda County, July 1, 1968.
 Spartanburg County #, September 3, 1968.
 Sumter County, August 1, 1968.
 Union County, March 17, 1967.
 Williamsburg County, April 1, 1966.
 York County, December 13, 1965.

SOUTH DAKOTA (5)

Corson County, August 5, 1968.
 Dewey County, August 20, 1968.
 Hutchinson County, August 5, 1968.
 Pennington County, April 4, 1968.
 Ziebach County, August 20, 1968.

TENNESSEE (73)

Anderson County, May 2, 1966.
 Bedford County, March 1, 1968.
 Bledsoe County, November 1, 1966.
 Blount County, April 1, 1968.
 Campbell County, February 1, 1965.
 Cannon County, November 1, 1966.
 Chester County, November 1, 1966.
 Claiborne County, February 1, 1965.
 Clay County, June 1, 1967.
 Cocke County, November 1, 1966.
 Coffee County, May 1, 1967.
 Crockett County, March 4, 1968.
 Cumberland County, April 1, 1968.
 Davidson County, April 1, 1968.
 DeKalb County, May 1, 1967.
 Dickson County, March 1, 1968.
 Dyer County, November 1, 1965.
 Fayette County, April 1, 1965.
 Fentress County, December 1, 1966.
 Franklin County, March 4, 1968.
 Giles County, March 1, 1968.
 Grainger County, May 1, 1967.
 Grundy County *, June 10, 1963.
 Hamilton County *, June 10, 1963.
 Hancock County, April 7, 1966.
 Hardin County, December 1, 1966.
 Hawkins County, March 1, 1968.
 Haywood County, April 1, 1965.
 Henry County, November 1, 1966.
 Hickman County, May 1, 1967.
 Houston County, March 7, 1968.
 Humphreys County, March 1, 1968.
 Jackson County, May 1, 1967.
 Johnson County, March 1, 1968.
 Knox County, December 1, 1966.
 Lake County, May 2, 1966.
 Lauderdale County, November 1, 1965.
 Lawrence County, November 7, 1966.
 Lewis County, August 2, 1968.
 Lincoln County, March 1, 1968.
 Loudon County, May 1, 1967.
 Macon County, November 1, 1966.
 Marion County *, June 10, 1963.
 McMinn County, May 9, 1967.
 McNairy County, May 2, 1966.
 Meigs County, November 1, 1966.
 Monroe County, March 4, 1968.
 Montgomery County, March 5, 1968.
 Moore County, March 1, 1968.
 Morgan County, November 1, 1966.
 Obion County, May 1, 1967.
 Overton County, June 5, 1967.
 Perry County, March 1, 1968.
 Pickett County, November 1, 1966.
 Polk County, March 5, 1968.
 Putnam County, June 1, 1967.
 Roane County, April 1, 1968.
 Rutherford County, November 1, 1966.
 Scott County, February 1, 1965.
 Sequatchie County *, June 10, 1963.
 Sevier County, December 1, 1966.
 Shelby County, February 1, 1966.
 Smith County, November 1, 1966.
 Sullivan County, April 1, 1968.
 Sumner County, November 1, 1966.
 Tipton County, April 1, 1966.
 Trousdale County, November 1, 1966.
 Unicoi County, April 1, 1968.
 Van Buren County, May 1, 1967.
 Warren County, March 1, 1968.
 Wayne County, May 1, 1967.
 Weakley County, November 1, 1966.
 Wilson County, November 1, 1966.

TEXAS (11)

Bexar County, July 1, 1968.
 Brewster County, March 15, 1967.
 Culberson County, March 6, 1967.
 El Paso County, December 6, 1966.
 Hudspeth County, March 7, 1967.
 Jeff Davis County, March 13, 1967.
 Pecos County, March 9, 1967.
 Presidio County, March 14, 1967.
 Red River County, April 11, 1967.
 Tarrant County, October 1, 1965.
 Terrell County, March 8, 1967.

UTAH (26)

Beaver County, February 3, 1967.
 Box Elder County, November 1, 1965.
 Cache County, December 1, 1965.
 Carbon County, June 2, 1966.
 Daggett County ¹⁰, February 1, 1968.
 Davis County, January 3, 1966.
 Duchesne County, April 4, 1966.
 Emery County, June 2, 1966.
 Garfield County, November 1, 1966.
 Grand County, April 3, 1967.
 Iron County, February 7, 1967.
 Juab County, December 1, 1966.
 Kane County, November 1, 1966.
 Millard County, December 1, 1966.
 Morgan County, November 9, 1965.
 Piute County, November 1, 1966.
 Rich County, December 1, 1965.
 Sanpete County, December 1, 1966.
 Sevier County, January 3, 1967.
 Summit County, March 2, 1967.
 Tooele County, March 2, 1967.
 Uintah County, May 3, 1967.
 Utah County, June 1, 1966.
 Wasatch County, March 2, 1967.
 Washington County, February 3, 1967.
 Wayne County, January 3, 1967.
 Weber County, June 1, 1965.

VERMONT (12)

Bennington Welfare District, July 1, 1968.
 Brattleboro Welfare District, July 1, 1968.
 Burlington Welfare District, July 1, 1968.
 Hartford Welfare District, July 1, 1968.
 Middlebury Welfare District, July 1, 1968.
 Montpelier Welfare District, July 1, 1968.
 Morrisville Welfare District, July 1, 1968.
 Newport Welfare District, October 2, 1967.
 Rutland Welfare District, July 1, 1968.
 St. Albans Welfare District (Franklin County, Grand Isle County, Lamoille County), November 1, 1965.
 St. Johnsbury Welfare District, October 2, 1967.
 Springfield Welfare District, July 1, 1968.

VIRGINIA (25)

Amelia County, August 1, 1968.
 Caroline County, August 1, 1968.
 Charles City County, August 5, 1968.
 Chesapeake City, November 15, 1966.
 City of Bristol, March 4, 1966.
 City of Danville, June 1, 1966.
 City of Norfolk, April 11, 1966.
 Dickenson County, * March 4, 1963.
 Dinwiddie County, August 16, 1968.
 Essex County, August 2, 1968.
 Goochland County, August 9, 1968.
 Grayson County, August 1, 1968.
 Highland County, August 2, 1968.
 Lee County, * March 5, 1963.
 Madison County, August 2, 1968.
 Mecklenburg County, August 1, 1968.
 Middlesex County, August 5, 1968.
 Northumberland County, August 7, 1968.
 Smyth County, August 7, 1968.
 Southampton County, August 1, 1968.
 Tazewell County, August 1, 1968.
 Washington County, August 2, 1968.
 Westmoreland County, August 6, 1968.
 Wise County, * February 1, 1963.
 Wythe County, August 1, 1968.

WASHINGTON (37)

Adams County, January 3, 1967.
 Asotin County, January 3, 1967.
 Benton County, April 1, 1966.
 Chelan County, May 1, 1967.
 Clallam County, December 1, 1966.
 Clark County, November 1, 1966.

Columbia County, January 3, 1967.
 Cowlitz County, December 1, 1966.
 Douglas County, May 1, 1967.
 Ferry County, April 3, 1967.
 Franklin County, April 1, 1966.
 Garfield County, January 3, 1967.
 Grant County, May 1, 1967.
 Grays Harbor County, * September 3, 1963.
 Jefferson County, December 1, 1966.
 Island County, June 1, 1967.
 Kitsap County, December 1, 1966.
 Kittitas County, May 1, 1967.
 Klickitat County, November 1, 1966.
 Lewis County, November 1, 1966.
 Lincoln County, January 3, 1967.
 Mason County, December 1, 1966.
 Okanogan County, April 3, 1967.
 Pacific County, November 1, 1965.
 Pend Oreille County, April 3, 1967.
 San Juan County, June 1, 1967.
 Skagit County, June 1, 1967.
 Skamania County, November 1, 1966.
 Snohomish County, June 1, 1967.
 Spokane County, March 1, 1968.
 Stevens County, April 3, 1967.
 Thurston County, November 2, 1965.
 Wahkiakum Cty., December 1, 1966.
 Walla Walla Cty., January 3, 1967.
 Whatcom County, June 1, 1967.
 Whitman County, January 3, 1967.
 Yakima County, April 1, 1966.

WEST VIRGINIA (55)

Barbour County, January 3, 1967.
 Berkeley County, April 1, 1968.
 Boone County, October 1, 1965.
 Braxton County, May 2, 1966.
 Brooke County, May 1, 1967.
 Cabell County, January 3, 1967.
 Calhoun County, January 3, 1967.
 Clay County, November 1, 1965.
 Doddridge County, January 3, 1967.
 Fayette County, October 1, 1965.
 Gilmer County, January 3, 1967.
 Grant County, April 1, 1968.
 Greenbrier Cty., May 2, 1966.
 Hampshire Cty., April 1, 1963.
 Hancock County, May 1, 1967.
 Hardy County, April 1, 1968.
 Harrison County, January 3, 1967.
 Jackson County, January 3, 1967.
 Jefferson County, April 1, 1968.
 Kanawha County, November 1, 1965.
 Lewis County, January 3, 1967.
 Lincoln County, November 1, 1965.
 Logan County *, November 1, 1962.
 Marion County, January 3, 1967.
 Marshall County, May 1, 1967.
 Mason County, January 3, 1967.
 McDowell County *, May 29, 1961.
 Mercer County, May 2, 1966.
 Mineral County, April 1, 1968.
 Mingo County *, November 1, 1962.
 Monongalia Cty., January 3, 1967.
 Monroe County, May 2, 1966.
 Morgan County, April 1, 1968.
 Nicholas County, May 2, 1966.
 Ohio County, May 1, 1967.
 Pendleton County, January 3, 1967.
 Pleasants County, May 1, 1967.
 Pocahontas County, January 3, 1967.
 Preston County, January 3, 1967.
 Putnam County, January 3, 1967.
 Raleigh County, October 1, 1965.
 Randolph County, January 3, 1967.
 Ritchie County, May 1, 1967.
 Roane County, January 3, 1967.
 Summers County, May 2, 1966.
 Taylor County, January 3, 1967.
 Tucker County, January 3, 1967.
 Tyler County, May 1, 1967.
 Upshur County, January 3, 1967.
 Wayne County *, November 1, 1962.
 Webster County, November 1, 1965.
 Wetzel County, May 1, 1967.
 Wirt County, January 3, 1967.
 Wood County, January 3, 1967.
 Wyoming County, May 2, 1966.

WISCONSIN

Adams County, April 17, 1967.
 Bayfield County, April 1, 1968.

Burnett County, May 2, 1966.
 Columbia County, April 1, 1968.
 Crawford County, December 6, 1965.
 Door County, February 3, 1967.
 Douglas County*, November 1, 1962.
 Dunn County, May 2, 1966.
 Forest County, April 3, 1967.
 Grant County, December 1, 1965.
 Green County, April 1, 1968.
 Iron County*, March 1, 1963.
 Kewaunee County, February 1, 1967.
 Lafayette County, December 1, 1965.
 Langlade County, March 1, 1965.
 Marinette County, April 3, 1967.
 Milwaukee County, January 3, 1966.
 Monroe County, April 1, 1968.
 Oneida County, April 3, 1967.
 Pepin County, May 2, 1966.
 Pierce County, May 2, 1966.
 Price County, March 1, 1965.
 Richland County, April 1, 1968.
 Rusk County, December 5, 1966.
 St. Croix County, December 5, 1966.
 Trempealeau County, April 7, 1967.
 Vernon County, December 1, 1966.
 Waukesha County, May 2, 1966.

WYOMING

Albany County, January 3, 1967.
 Blg Horn County, March 1, 1966.
 Campbell County, April 20, 1965.
 Carbon County, December 1, 1965.
 Converse County, December 1, 1966.
 Crook County, November 1, 1966.
 Fremont County, April 20, 1965.
 Goshen County, December 1, 1966.
 Hot Springs County, November 1, 1966.
 Johnson County, April 20, 1965.
 Laramie County, January 3, 1967.
 Lincoln County, April 20, 1965.
 Natrona County, November 1, 1965.
 Niobrara County, December 1, 1966.
 Park County, November 1, 1966.
 Platte County, January 3, 1967.
 Sherldan County, March 1, 1966.
 Sublette County, April 20, 1965.
 Sweetwater County, April 1, 1966.
 Teton County, April 20, 1965.
 Uinta County, April 1, 1966.
 Washakie County, November 1, 1966.
 Weston County, April 20, 1965.

FOOTNOTES

*Pilot Projects.

Changes since last report.

¹ Includes Cities of Nome, Teller and Brevig Mission (12-1-65).

² Combined with Hinsdale County.

³ Combined with Rio Grande County.

⁴ Includes City of Detroit Pilot Project (7-5-61).

⁵ Arthur and Keith Counties combined.

⁶ Banner and Scotts Bluff Counties combined.

⁷ Garfield and Loup Counties combined.

⁸ Billings and Golden Valley, N. Dak., combined.

⁹ Includes City of Pittsburgh Pilot Project (3-1-63).

¹⁰ Daggett and Wintah Counties combined.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I commend the gentleman. I agree with him wholeheartedly, and hope that the amendment will be accepted.

[Mr. FEIGHAN further addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REID of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa to the supplemental appropriation bill to increase the additional funding for the food stamp program from \$20 million to the full authorization of \$90 million.

With nearly 10 million people in this affluent Nation of ours suffering from inadequate diets, it is an inexcusable travesty of social and economic justice that this body can even think of shortchanging perhaps the best food program we have. I have been advised by Secretary Freeman's office that the \$20 million appropriation can only fund the program at its present operating level. Without the increased funding, 135 counties whose applications for participation in the food stamp program have been approved, will have to continue with the far less adequate commodity distribution program or must suffer with no program at all.

In addition, it is my understanding Secretary Freeman intends with the increased funding proposed by this amendment to lower the stamp prices for the desperately impoverished and to increase the amount of food that may be purchased by a given dollar amount of stamps. Finally, it is contemplated that most of the 200 counties with applications pending before the Department could be accommodated with full funding.

Mr. Chairman, what this means in plain statistics is that with the present level of funding over 1 million persons will be denied participation in the food stamp program and many more will continue to receive inadequate coverage under the existing program due to their inability to purchase stamps with little or no cash income.

Mr. Chairman, I urge this body to respond favorably to the amendment. So long as people go hungry in America, we are indeed shirking our responsibility as representatives of all the people. The \$70 million increase that we are calling for in the food stamp program is hardly the cost of a reservoir or a dam under the public works program. The time has come to halt the inhuman treatment of so many poor Americans, and to respond to this top priority demand of feeding the hungry.

(Mr. REID of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

This is not an easy subject to deal with because one who attempts to do so often is misquoted and misunderstood. As chairman of this committee, I have investigated every claim of hunger and starvation that has ever been made by Senators, doctors, or others. I have gone about it on an individual basis.

This food stamp plan has such an appeal, particularly this close to the coming presidential election, that it is mighty hard to stop, look, and listen to be sure that in our speed we do not destroy that in which we believe.

Your Committee on Appropriations provided in the regular bill for 1969 the

full amount of the budget and authorization, \$225 million. At that time \$20 million extra was requested as soon as it was authorized. That \$20 million is in this bill before the House today.

In addition, when the last authorization bill passed, no notice was taken of the extra \$50 million which we agreed on in our regular appropriation bill on August 8. The Department as of now has not been able to digest fully this \$50 million, which was made available over and above the amount requested in the 1969 budget. I offered this motion for \$50 million in the conference on the regular bill. At that time we wrote into the bill, so there could be no misunderstanding, or no reason for anyone to fail to get that which they needed, the following language:

(b) additional direct distribution or other programs, without regard to whether such area is under the food stamp program or a system of direct distribution, to provide, in the immediate vicinity of their place of permanent residence, either directly or through a State or local welfare agency, an adequate diet to other needy children and low-income persons determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be suffering, through no fault of their own, from general and continued hunger resulting from insufficient food.

So I say to you that of the \$90 million in the increased amendment before you, in the last few weeks your committee gave \$50 million in the regular bill to meet the same problem. Under this action, there is no reason for any person in the United States to go hungry.

But let me describe to you briefly another thing that is involved. When a new county enters the program, the county must raise the money for about half of the cost of going out to see who needs to come under this program. Further, you have got to go out and educate the merchants or else you will be throwing your money down a hole.

Here are some of the comments we have received where we have pushed too fast to get a program going. If the merchants accept the stamps for something other than food, they lose their right to operate. There were 473 such violations in the southeast district in the period 1967.

In another case, one person acted as a proxy for 969 recipients and purchased food stamp coupons having a value of \$53,129, for which he paid \$36,892 and received bonus coupons valued at \$16,237. The coupons were never in the possession of any of the recipients and were redeemed by a local store.

I grant you all of these new counties would like to have this program, but I feel certain that the Department has not had an opportunity to make certain that they have raised their part of the cost.

Further, the legislatures are not in session in any State that I know of and cannot provide additional funds.

I repeat, the committee has gone along with the full amount of the 1969 budget for this program. To this we added \$50 million from section 32 funds, for which we get no credit against the \$90 million estimate. We have given the \$20 million originally advocated or recommended in the 1969 budget whenever it was au-

thorized. So we are in effect providing a \$50 million program on the terms and conditions I have discussed. We have \$20 million in this bill, which provides \$70 million of the \$90 million. That is just about as fast as we should proceed without hurting the program.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY
MR. NATCHER

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NATCHER as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Iowa: On page 2, line 8, strike "\$20 million" and insert "\$40 million".

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, the budget requested for fiscal year 1969, which was contained in the regular appropriations bill for agriculture appropriations as it passed the House several months ago, included \$225 million for the food stamp program. In addition to this amount, we authorized in this bill, Mr. Chairman, an additional \$20 million. In addition to the \$20 million authorized, we also carried authorization for \$50 million from section 32 funds, which can be used in any county, either on commodity or food stamp program. The \$20 million contained in the supplemental, plus the \$50 million, plus the \$20 million in the substitute that the Clerk has just read, makes a total of \$90 million. That is the amount that is requested by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to call to the attention of the Members of the House that in the regular 1969 appropriation bill for the different food distribution programs in the Department of Agriculture, we had in the special milk fund for fiscal year 1969 the sum of \$104 million. In addition to that, Mr. Chairman, we had in the school lunch program for fiscal year 1969 the sum of \$242,800,000. In addition to that, in the food stamp program for fiscal year 1969, we have \$225,000,000 in the regular bill. Donations to schools, institutions, and welfare cases, makes a total of \$446,700,000. In addition to that, there was added in conference the sum of \$45 million.

Mr. Chairman, the figures I have just read to the Members of this committee total \$1,063,500,000 for the food distribution program in the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1969.

Mr. Chairman, the substitute, as I just pointed out to the Members of the Committee, provides for an additional \$20 million. This \$20 million, added to the \$20 million that is in the supplemental appropriation bill, makes \$40 million. In addition to that, we provided in the regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1969 \$50 million of section 32 funds, to be used as I explained. That gives us a total of \$90 million that is set forth in the amendment offered by my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the substitute amendment.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, the 1969 supplemental appropriations bill is, in many ways, grossly inadequate.

As even the great conservative Mr. Edmund Burke said:

Economy is a distributive virtue, and consists not in saving but in selection. Parsimony requires no providence, no sagacity, no powers of combination, no comparison, no judgment.

In this appropriations bill, I fear we have many examples of parsimony and only a few of true economy.

True, this bill appropriates \$53 million for acquisition of a Redwood National Park in California. I am pleased to see prompt action being taken to carry out the legislation that was signed less than a week ago. It would be my hope that all parties concerned would proceed with similar speed so that we can obtain the full appropriation next year.

What is wrong with this bill is that it does not appropriate enough in other areas.

It provides only a fifth of the contracting authority requested to get the homeownership and rental housing assistance programs underway.

It provides only \$20 million of the \$90 million newly authorized for food stamps.

It provides only \$1 million of the \$7 million requested to enforce the new open housing law.

It provides only half the sum asked to administer the new pipeline safety law.

It provides only \$5 million of the \$19 million requested for juvenile delinquency prevention and control.

It provides no money for the study of consumer credit authorized by the truth-in-lending law.

In sum, this bill denies fulfillment to some of the best legislation we passed this year.

I urge my colleagues to cast their votes in support of the legislation we passed earlier. I ask their votes to restore these cuts.

In particular I remind my colleagues that there is hunger in this country, and there is no need that there be hungry people in this country. We can help to remedy this situation by appropriating the full \$90 million for food stamps.

I also remind my colleagues that the housing program we created this year is the most imaginative and far reaching program we enacted this year. It holds the promise of bringing the pride and dignity and responsibility of homeownership to thousands of Americans who thought they would never have the chance. To raise the hopes of these people by passing the authorizing legislation and then failing to appropriate the necessary funds is to hoodwink the needy. This we can and should not do.

The National Association of Homebuilders met yesterday and unanimously adopted a resolution urging full funding of these new housing assistance programs. Here the interests of needy people, the Government and private enterprise all merge. What more is necessary to get this program started.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert a letter and resolution from the homebuilders.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HOME BUILDERS,
Washington, D.C., October 8, 1968.

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. COHELAN: Yesterday at a meeting in Atlantic City of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Home Builders, at which over 500 Directors were present, strong and unanimous approval was given to a resolution in support of a full funding of the new Section 235 and 236 programs recently enacted by Congress as part of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. I am enclosing for your information a copy of this resolution.

These are the newly created housing programs which were the subject of such great interest on the part of the building industry on the West Coast and which were a subject of great attention at the meeting in Oakland in which you and I participate two weeks ago. Nationwide, we think the provision of adequate contract authority for these programs will make possible large-scale building of new housing units for lower income families, one of the major goals of the 1968 Housing Act.

In view of this I think the drastic curtailment of contract authority as reported this week by the House Appropriations Committee is truly regrettable. To make these new housing programs meaningful, it is really necessary for the Congress to approve contract authorization in the amounts authorized by the Banking Committee bills which became the 1968 Act.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH B. McGRATH,
Staff Vice President and Legislative
Counsel.

RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HOME BUILDERS

Resolution on the funding of section 235 and section 236 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968

Whereas the Congress established important National Housing Goals as part of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and

Whereas it is the declared policy of the Congress to give the highest priority and emphasis to meeting the housing needs of lower income families for whom our national goal of "a decent home and a suitable living environment" has not yet become a reality, and

Whereas the new interest rate subsidy programs for home ownership for lower income families and for rental housing for such families (Section 235 and Section 236 of the 1968 Act) are vitally needed to produce decent housing for low- and moderate-income families, and

Whereas these new programs are of no effect unless they are provided with fully adequate funding by Congressional appropriations,

Now, therefore, be it resolved that Congress and the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate should be urged at once, and strongly, to approve supplemental appropriations in 1968 before the end of the current Session of Congress in the full amount authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to make these programs effective as financing vehicles for new home ownership and rental housing for low- and moderate-income families.

Approved and adopted unanimously by the NAHB board of directors on October 7, 1968, in Atlantic City, N.J.

In conclusion, let me again urge the support of my colleagues, on the floor, and if necessary in conference, for the restoration of these necessary and fulfilling funds.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD in regard to the food stamp program.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that the food stamp program is somewhat controversial, but, insofar as I know, Members generally support it. We have been escalating it year by year now for a number of years. I myself favor the committee position of the additional \$20 million, which is the original budgeted amount.

It does seem to me that the gentleman from Kentucky has offered a good compromise solution. The food stamp program, as it would be financed here, would add 250 counties to the food stamp program. If we went to the full \$90 million we would not add any more counties than that. We would merely enable people to buy the stamps for less money per unit of stamps.

For those who wish to go beyond the committee position—and I do not care to go beyond the committee position myself, but I realize there are differences of opinion—it seems to me the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky for a total of \$40 million would be reasonably satisfactory.

Would not the gentleman from Iowa be reasonably satisfied with that substitute? I realize he would prefer the full amount, but we need to compromise our differences and move on with the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I would prefer to have the full amount. I thank the gentleman for this colloquy. I believe we can clarify this so that every Member can understand what we will be voting on.

As I understand it, the \$20 million would permit the new counties to come in, but it would take the additional \$70 million in my amendment in order for the families with less than \$70 per month income to get the cheaper stamps.

Mr. MAHON. The Department is experimenting as to how inexpensive to make the stamps.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I am in favor of both.

Mr. MAHON. I appreciate the gentleman's position. We are already providing over \$1 billion this year in food donations, food stamps, school lunch, and special milk programs.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the able gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I should like to point out that if people do not pay anything for food stamps they will not treat them with much care. Under the present situation they can get \$10 or \$12 worth of stamps for 50 cents in certain areas.

The \$50 million the committee put in the bill this year from the section 32 funds will give them food for nothing. The Secretary can give them commodities. He can decide what to give, if he

determines it is needed. Under the existing law they have the right to do this.

When he feels that the people should pay something, he can cut the price to as low as 50 cents for \$10 or \$12 worth of stamps. Any price below that is almost like using stamps for wallpaper, or to play cards with them.

Mr. MAHON. We do not want the people to lose their pride. We do have another program of 100-percent donations of food. We try to have something for the lowest income families.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MAHON was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. I concur in the comments of the gentleman from Texas. I would be glad to support the committee position, but now I believe the substitute is far more desirable than the original amendment. I will support it.

I will ask the gentleman to confirm the fact that the food distribution program, with this additional \$40 million for 1969, will amount to \$1,103,500,000.

Mr. MAHON. Those are the official figures. I will insert the table which I have in my hand:

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[In millions,			
	1967	1968	1969
Special milk program.....	\$104.0	\$104.0	\$104.0
School lunch program.....	213.6	232.9	242.8
Food stamp program.....	110.0	185.0	225.0
Donations to schools, institutions, and welfare cases.....	246.6	422.8	446.7
Added in conference to meet poverty needs.....			45.0
Total.....	674.2	944.7	1,063.5

¹ Does not include the additional \$20,000,000 in the 1969 supplemental now pending—or any substitute amount.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I rise in support of the Natcher substitute. I might ask one question, which concerns our farmers that we discussed in the Appropriations Committee. Will this additional funding under the substitute motion be taken out of other Department of Agriculture funds such as SCS because of the budget limitation?

Mr. MAHON. It will not, because it will come out of the Commodity Credit Corporation sales of assets, as the language of the bill provides.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky for the

amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa, as amended by the substitute amendment.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER III

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including carrying out the functions of the Federal Trade Commission under Title I of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-321), \$200,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BINGHAM

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BINGHAM: on page 4, after line 16, insert the following:

"NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CONSUMER FINANCE

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses of the National Commission on Consumer Finance, established by Title IV of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-321), \$200,000."

(Mr. BINGHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, in the bill before us (H.R. 20300) the National Commission on Consumer Finance we created this summer under the Consumer Credit Protection Act is denied any funds and will not be able to start its work until late next year. My amendment would provide the modest sum of \$200,000 so that the Commission can at least get started. This would still represent a 47-percent cut from the administration's request. The figure of \$200,000 would be the same as that allowed by the committee to the Federal Trade Commission for its new duties under the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

Earlier this year the Congress finally passed a truth-in-lending bill to provide for disclosure of interest rates and protections for those who borrow money. It was the culmination of years of effort and stands as an achievement of this Congress of which all of us can be proud.

An important element in the Consumer Credit Protection Act was the establishment in title IV of a National Commission on Consumer Finance. It is to be composed of nine members, three from the House, three from the Senate, and three selected by the President from private life. The House and Senate members have already been named. It is charged with the responsibility to review the adequacy of existing arrangements to provide adequate consumer credit at reasonable rates; to evaluate existing protections for the credit consumer and to insure the informed use of consumer credit; and, to inquire as to whether it would be desirable for the Federal Gov-

ernment to charter consumer finance or other regulatory agencies. The authorization was for up to \$1.5 million.

This is a prodigious and important assignment for one Commission. The Commission was given only until January 1, 1971, to make its final report. Had the Commission been established in May of this year, when the bill passed the House, it would have had roughly 2½ years to complete its work. However, the independent office appropriations bill had already passed the House and the funds for the Commission were dependent on the supplemental appropriation. Unfortunately, the Appropriations Committee has rejected the request for \$735,000 to permit the Commission to start its work.

If we provide some money now, as my amendment would do, the Commission would have roughly 2 years to do its work. Moreover, it could start its hearings before the credit disclosure provisions become operative in July 1969 and could promote compliance with them—one of the Commission's express purposes.

There is another reason, other than the massive scope of the task we have given the Commission, which supports a start of its work without further delay. A uniform State credit code has recently been advanced by a subcommittee of the American Bar Association and will be submitted to many State legislatures in the very near future. It is a comprehensive proposal and its impact on each State's existing laws should be carefully evaluated both in the state legislatures and by the National Commission which is to recommend Federal action to complement State procedures.

The Committee on Appropriations, in declining to provide any money for the beginning work of this Commission at this time, has said that it would be adequate to provide such funds next year. I have profound respect for the committee and the enormous volume of work it must handle but would point out to my colleagues that the appropriations bill for independent offices are likely to be enacted very late each year. This year, we finished that appropriation bill during the last week in September; in 1967, the bill was not sent to the President until late October. If precedent follows, there would be no money to start the work of the Commission before the end of 1969 and we would, in effect, be giving the Commission little more than 1 year to complete its hearings and deliberations and to complete its report. This is not enough time for the job.

This is a period when the entire Nation is worried about the impact of inflation. Interest rates and credit charges play a vital role as consumer credit mounts steadily. We must make sure that we are meeting our responsibility to the public to help fight the effects of inflation by protecting the consumer's dollar. The Commission will help us to discharge that responsibility and I urge that it be provided with the modest funds it needs to start its work.

I regret that the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN], who fought so valiantly for the truth-in-lending law is not here to propose this amendment. She has authorized me to say that she believes it is most important

for the Commission to be able to start its work promptly.

Six of the nine members of the Commission are Members of Congress, three from the other body and three from this body. They have already been named and this Commission ought to be in a position to get going in the next few months.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we did not deny these funds with prejudice. We made it clear in the committee report that since the report of this Commission is not due until 1971, this is an item that should be considered in a regular appropriations bill. The inference contained in the report is that if it is in the budget next year the committee will consider it. We did not think it was of such an emergency nature that it could be justified in placing it in a supplemental bill.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

(Mr. MARSH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, I think it also should be pointed out that under the particular act to which the gentleman from New York referred I would like to point that there are two titles, title I and title IV. Title IV is the title to which the amendment has been introduced this afternoon. But, also, it should be pointed out that under title I there is funding on the Federal Trade Commission to the extent of \$200,000 for the truth-in-lending program. There was not any feeling on the part of the subcommittee or the full committee that this Consumer Credit Commission was not a worthwhile program. However, the report is not due until the first day of January 1971, and for that reason the committee did not report it out.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would like to point out, as the gentleman from Virginia said, the report is due January 1, 1971. That is nearly the end of 1970 and it would be only about a year from the time the independent offices appropriations bill might be enacted.

Mr. JONAS. Next year will still be 1969, you know.

Mr. BINGHAM. But it would cut down the work time of the Commission very substantially.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] did such a wonderful job on this legislation that I am sorry she could not be here to propose this amendment. She authorized me to say that in her view it is very important that this Commission be able to get started as soon as possible.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the position of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia and of the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS]. Funds are provided here for the truth-in-lending bill. But with reference to the other question, we thought that a more careful examination of the matter was needed. These estimates only came down last week. This is a postponement of the consideration of the matter until it can be given more deliberate attention. It is not a lack of interest or a lack of concern for the program.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BINGHAM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BINGHAM), there were—ayes 32, noes 60.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BOLAND

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOLAND: On page 5, after line 5, insert:

"FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS

"FLOOD INSURANCE

"For necessary administrative expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 572), \$1,500,000."

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I will not take the full 5 minutes.

This program is one that is of interest to all of the members of this committee. The only question is the matter of timing.

This item for \$1.5 million was requested by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for administrative expenses to carry out the new program for flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. That is title XIII of the recently enacted Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

I believe all of us recognize the fact that Congress over the years has been concerned with this problem of flood insurance, particularly in those areas where the poor people of the land live. It is a new program, but it is not new in the sense that Congress has not considered flood insurance in the past.

As long ago as 1956 the Congress passed a Federal Flood Insurance Act, but it was not funded by the Committee on Appropriations because there were some problems dealing with rate schedules. For the past 12 years the Department, in cooperation with the insurance industry, has examined the rate schedules and has proposed what I feel is a good and a

fair program. A great number of the Members of the Congress have filed bills to provide flood insurance in the interim and now in this 90th Congress, title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act carries the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope that this amendment would be agreed to. It was considered by the Subcommittee on Independent Offices and Housing. The majority thought perhaps next year was soon enough for initial funding since the new authorization has just been enacted recently. Many of the Members, however, are concerned about the need for administrative expenses now so the insurance may be provided at the earliest possible date and so I offer this amendment today with the full knowledge of the other members on the committee. After reviewing all the facts, and talking with many of the members, I feel confident that this very important program can proceed without delay.

It provides for a cooperative effort by the Federal Government and the private insurance industry to make flood insurance available on a national basis. Insurance coverage at first will be available for certain residential and small business properties. The Secretary may later extend coverage to other types of properties after making studies and investigations.

The private insurance industry will sell and service the policies. The insurance companies who are able and willing to participate as risk-bearers may commit risk capital to an industry flood insurance pool. This will absorb a share of losses which may be sustained.

The Federal Government will make certain premium equalization payments and provide reinsurance coverage to the pool as a protection against catastrophic losses. So it is a partnership proposition with private enterprise.

The major objective of flood insurance is not only the provision of flood insurance, but also the promotion of wise land use in the flood plains. Coverage generally is restricted to \$17,500 per dwelling, and \$30,000 for small business properties. Additional insurance may be sold at full actuarial cost for coverage in excess of these limitations.

The need for flood insurance has become more and more urgent with the passage of years. The estimated property losses from floods exceeded \$100 million in only 1 of the 10 years prior to 1934. Losses have exceeded \$100 million in 6 to 8 years in each of the next three decades. In 1964 and 1965 the estimated losses from floods rose to \$652 million and \$788 million.

The Congress, in recent years, has often enacted special assistance measures to help communities and individuals recover from the effects of major disasters. These have included the Pacific Northwest Disaster Relief Act and the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Acts of 1965 to help victims who suffered flood damage losses. The 1964 amendments to the Alaska Omnibus Act, following the Alaska earthquake, was designed to deal primarily with damage from the earthquake, but also provided assistance to those in parts of Alaska that suffered related wave wash flood damage.

The pattern has therefore been developing of enacting special relief measures to help property owners recover after a natural disaster has occurred.

However, such relief measures for those who suffer flood losses do nothing to encourage wise use of land subject to flooding, or to discourage increased exposure of life and property in such locations. These serious deficiencies in public policy have given rise to the real need for this new flood insurance program and I am delighted to have a part in its enactment and implementation in this session of the Congress.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL], who has been a chief cosponsor of flood insurance over the years in this body.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to add my own support to that of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] and others who are vitally interested in this flood insurance program. We fought for over 10 years to get a program underway. This year both Houses passed the bills, and then the funding was held up because of conflicts in appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment. The program is sound, and relies on the private insurance industry. We must have a beginning, and I do not believe it can be postponed any longer. These people really need help.

(Mr. WIDNALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his statement. That is the feeling of the members of the committee.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana, who also over the years has been one of the chief sponsors of these programs, and who led the fight to put it into the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, together with other Members of this body.

I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from Massachusetts yielding to me.

I take this time only to say that I believe the action we are taking here today is constructive. What we are seeking to do is to employ the resources of private enterprise so that a person who lives in an area subject to hurricanes and floods may have the same opportunity to purchase flood insurance provided by private enterprise that a person now has to buy windstorm insurance or fire insurance, or whatever it may be.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], and the distinguished chairman of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Texas, who is my old and dear friend, have been tremendously helpful in doing this, and I am very grateful to both of them.

Again I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that unless some funds are included in this particular item that the flood insurance programs for all practical purposes cannot get off the ground, because a survey needed as the first step in the program would not be able to be made, and therefore very few areas would be able to qualify.

Mr. BOLAND. The gentleman is correct. Let me say to the gentleman that I am delighted that he makes that point.

When this particular item was considered in the committee, it was not clear when the program could start. I find that it is necessary and important to get the studies started, and administrative expenses should be provided now.

Mr. CRAMER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my support to that of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] in calling for this body to restore the \$1.5 million requested for the administration expenses to get the national flood insurance program underway.

For over 10 years, this Congress has had under consideration in one form or another efforts to create a national flood insurance program. During that same period of time, hundreds of millions if not billions of dollars of losses have been sustained by individuals and businesses uncompensated by flood insurance. Last year, both Houses of Congress passed bills for this purpose only to see a difference in funding concept end any immediate hope of action.

This past summer, I was successful in adding the national flood insurance program to the omnibus housing bill in committee, and it has since been passed into law. I cannot see any reason for delaying the implementation of this program any longer. The program is sound, it relies upon the private insurance industry to the greatest possible extent, it has the backing of that industry, of the homebuilding industry and of millions upon millions of other Americans. The very least we can do, since we have already put the riot insurance program into affect, is to show equal concern for the victims of natural disaster as we have for the victims of riotous and criminal activity.

I urge adoption of the amendment to restore the \$1.5 million in administrative expense funds for the national flood insurance program, as offered by the gentlemen from Massachusetts.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] has introduced this amendment to provide \$1.5 million to finance the flood insurance title of the Housing and Urban Development Act. Mr. Chairman, flood insurance has been talked about for over a dozen years and we have been unable to finance it on a sound basis until the enactment of legislation for which we would provide the funding by this amendment. In the State of West Virginia, whose hills and valleys and the

towns built in the valleys cause huge flood damage, it is extremely difficult for those owning homes and businesses to recoup their heavy losses following the frequent floods. This type of insurance is a must, and I am grateful to all those who are working together to make such insurance available to the average person.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman. I submitted a bill providing for flood insurance shortly after the Ash Wednesday hurricane of 1964 wreaked havoc and destruction on many populated areas along the east coast.

This 1964 hurricane and others have caused substantial property damage which could not be insured by private insurance companies. They can insure against wind damage but not water damage. And it is the latter elemental condition with which we are concerned.

I firmly believe that once the Federal Government has established that water damage can actually be considered as insurable risks, then the private companies would have no hesitancy on providing the coverage to their policy holders.

The lack of this coverage at the present time has hindered the proper development of our coastal areas. If we could provide this protection, it would remove some of the concern prospective builders, developers, and homeowners would have about locating near the water's edge.

This amendment has great merit and would help cover a great national need. The House and the Senate have on previous occasions unanimously passed legislation authorizing this expenditure for this purpose.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] to implement the authorizing legislation to amend the Disaster Relief Act of 1966 to provide for a national program of flood insurance and for other purposes.

I wholeheartedly support this amendment; in fact, I was one of the sponsors of the authorizing legislation which was subsequently included in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. My congressional district has suffered severe damages from Hurricane Beulah, one of the most devastating hurricanes in the history of the United States. Immediately after the hurricane subsided, Mr. Chairman, I left here, not knowing that the great floods which were to follow were on the way. The roads were flooded, and there was no way to get in; flights were canceled because the airport runways were also flooded. Finally I got in by means of the determination of a Trailways busdriver who took a group of people in, myself included. It was the last bus to get into my area for some days. What had formerly been a virtual paradise was almost totally devastated by wind and water.

Mr. Chairman, as I stated previously, I wholeheartedly support this amendment. A large part of my congressional district consists of bottom land on the gulf coast on the mainland, in addition to which virtually all, or almost all of

Padre Island, is in my district. Both are prone to severe floods and have been subjected to such in the all too recent past.

A punster once remarked that Texas is the only State in the Union where a farmer can get stuck in the mud on the way to pick up his drought relief check, but all joking aside, I think most of us here on this floor are aware funds to implement this program are desperately needed in order that there may be an adequate flood disaster program on a nationwide scale, so long as a man's entire life's work may be wiped out by one sweep of a hurricane, a flooded river, or some other whim of the elements—so long as an entire area may be devastated. I believe all of us here should give serious consideration to supporting the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$500,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. EDMONDSON

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDSON: On page 6, line 18, strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$752,000".

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, let me say initially that I rise to offer this amendment with a considerable amount of reluctance, because I have the very highest regard for the distinguished gentlewoman who is the chairman of the subcommittee that handles this particular matter. I know she has dealt generously with Indians in many, many instances in which it has been difficult to get an understanding and appreciation of their problem from any other source. The Indians of Oklahoma consider her one of their finest friends in the Congress.

This particular matter which I seek to amend by the addition of \$252,000 is a matter that deals with scholarship grants to Indians in college.

Several months ago the chief of one of the tribes in Oklahoma told me with the very greatest of pride that an increasing number of young Indian students were now entering college and were also entering technical schools beyond high school, and that he was taking increased heart about the opportunities that were being afforded to young Indians to advance their education beyond

the high school level. I think this \$500,000 supplement, which is an add-on to about \$2.5 million already in this program, is a very desirable and a very worthy recognition of the growth of this program. The only problem is I am concerned personally, from what I know about what has been done in the area where Oklahoma's Indians are located, that we have not gone far enough to meet the pressing need.

The hearings on this particular item, at page 96, relate the fact that the request that has been submitted in this particular field is for \$752,000 rather than for the \$500,000 allowed by the committee. There are about 600 students who have been funded only for a half year, and who are primarily freshmen.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington asked the question of the departmental witness:

If the money is not granted, then they cannot continue?

And the departmental witness answered:

We cannot fund them for the second half of the year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where would they then go for scholarship funds?

Mr. ZELLERS. Presumably they have already exhausted all sources before they come to us.

Mr. Chairman, this is a deserving program. It is attacking the problem of our Indian people directly at the point where the greatest benefits are realized. It is appalling to me to think we have started several hundred Indian students in college and will have to cut them off at the end of their first semester, the freshman year, because we have not provided an additional \$252,000. If I ever have seen a situation in which I thought we would be penny wise and pound foolish, it would be in following such a policy in this particular case.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment can be accepted with the same generosity and spirit by my friends on the Appropriations Committee as they apparently acceded to the \$1,200,000 for flood insurance a little while ago.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman and I concur in everything he said, and especially with the kind words he said about the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN].

Mr. Chairman, one Indian tribe I know had one college graduate out of 100,000 people. If there is any hope, it is with the educated Indians. We have bright young high-school graduates who cannot go to college this year. What a pity it would be for those who have pulled themselves up by their bootstraps and have gone to high school and have gotten into a college, to find then at the end of this first half-year they will have to quit and go home for lack of funds.

I hope the amendment will be accepted. We can stand this \$252,000 additional.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words. Mr. Chairman, I will accept the amendment but I would like to explain, in answer to the question why this item was reduced by \$252,000. Oral testimony by the Bureau of Indian Affairs was not consistent with the justifications. They have only themselves to blame.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. Chairman, to be perfectly candid, the justifications for this estimate stated that 300 married students would receive \$660,000, 21 postgraduates would receive \$31,000, there would be \$30,000 for administration and supervision, and \$31,000 was for service to needy urban students. The total request was \$752,000.

No mention was made of 600 students funded for one-half year. Our committee has continuously sponsored adequate funding for scholarships.

The committee provided in 1968 and in 1969 the full amount of the requested funding for the scholarship program—\$2,248,000 for each year. In this instance however, the estimate was for the full fiscal year, and one-third of the year has already elapsed. If they are to pay the rent of these young married people in college, that portion of the year has already elapsed and the reduction recommended by the committee is related accordingly. In addition we did not limit the use of the total funds to any specific type of scholarship. If, the BIA after submitting the justification, feels it has 600 additional people which should have been included in the estimate—and it is their own fault they did not recommend it—they must realize they should have done a better job. But the committee gives them great flexibility in the use of these scholarship funds. We do not earmark this money for any one scholarship program. The postgraduate work is new. I think it is a splendid program. I would say that the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be more precise in their budget justifications when they come before the committee, and they will be treated as well as the facts justify.

For example, I have great faith in the adult vocational training program; it is accomplishing worthwhile results. In the regular 1969 budget, \$15 million was requested, adequate justification was given for the request and I am pleased to state the regular 1969 appropriation included \$15 million for this activity.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I believe the gentlewoman's point about the failure to have consistent figures in the Bureau is well taken. I noted the inconsistency in what was supplied to me and what was testified to recently. The recent testimony points to the problem about the 600 students.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The recent testimony is on page 94 of the hearings. That is the justification for the estimate. That provides for 300 married students. The comments on page 96 is the oral testimony given last Thursday

in the hearing. That is where the 600 students are mentioned. This is not the first time oral testimony given by BIA witnesses was inconsistent with the justifications. I merely suggest that they should give a more accurate presentation of the components of their budget request.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I agree with the gentlewoman in that.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. UDALL) there were—ayes 59, noes 28.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

For carrying out the purposes of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds contained herein shall be used to make grants, under Title I of said Act, in excess of the following: (1) \$12,500 each to the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, (2) \$50,000 to each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PUCINSKI

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PUCINSKI: On page 8, beginning with line 6, strike out everything down through line 13, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For carrying out the purposes of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, \$25,000,000."

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I know it is late. We have been in continuous session now for 31 hours, and I shall not take my full 5 minutes.

This amendment would increase the appropriation under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 to the full amount authorized for fiscal year 1969. May I remind the House that both Chambers of Congress approved this \$25 million authorization unanimously. My committee held very extensive hearings and found that the \$25 million was more than needed. This money will be used under title I for developing State plans, rehabilitative and preventive programs; and under titles II and III for improving and training techniques.

Under title I there will be a basic grant of \$100,000 to each State if my amendment is adopted. You will recall that the House adopted an amendment providing block grants to the States so that whatever funds are expended by the Federal Government go to the States in order to develop State plans and provide the program. There is no sense in repeating a great deal of detail here about juvenile delinquency. You all heard the debate when we approved the authorizing legislation unanimously, and you know the greatest single social problem in America today is the problem of crime among young people. Youthful offenders have a 50-percent recidivism rate after being

institutionalized for their first offense. All three political parties in this country are committed to a total effort toward the reduction of juvenile crime. I do not think there is a Member in this House who is not running on a platform of law and order. I believe here is an excellent opportunity to do something meaningful to these communities. The money now proposed in the measure before us, \$5 million, would provide \$50,000 to each State. My amendment would make more meaningful and significant the contribution to these States to help them develop these programs. More than 20 States already are developing and have developed State plans. They need this Federal assistance. Twenty other States are coming into the picture with State plans. The basic authorization act calls for the development of a comprehensive State plan so that we can all have meaningful programs to deal with the great problem of crime among young people in this country.

I hope the committee will agree to accept this amendment. Let us make a real significant start in the war on juvenile crime in this country.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to indicate my support of the amendment offered by the gentleman. I agree with what he says. This is the area in which we find the crime rate growing most rapidly. If we are serious about our concern in this House about the problem of the growth of crime, we ought to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in the supplemental appropriation bill we are voting on today, the committee has cut the \$19 million budget to only \$5 million. How can we expect to train skilled manpower and conduct the model programs the new Juvenile Delinquency Act allows, if we do not vote the money?

Juveniles are at the heart of our crime problem. Youths between the ages of 11 and 17 commit 50 percent of all burglaries, larcenies, and car thefts. A Federal program to reach this group is a necessity.

Last July, when we voted for the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act, we wanted to assist cities to set up training programs and concentrate on predelinquency action. We authorized \$25 million for 1968—\$50 million for 1969—and \$75 million for 1970. Unless we increase the appropriation now, there will be no grants for action by local governments. There will be barely enough to start planning.

Under the earlier juvenile delinquency law my district, Minneapolis, received \$750,000 in grants and did excellent work through the University of Minnesota and the Community Health and Welfare Council.

We are ready to make use of the new juvenile delinquency law, if only the Congress will follow through with the money for grants. I urge my colleagues to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I, too, wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois and I, too, will support his amendment.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, just less than a week ago we acted on the conference report on the Labor-HEW bill of almost \$19 billion, and we did not go above the budget. When the House originally passed that appropriation bill we did not go above the budget in any one item. This amendment goes above the budget request of \$19.2 million. This goes above that.

I would like to make it clear that there is no idea of being in opposition to the merits of this program. There is a desire to have a report on planning. In about 3 months the Committee on Appropriations will start conducting extensive hearings on the next budget, including this program. There is a request here for operational projects without planning yet having been done. In 3 months' time these hearings will be had and the House and this committee will know the details much better than any of us possibly can now.

We have in the bill half of the minimal annual authorization for grants to the States. You realize, of course, that you are practically half way through the fiscal year period. So this dovetails with that. Half of the money for half of the fiscal period. What could be fairer?

In addition to that, this bill contains \$650,000 for studies by the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence dealing precisely with this overall problem.

It deals precisely with this and may I say, Mr. Chairman, that this \$650,000 is the full budget request.

So, Mr. Chairman, I submit that with half of the fiscal period gone, for all practical purposes, and with half of the authorized funds provided to meet the planning needs in that half, and with this amendment going over the budget request—I submit, Mr. Chairman, that under these circumstances we must of course be consistent and reject this amendment.

I think that my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] knows that my heart stands with his on this program.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. Of course I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. First of all, we are not halfway into the fiscal year. I am sure the gentleman and I can agree—

Mr. FLOOD. Well, we will be before this is enacted into law, the funds are allocated to the States, and the States put them to effective use.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Well, we are not, half through the year by over 2½ months, and the fact of the matter is that there are

20 States which now have some plans for initiation and implementation. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has mentioned the fact that we have \$650,000 in this bill for studies. May I remind the gentleman that we have spent \$40 million since 1960 on studies. We have studies coming out of our ears. This money in my amendment is designed for action programs and to provide an opportunity to help these young people.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. And, is it not true, I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this would be initiating a new program?

Mr. FLOOD. It is a new program; of course it is.

Mr. JONAS. Normally is it not true that we fund those in the regular bills, while we are dealing here with a supplemental bill?

Mr. FLOOD. That is correct.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield further to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. This is not a new program.

Mr. FLOOD. I have no desire to yield further to the gentleman from Illinois at this time.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words. (Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

This is a new program. We have given it \$5 million. It seems to me this is the proper way to start the program. I would hope that the committee would stay with the \$5 million and let us get this program going as soon as we can but do it in an orderly manner, and that is to do the planning first. That is what the bill provides for.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MAHON. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Illinois for a question.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Did I understand the gentleman to say that this is a new program? Would the gentleman yield for a reply to that? There are 20 States that have been developing these programs since 1960. This is not a new program. You have already expended \$40 million on this program.

Mr. MAHON. I decline to yield further to the gentleman.

Mr. PUCINSKI. So, when the gentleman suggests that this is a new program, I will state to the gentleman that it is not a new program.

Mr. MAHON. I decline to yield further to the gentleman from Illinois. I shall just read from the bill, and this is the exact language proposed in the budget request:

For carrying out the purposes of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, \$5,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and and expenses", \$250,000.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to take the full 5 minutes either, but I believe it is important at this point to ask a question of the distinguished chairman of the committee. I am sure that he is familiar with this, and I understand that a number of Members, particularly the Committee on Public Works, have asked questions with regard to the highway trust funds, and cutbacks, that the gentleman from Texas and the committee, I am sure, are familiar with.

However, the most recent cutback has caused probably the most serious problems in the highway programing, and highway construction industry of any cutbacks previously ordered for the reason that the announced cutback was \$200 million in spending. The unannounced effect of the cutback is in excess of \$1 billion in obligational authority during a brief 3-month period between the date of the announcement in September and the December 1st date.

During that entire period the Department of Transportation, obviously on orders of the President, has frozen all obligations in order to accomplish a \$200 million expenditure cutback. This results in a \$1 billion total complete freeze on highway construction for this period of about 3 months.

All previous cutbacks have been in the form of \$1 billion or \$1.2 billion in cuts in obligational authority and the States had the say-so as to where the cuts would come.

This cut means the States have nothing to say about it. It is an absolute freeze of obligations for a 3-month period amounting to \$1 billion.

But I ask this question particularly in view of the express language in the 1968 Highway Act, stating a sense of Congress prohibiting the withholding or freezing or highway trust funds.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. WYMAN].

Mr. WYMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentleman knows that I am vitally interested in what he is referring to, and that I have an amendment designed to prohibit the cutbacks and to restore the language your Committee on Public Works wrote into the 1968 Highway Act. The gentleman realizes that my amendment would remove from the language to which the gentleman has referred in

the Highway Act of 1968; the precatory phraseology adopted in the other body to the effect it was merely a sense of the Congress, instead of mandatory law.

Mr. CRAMER. I understand that, and I congratulate the gentleman in proposing that change.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for having called the attention of this body to a clear-cut violation by the administration of legislative language which was passed and signed into law by the President just last August.

It makes little sense for us to pass legislation if the clear intent of our legislation is violated a month later.

As I recall, the same thing happened almost a year ago, and at those hearings a brief was submitted by Senator BROOKE, the former attorney general of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in which he said this type of cutback of trust funds was illegal.

Mr. CRAMER. Yes, and of course the Attorney General of the United States said to the contrary. And it was on the basis of that that the decision was made to do it by Executive order, even though it was opinion of most of the Members who helped draft the 1968 Highway Act that that was not the case.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I thank the gentleman for yielding and I commend him and my colleague from New Hampshire [Mr. WYMAN] for their efforts to save our highway system from these unjustified and, in my opinion, illegal cutbacks and freezes of trust funds.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, the question I wanted to ask the chairman was, in view of the exclusions or exceptions made here under the basic law itself, the Revenue Expenditure Control Act relating to Vietnam and interest costs and veterans benefits and social security trust funds, then the new exceptions made in specific amounts under this bill in the last title, title X.

The question I am asking is: Was there any consideration given, and if not, could the gentleman indicate why not, relating to no withholding or cutback of highway trust funds?

Mr. MAHON. I would say, briefly, that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 9, in the Summer Review of the 1965 budget, said that, if we did not exempt CCC and public assistance, then the cut in the various other programs would be \$7 billion or so rather than \$6 billion, and that it might be necessary to cut some \$200 million in the Federal aid highway program.

The fact of the matter is that it was up to Congress to make the \$6 billion expenditure cut. However, we have made, or will probably only make, about a \$3.5 billion cut, so it is up to the Executive to make the selections on the other; the law left it to the discretion of the Executive as to where the additional cuts should be made.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$300,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Urban mass transportation grants".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WYMAN

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WYMAN: On page 10, line 21, insert the following paragraph:

"FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDING

No part of any sums authorized to be appropriated for expenditure upon any Federal-aid highway system shall be withheld from apportionment, impounded, or otherwise withheld from obligation by reason of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, or any other provision of law, except such specified sums as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, as necessary to be withheld from obligation for specific periods of time to assure that sufficient amounts will be available in the highway trust fund to defray the expenditures which will be required to be made from such fund."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas reserves a point of order against the amendment.

(Mr. WYMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is designed to remedy Executive action in respect to cutbacks in the Federal-aid highway program that are violative of the expressed intent of Congress and flout its will. Such action is, as the gentleman from Oklahoma said, pennywise and pound foolish. These are trust fund moneys here in the highway program, and their deferral does not represent a reduction in the spending program but only a postponement. Virtually all of the experts in the field that relate to highways say that this \$200 million that is deferred by Executive order against the will and intent of Congress is going to cost more for the taxpayers of the Nation—much more.

But, in addition, what it will do is to stretch it out and delay the construction of the lifeblood of the Nation, which is our highway system.

This House, earlier this year, in August, passed almost the exact language of this amendment in the Highway Act. But when the bill arrived in the other body, they changed it by adding that most iniquitous and invidious of all precatory phraseology, which is a "sense of Congress." This means nothing at all in the law to the executive branch.

So, of course, what has happened so far as the Chief Executive is concerned is perfectly proper and perfectly legal. But it thwarts the will of this body. It seems to me now, in order to allow orderly planning in the highway programs and not get into unwarranted delays, and in accordance with the policy established

for those exemptions included in this bill at page 12 for two other agencies, and to reflect economy in the long run for the country, we should add the exemption, proposed by my amendment, to this bill.

I sincerely hope that the distinguished chairman of the committee will not insist upon his point of order.

I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. Chairman, as I have already said, these cutbacks of trust funds—as distinguished from general revenue funds—may well be illegal. I applaud my colleagues efforts on behalf of the highway program and its uninterrupted funding. As a member of the Public Works Committee, I think the language of this amendment is excellent and to the point. I support it and urge the Chair to rule favorably so we may adopt it.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WYMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I would like, first, to inquire of the gentleman whether this is the same amendment the gentleman offered in the full committee.

Mr. WYMAN. It is. I thought I was dutybound to offer the amendment in the full committee before offering it on the floor.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Does not the gentleman think that the law-enforcement agencies, the Federal prison system, the U.S. district attorneys offices, the courts, and all of these other programs come far ahead of the highway program insofar as exemption from this law?

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit me to make the observation, I think all matters of this nature are proper problems of priority for the Appropriations Committee. I am looking here with this amendment to save money, not only to save money in the long run, but to get our roads built.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I always thought the best way to save money was not to spend it.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, I did not yield further to the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of this amendment.

I make one other observation, which is that when I voted against the tax increase I warned on the floor of this House that just exactly this sort of thing would happen if Congress did not make the cuts itself. The Congress did not make the cuts, and I hope in acting on this amendment that we will specify cuts that should not be made as well as those that should. I believe it is in the public interest to go ahead on our road system and save the money that will be wasted by this unwarranted Executive action.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas insist on his point of order?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire is legislative in character and goes to funds not carried in the bill. Clearly in my judgment it is subject to a point of order, and I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Hampshire wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, I inquire whether there are not two items on page 12 of the bill of exactly the same specific sort of thing?

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. O'HARA of Michigan). The Chair is prepared to rule.

Without going into the question of whether or not the items on page 12, referred to by the gentleman from New Hampshire, would be subject to a point of order, the fact of the matter is that a resolution was adopted by the House prior to consideration of this bill which specifically waived points of order against the bill.

With respect to the point of order raised by the gentleman from Texas, the Chair is constrained to agree that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire does constitute legislation upon an appropriation bill and that, in addition, the amendment deals with funds not carried in this bill.

The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT
OF 1968

SEC. 1002. Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities), and by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$560,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligatory and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligatory authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203 (a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FINDLEY

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FINDLEY: On page 12, on line 8, strike all after the second comma, and strike all of lines 9 and 10.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I take this time even at this late hour, because, frankly, the language which would be stricken by my amendment is what this supplemental is really all about. If it were not for this exemption, intended to be conveyed to the Commodity Credit Corporation, I question whether we would be here at all today with a supplemental.

There is very little money in this bill, about \$100 million. But this provision does permit the Secretary of Agriculture exemption in the operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation under the Expenditure Control Act.

The farm programs are financed through the CCC. This is backdoor financing. The only possible way the economizers can exert expenditure control is by means of the act we passed

earlier this year. Yet here we have before us language which would exempt the Commodity Credit Corporation from this control. The effect of my amendment would be to retain some measure of fiscal restraint over the operations of the Department of Agriculture. If this exemption stays in the bill, then the money of the CCC, up to the \$907 million at least, will be exempt from this control.

I am sure none of us wants the belt-tightening operation to neglect any department or agency of Government.

The argument may be raised that from the outset the Commodity Credit Corporation was intended to be exempted under the Expenditure Control Act, but this was never said so in black and white or said so verbally to my knowledge. This is merely an idea which has arisen lately.

The Secretary of Agriculture has plainly said by letter to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry that he has found ways to live within the Expenditure Control Act except for \$258 million, and he can easily take care of that problem and more simply by announcing that in the new feed grains program there will not be advance payments in the springtime. That expenditure can be set over to the next fiscal year. So there is absolutely no necessity on the part of the Congress to exempt the CCC from the application of the disciplines intended to be applied by the Expenditure Control Act.

I therefore urge support of my amendment.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I should like to ask the chairman of the committee [Mr. MAHON] a question. Has there been an estimate this year as to how much more money is going to be needed in the Commodity Credit Corporation because of weather conditions? Take the example of wheat at \$1.17 a bushel. It is my understanding they had not expected this amount of wheat and grain to go into the Commodity Credit Corporation; therefore, in order for the Government to comply with the law under the farm program they are going to need more money to meet these obligations.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Illinois will yield, the estimate we got last week in testimony from the officials of the Department of Agriculture is that \$907 million, additional to the expenditure estimate in the January budget, would be needed for Commodity Credit Corporation farm price support expenditures. That was based on the September crop reports. These are uncontrollable items unless provisions of the basic farm legislation are changed. They stand on the same footing in that sense as public assistance grants, veterans benefits, and social security. They arise out of fixed provisions of law.

And may I add the point here also is that if the CCC and public assistance exemptions in the bill are not enacted,

crippling offsetting cuts in many other programs will have to be made, because the law requires a net overall cut of \$6 billion in the nonexempted areas of Government spending. This point is covered in the report of the committee on this bill.

Mr. FINDLEY. Yes. I may say, Mr. Chairman, in this same letter to which I referred, dated September 24, signed by Secretary Freeman, he stated that they did have the money, the resources to meet fully all contracts under the 1968 year, and he set forth in addition the items of the Soil Conservation Service, the school milk program, and all of that which might be pinched, but he did by this letter show he had further ways to cut back \$650 million. Therefore, the only problem is \$258 million, not \$907 million. I have already outlined the means by which this problem can be met.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

We had the Director of the Bureau of the Budget before certain members of the Appropriations Committee on October 2. We also had representatives from the Department of Agriculture. At that time they said they would absorb this \$900 million if forced to. But let me tell you how they said they would have to do it.

First, they would have to sell FHA notes. Second, they would have to reduce Public Law 480 expenditures. They would also have to make further decreases in other programs, including food stamps. And they would probably have to sell other assets to meet the problem.

On the other hand, they said they could absorb it by cutting the meat and poultry inspection and other marketing services by \$153 million, the school lunch program by \$249 million, the food stamp program by \$238 million—all directed to the consumer programs.

If they directed the cut in other directions, they said they might cut the Agricultural Research Service by \$154 million, payments to State extension services by \$159 million, the REA by \$369 million, the Farmers Home by \$313 million, the Sugar Act, and so forth. In other words, the corporation has its obligation to carry out. Unless we go along with the provisions of this bill we will be directing a substantial cut in addition to that which has already been imposed by the \$6 billion expenditure cut voted earlier. I say it is absolutely imperative that this exception to the expenditure control legislation be made. Otherwise it could completely eliminate certain other operations of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that this matter has been thoroughly explored and that the extra costs for public assistance, including medicaid, were not contemplated by the original expenditure cut of \$6 billion? This language in this bill prevents reductions in other programs which were not anticipated, and which Congress did not contemplate, when the tax bill was passed.

I see the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] on the floor. His committee handled the expenditure reduction legislation. I am sure that he fully agrees

that this provision in this bill is necessary and that the Findley amendment should be voted down.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is certainly correct. Unless we carry these two provisions you will have voted a \$7.2 billion to \$7.4 billion cut, instead of the \$6 billion cut which was intended.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment be concluded.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, my attention has been called to the fact that the Department of Agriculture contemplates reductions in the Federal Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Consumer and Marketing Service, Soil Conservation Service, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Rural Electrification Administration, Agricultural Research Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service for the purpose of transferring these funds to the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, the Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs, and the U.S. Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship.

This is in contravention of section 508 of the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1969 (P.L. 90-46). However, I understand that it is contended that it is within section 307 of the Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriation Bill of 1969, H.R. 17023. On the face of it, this would be true as to authority, but not as to intent nor as to soundness. Thus, while there may be authority, certainly there is no mandate. The original language of section 307 in the Senate version of the bill, presumably put there at the request of the Bureau of the Budget, stated the authority was for a transfer from those departments and agencies interested in these new programs.

These programs in no way compare in value to those which the Department would reduce, and the Bureau of the Budget would be in error in requiring these reductions for these purposes.

I, therefore, filed a strong protest, not only with the Department but with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Budget Director, and the President.

Mr. Chairman, I had contemplated offering the following amendment at this point:

On page 12 after line 24, insert:

"SEC. 1003. No part of the funds appropriated in this bill shall be used to transfer funds heretofore appropriated from the Forest Service, Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Consumer and Marketing Service, Soil Conservation Service, Economic

Research Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Rural Electrification Administration, Agricultural Research Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service or from other agricultural agencies or programs to the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, the Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs, the U.S.-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship, and the National Council on Indian Opportunity, or to purposes other than that for which appropriated."

Having discussed this situation with Chairman MAHON, a conferee on both the Agriculture and independent offices appropriations bills and who agrees that a draft of funds from the Department of Agriculture programs for the President's Council of Youth Opportunity, the Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs or the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship, but they should be financed from other sources, I shall not offer such amendment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole House with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLS) having resumed the chair, Mr. O'HARA of Michigan, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am in its present form, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 20300, to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on this bill be permitted to revise and extend their remarks and to include pertinent tabular material and that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed and that all Members may extend their remarks in the body of the RECORD with reference to the various paragraphs of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 14096) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to increase the penalties for unlawful acts involving lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and other depressant and stimulant drugs, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. PELL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. DOMINICK to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

COMMON CARRIER OPERATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 18248) to amend the act of August 9, 1955, relating to certain common carrier operations in the District of Columbia, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That section 2 of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the regulation of fares for the transportation of schoolchildren in the District of Columbia', approved August 9, 1955 (D.C. Code, sec. 44-214a), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. In the case of any common carrier required to furnish transportation to schoolchildren at a reduced fare under this Act, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission shall certify to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, with respect to each calendar month commencing with September 1968, and ending August 1971, all inclusive, an amount which is the difference between the total of all reduced fares paid during such calendar month to such carrier by schoolchildren in accordance with this Act and the amount which would have been paid during that month to such carrier if such fares had been paid at the lowest adult fare established by the Commission for regular route transportation in that month. The certification required by this section shall be made for each such month as soon as practicable following the end thereof. The Commissioner of the District of Columbia, upon receiving any such certification, shall pay the carrier with respect to which that certification was filed an amount equal to the amount contained therein."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

(Mr. McMILLAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the House on July 22, 1968.

It passed the other body on October 4, 1968, with an amendment.

The bill provides that the cost of school transportation within the District of Columbia—over and above the authorized reduced school fare—shall be borne by the general public, and not solely by transit users. The bill provides a formula under which the District of Columbia government would pay over to each common carrier required to furnish transportation to schoolchildren in the District at a reduced fare, the difference between such reduced school fare and the lowest adult fare chargeable by the carrier for regular route transportation.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, which is the official body exercising regulatory jurisdiction over transit carrier rates and operations within the District of Columbia, would certify to the District government the amount payable to each carrier.

As amended and passed by the Senate, H.R. 18248 would require monthly certification and payment of the amounts due from September 1967 through August 1971.

The House language had provided for certification and payment on an annual basis.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 7417) to

prescribe administrative procedures for the District of Columbia government, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"SHORT TITLE

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act'.

"OTHER AUTHORITY

"SEC. 2. This Act shall supplement all other provisions of law establishing procedures to be observed by the Commissioner, the Council, and agencies of the District government in the application of laws administered by them, except that this Act shall supersede any such law and procedure to the extent of any conflict therewith.

"DEFINITION

"SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

"(1) (a) the term 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, or his designated agent;

"(b) the term 'Council' means the District of Columbia Council;

"(2) the term 'District' means the District of Columbia;

"(3) the term 'agency' includes both subordinate agency and independent agency;

"(4) the term 'subordinate agency' means any officer, employee, office, department, division, board, commission, or other agency of the government of the District, other than an independent agency or the Commissioner or the Council, required by law or by the Commissioner or the Council to administer any law or any rule adopted under the authority of a law;

"(5) the term 'independent agency' means any agency of the government of the District with respect to which the Commissioner and the Council are not authorized by law, other than this Act, to establish administrative procedures, but does not include the several courts of the District and the District of Columbia Tax Court;

"(6) the term 'rule' means the whole or any part of any Commissioner's, Council's, or agency statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or to describe the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of the Commissioner, Council, or of any agency;

"(7) the term 'rulemaking' means Commissioner's, Council's, or agency process for the formulation, amendment, or repeal of a rule;

"(8) the term 'contested case' means a proceeding before the Commissioner, the Council, or any agency in which the legal rights, duties, or privileges of specific parties are required by any law (other than this Act), or by constitutional right, to be determined after a hearing before the Commissioner or the Council or before an agency, but shall not include (A) any matter subject to a subsequent trial of the law and the facts de novo in any court; (B) the selection or tenure of an officer or employee of the District; (C) proceedings in which decisions rest solely on inspections, tests, or elections; and (D) cases in which the Commissioner, Council, or an agency act as an agent for a court of the District;

"(9) the term 'person' includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, and public or private organizations of any character other than the Commissioner, the Council, or an agency;

"(10) the term 'party' includes the Commissioner, the Council, and any person or agency named or admitted as a party, or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party, in any proceeding before the Commissioner, the Council, or an

agency, but nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the Commissioner, the Council, or an agency from admitting the Commissioner, the Council, or any person or agency as a party for limited purposes;

"(11) the term 'order' means the whole or any part of the final disposition (whether affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory in form) of the Commissioner or Council or of any agency in any matter other than rulemaking, but including licensing;

"(12) the term 'license' includes the whole or part of any permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter, membership, statutory exemption, or other form of permission granted by the Commissioner, the Council, or any agency;

"(13) the term 'licensing' includes process respecting the grant, renewal, denial, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, amendment, modification, or conditioning of a license by the Commissioner or the Council or an agency;

"(14) the term 'relief' includes the whole or part of any Commissioner's or Council's or agency (A) grant of money, assistance, license, authority, exemption, exception, privilege, or remedy; (B) recognition of any claim, right, immunity, privilege, exemption, or exception; and (C) taking of any other action upon the application or petition of, and beneficial to, any person;

"(15) the term 'proceeding' means any process of the Commissioner or Council or an agency as defined in paragraphs (6), (11), and (12) of this section; and

"(16) the term 'sanction' includes the whole or part of any Commissioner's or Council's or agency (A) prohibition, requirement, limitation, or other condition affecting the freedom of any person; (B) withholding of relief; (C) imposition of any form of penalty or fine; (D) destruction, taking, seizure, or withholding of property; (E) assessment of damages, reimbursement, restitution, compensation, costs, charges, or fees; (F) requirement, revocation, or suspension of a license; and (G) taking of other compulsory or restrictive action.

"ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL PROCEDURES

"SEC. 4. (a) The Commissioner and the Council shall, for themselves and for each subordinate agency, establish or require each subordinate agency to establish procedures in accordance with this Act.

"(b) Each independent agency shall establish procedures in accordance with this Act.

"(c) The procedures required to be established by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall include requirements of practice before the Commissioner and the Council and each agency.

"OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

"SEC. 5. (a) The Commissioner shall publish at regular intervals not less frequently than once every two weeks a bulletin to be known as the 'District of Columbia Register,' in which shall be set forth the full text of all rules filed in the office of the Commissioner during the period covered by each issue of such bulletin, except that the Commissioner may in his discretion omit from the District of Columbia Register rules the publication of which would be unduly cumbersome, expensive, or otherwise inexpedient, if, in lieu of such publication, there is included in the Register a notice stating the general subject matter of any rule so omitted and stating the manner in which a copy of such rule may be obtained.

"(b) All courts within the District shall take judicial notice of rules published or of which notice is given in the District of Columbia Register pursuant to this section.

"(c) Publication in the District of Columbia Register of rules adopted, amended, or repealed by the Commissioner or Council or by any agency shall not be considered as a substitute for publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation when such publication is required by statute.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate requested further conference with House on Labor-HEW appropriations bill and adopted conference report on gun control.

Senate committee approved supplemental appropriations bill.

House passed equal-time requirements bill for presidential and vice-presidential candidates; and the supplemental appropriations bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S 12311-S 12342

Bills Introduced: 12 bills and seven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4164-4175; and S. Res. 410-416.

Pages S 12317, S 12320-S 12322

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.R. 18612, to enact and codify the general and permanent laws relating to public printing and documents (S. Rept. 1621);

H.R. 2288 and H.R. 4939, private bills (S. Repts. 1622-1623);

H.R. 17864, to amend titles 5, 10, 37, and 42 of the United States Code dealing with government organizations and employees, the Armed Forces, etc. (S. Rept. 1624);

S. 3517, 1339, 2584, H.R. 1596, and 2283, private bills (S. Repts. 1625-1629);

Report of Committee on Armed Services on "Operation of Article VII, NATO Status of Forces Treaty" (S. Rept. 1630);

H.R. 10256, to render assertion of land claims by the U.S. based upon accretion or avulsion subject to legal and equitable defense to which private persons asserting such claims would be subject (S. Rept. 1631);

H.R. 15681, authorizing funds for the foreign military sales program (S. Rept. 1632);

S. 3373, 3392, 3440, 3447, H.R. 1528, 2263, and 2282, private bills (S. Repts. 1633-1639);

H.R. 2792, to eliminate the statutory prescription of fees under the Immigration and Nationality Act (S. Rept. 1640);

H.R. 8096, S. 2393, 2957, 3289, 3464, 3573, 3776, and H.R. 5818, private bills (S. Repts. 1641-1648);

S. 2721, to provide that antitrust suit appeals from a U.S. district court decision may only be taken to the Court of Appeals (S. Rept. 1649);

H.R. 7567, to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the definition of compensation for purposes of

tax under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (S. Rept. 1650);

H.R. 14095, to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to make certain changes to facilitate the production of wine (S. Rept. 1651);

H.R. 18486, to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the treatment of income from the operation of a communications satellite system (S. Rept. 1652);

H.R. 18942, relating to the income tax treatment of certain statutory mergers of corporations (S. Rept. 1653);

H.R. 2478, private bill (S. Rept. 1654);

H.R. 15450, to broaden the term "nonquota immigrant" under the Immigration and Nationality Act to include certain persons serving in religious capacities, with amendments (S. Rept. 1655);

S. 1169, private bill (S. Rept. 1656);

H.R. 15003, to amend the tariff schedules so as to prevent the payment of multiple customs duties in the case of horses temporarily exported for the purpose of racing, with amendments (S. Rept. 1657);

H.R. 17332, to amend the Internal Revenue Code regarding credits and payments in the case of certain use of gasoline and lubricating oil, with amendments (S. Rept. 1658);

H.R. 11394, to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to distilled spirits, with amendments (S. Rept. 1659);

H.R. 18101, to amend section 337 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to recognition of gain or loss on sales or exchanges in connection with certain liquidations, with amendments (S. Rept. 1660);

S. Res. 82 and S. Res. 89, private resolutions (S. Repts. 1661-1662);

H.R. 3193, private bill (S. Rept. 1663);

H.R. 859, for relief of public utility district No. 1 of Klickitat County, Wash. (S. Rept. 1664);

H.R. 2760 and 5677, private bills (S. Repts. 1665-1666); and

S. Res. 410-414, authorizing payment of gratuities to survivors of deceased Senate employees (no written reports).
 Pages S 12316-S 12317, S 12320

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee.
 Page S 12311

President's Communication—Supplemental Appropriations: President submitted communication transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations and other provisions for fiscal year 1969 in the amounts of \$469,829,000 in budget authority for executive branch and \$4.18 million in proposals not increasing budget authority—referred to Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed as S. Doc. 109.
 Page S 12316

Authority To Report: Committee on Foreign Relations was granted until midnight tonight to file report on H.R. 15681, authorizing funds for the foreign military sales program.
 Page S 12312

Gun Control: Senate adopted conference report on H.R. 17735, providing for better control of the interstate traffic in firearms.
 Pages S 12343-S 12351

Labor-HEW Appropriations: By 56 yeas to 3 nays, Senate adopted conference report on H.R. 18037, fiscal 1969 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies. Senate then concurred in House amendments to Senate amendments Nos. 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 31, 32, 42, 49, and 52.

Senate rejected, by 15 yeas to 42 nays, Hill motion to concur in House amendment to Senate amendment No. 10 (funds for school assistance in federally impacted areas and providing that such funds shall not be subject to antideficiency statute and shall be exempt from certain limitations in Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968), following which Senate adopted Mundt motion to further insist on Senate amendment No. 10.

Hill motion to recede from Senate amendment No. 65 was adopted.

Senate further insisted on its amendment No. 10, asked for further conference with House, and appointed as conferees Senators Hill, Russell, Stennis, Magnuson, Bible, Byrd of West Virginia, Javits, and Cotton.

Pages S 12354-S 12374

Secretary of Senate: Secretary of Senate was authorized to receive message from the House and to refer same following recess of Senate today.
 Page S 12374

Authority To Meet: Committee on Armed Services was authorized to meet while Senate is in session on Thursday, October 10.
 Page S 12374

Campaign Broadcast Equal Time: By unanimous consent, it was agreed that after approval of Journal on Thursday, October 10, Senate will take up the matter of concurring in House amendments to S.J. Res. 175, suspending for the 1968 campaign the equal-time requirements of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934

for nominees for the offices of President and Vice President.
 Page S 12374

Gratuities: Senate adopted S. Res. 410-414, authorizing payment of gratuities to survivors of deceased Senate employees.
 Page S 12375

Taxation: Senate continued consideration of H.R. 2767, to allow farmers an amortized tax deduction for assessments levied by soil or water conservation districts, but action was not completed thereon and it remains Senate's unfinished business.
 Pages S 12342-S 12343

Drugs: Senate insisted on its amendments to H.R. 14096, to prescribe penalties for the possession of LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs by unauthorized persons, agreed to hold conference with House, and appointed as conferees Senators Hill, Yarborough, Williams of New Jersey, Pell, Kennedy, Javits, Murphy, and Dominick.
 Page S 12375

Supplemental Appropriations: Notices of intention to move to suspend rules for purpose of proposing amendments to H.R. 20300, supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1969, were filed by Senators Sparkman, McGee (for Magnuson), and Pastore (two notices).
 Pages S 12322-S 12323

Confirmations: Senate confirmed three civilian nominations, including those of Will E. Leonard, Jr., of Louisiana, and Herschel D. Newsom, of Indiana, both to be members of the Tariff Commission; one judicial nomination; and 42 postmaster nominations.
 Pages S 12376-S 12377

Nomination: One judicial nomination was received.
 Page S 12376

Quorum Call: One quorum call was taken today.
 Page S 12342

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today.
 Pages S 12367, S 12371-S 12372

Program for Thursday: Senate met at noon and recessed at 6:10 p.m. until 10 a.m. Thursday, October 10, when, after approval of Journal, it will take up matter of concurring in House amendments to S.J. Res. 175, campaign broadcast equal time. Senate's unfinished business is H.R. 2767, taxation.
 Pages S 12374, S 12376

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—SUPPLEMENTAL

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported H.R. 20300, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1969.

BANK CREDIT CARDS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions held hearings to receive testi-

Oct 10, 1968

HOUSE AND SENATE

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Passed, 47-3, with amendments H. R. 20300, the supplemental appropriation bill (p. S12366, S12453-74). Senate and House conferees were appointed (p. S12474, H9758). The committee amendment to add \$160,000,000 for the International Development Association was stricken at the committee's request (p. S12454). In addition to the committee amendments relating to this Department, as reported in Digest 167, agreed to committee amendments to exempt HUD functions under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 from fiscal year limitations provided by Sec. 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act (p. S12455), to change the name of the Office of Emergency Planning to the Office of Emergency Preparedness (p. S12455), to appropriate \$2,700,000 for the Upper Colorado River reclamation project (p. S12456), provide \$300,000 for the National Water Commission (p. S12456), and provide \$200,000 additional for the Council of Economic Advisers (p. S12456). The vote on exempting CCC from certain expenditure and obligation limitations was 31 to 25 (pp. S12457-65).

16. WILDLIFE. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11618, to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law (S. Rept. 1652). p. S12392
17. POVERTY. Sen. Goodell was appointed to the Select Committee To Study the Unmet Needs Among the People of the United States. p. 12379
Sen. Hart commended President Johnson's war against poverty. pp. S12411-2
18. DISASTER LOANS. Sen. Williams, Del., criticized the Small Business Administration for approving a disaster loan for a Fairbanks, Alaska Motel. pp. S12386-9
19. OLDER AMERICANS. Sen. Miller inserted Mr. Nixon's "Statement on the Problems of the Aging." pp. S12389-92
Sen. Bentoye commended President Johnson's programs aimed at helping older Americans. pp. S12427-8
20. REPORT. Sen. Mansfield inserted a list of 400 bills of the Johnson administration, 88th to 90th Congress. pp. S12404-9
21. HEALTH; CONSUMERS. Sens. Harris and Pastore commended this administration's progress in health and consumer protection. pp. S12414-5, S12421
Sen. Dirksen commended "Guidelines for Consumer Education" issued by the superintendent of public instruction for Illinois. p. S12433
22. ECONOMY. Sen. Dodd pledged himself to study closely and evaluate carefully the "deluge" of mergers sweeping the country. p. S12415
Sen. McIntyre commended the steady progress of the American economy. pp. S12432-3
23. CIVIL RIGHTS. Sen. Harris commended the progress in civil rights made during the Johnson administration. p. S12417
24. FINANCE. Sen. Hartke inserted Treasury Secretary Fowler's address before the International Monetary Fund and World Bank joint session in which he discussed the recent international cooperation in stabilizing currencies and contending with the gold problem and set forth several needs as goals for multilateral development finance. pp. S12428-31

25. CONSERVATION. Sen. Hart commended the 90th Congress as being "one of the great conservation Congresses." pp. S12450-2
26. MEAT IMPORTS. Sen. Hruska criticized the announcement by Secretary Freeman that he did not intend to impose quantitative limitations on the importation of foreign meat this year. p. S12444
27. HOUSING. Sen. Byrd cited the progress toward providing better housing for the nation during this administration. pp. S12438-40

BILLS INTRODUCED

28. TAXATION. H. R. 20413 by Rep. Johnson, Calif., and H. R. 20430 by Rep. Don H. Clausen, relating to the income tax treatment of the compensation received from the United States for real property taken by the act of the Congress which established the Redwood National Park; to Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of Rep. Johnson pp. H9736-7
- H. R. 20410 by Rep. Fraser, to share Federal tax revenues with State and local governments; to Ways and Means Committee
- H. R. 20412 by Rep. Fraser, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise needed additional revenues by tax reform; to Ways and Means Committee.
29. HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION. H. R. 20415 by Rep. Waggoner, and H. R. 20421 by Rep. Kornegay, "to amend section 131 of title 23 of the United States Code;" to Public Works Committee
30. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 20429 by Rep. Scheuer, and S. 4180 by Sen. Randolph and others, to provide a comprehensive program of employment services and opportunities for middle-aged and older Americans; to Education and Labor Committee and Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of Sen. Randolph pp. S12392-3
31. EDUCATION. S. 4148 by Sen. Yarborough, to improve educational quality through the effective utilization of educational technology; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author, pp. S12399-403
- H. R. 20407 by Rep. Fraser, to assist local educational agencies to carry out programs for more effective schools where there are high concentrations of children from low-income families; to Education and Labor Committee.
- H. R. 20417 by Rep. Blackburn, to provide educational assistance under chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, to children of civilian employees of the United States killed abroad as a result of armed hostilities or civil disorder; to Veterans' Affairs Committee. Remarks of author pp. H9710-11
32. CONSUMERS. S. 4185 by Sen. Javits, to provide Federal assistance to States for establishing and strengthening consumer protection programs; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of author p. S12403
33. ORGANIZATION. H. R. 20408 by Rep. Fraser, to establish a commission to study the organization and management of the executive branch of the Government, and to recommend changes necessary or desirable in the interest of governmental efficiency and economy; to Government Operations Committee.
34. BUILDINGS. H. R. 20409 by Rep. Fraser, to apply prevailing wage protection in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act to the construction or reconstruction of

I. PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The Foreign Military Sales Act is intended to consolidate and revise provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, concerning reimbursable military exports. As such, the bill brings together all legislation dealing with military sales by the United States to friendly countries—whether for cash or on credit terms.

This legislation is responsive to the need for a consolidation and revision of the basic authority for the U.S. Government to sell military equipment abroad. This requirement has been brought on by a very basic shift in the composition of U.S. military assistance and sales programs since 1962. In 1962, grant military aid appropriations were about \$100 million more than government-to-government and commercial sales orders; by 1967, military sales were nearly three times as large as grant aid appropriations. The Foreign Military Sales Act is intended to provide both the administrative mechanism and the general legislative authority to meet the demands of this drastically expanded sales program.

The bill is also intended to be responsive to congressional concern that a large military sales program, unless it is carefully managed, may contribute to the development of regional arms races, thereby diverting scarce economic resources and contributing to regional tensions.

The bill is, therefore, designed to clarify the roles, restraints and conditions governing the administration of U.S. foreign military sales. Particularly noteworthy are provisions for the elimination of the revolving fund for financing credits and guaranties, the prohibition of funding by the Export-Import Bank of credit sales to less developed countries, and the provisions under this bill for reports to the Congress on sales programs.

II. PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

This bill, which authorizes the sale of military equipment and services to foreign countries and international organizations, is divided into four chapters:

Chapter 1, entitled "Foreign and National Security Policy Objectives and Restraints," elaborates U.S. policy with regard to arms sales, the role of the Department of State in the administration of the bill and the conditions under which and the purposes for which sales may be made.

Chapter 2, entitled "Foreign Military Sales Authorization," sets forth the basic substantive authorization for making military sales.

Chapter 3, entitled "Military Export Controls," sets forth the limitations on the amount of sales authorized and other restrictions on sales as well as defining the reporting requirements.

Chapter 4, entitled "General Administrative and Miscellaneous Provisions," defines the role of the Secretary of Defense and provides the authority for the repeal of statutory provisions superseded by the bill.

Chapter 1—Foreign and national security policy objectives and restraints

Section 1. *The need for international defense cooperation and military export controls.*—This is a statement of congressional policy taken in part from section 521(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Section 2. *Coordination with foreign policy.*—This section, designed to protect the authority of the Secretary of State, is a repetition of section 622 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Section 3. *Eligibility.*—This section is a substantial repetition of section 521(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, which was added by the Senate last year. Its most important requirement is a prohibition on the resale or other transfer by the purchasing country without the consent of the United States. Another requirement is a prohibition on sales and guaranties where they would have the

effect of arming military dictators who are denying social progress to their own people.

Subsection (b) provides that any nation seizing an American vessel or taking it into custody more than 12 miles from the coast of that country would also be ineligible, but provision is made for a Presidential waiver.

Section 4. *Purposes for which military sales by the United States are authorized.*—This is a substantial repetition of section 502 of the Foreign Assistance Act. It limits the purposes of military sales to internal security, self-defense, participation in regional arrangements, participation in U.N. collective measures, or civic action. It also denies guaranties or credits for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems, including jet aircraft, by any underdeveloped country other than Greece, Turkey, Iran, Israel, the Republic of China, the Philippines, or Korea, unless the President finds that such financing is important to the national security and so reports to Congress.

Chapter 2—Foreign military sales

Section 21. *Cash sales from stock.*—This is a substantial repetition of section 522 of the Foreign Assistance Act which authorizes cash sales from Defense Department stocks. The only important difference is that section 522 authorizes up to 3 years for payment whereas the proposed new section would require payment within 120 days.

Section 22. *Procurement for cash sales.*—This is a substantial repetition of section 523 of the Foreign Assistance Act which authorizes the Defense Department to enter into procurement contracts on behalf of purchasing countries.

Section 23. *Credit sales.*—This key section would authorize the financing of the procurement of military items by foreign countries on credit terms of up to 10 years. Section 524(b)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act, which was enacted last year, authorizes such credit sales, but requires that they be financed from military assistance appropriations. The proposed bill (see section 31, below) would provide a separate and additional authorization for this purpose. The 10-year limitation on credit terms provided by section 23 is new but reflects Defense Department policy. Neither the existing law nor the proposed bill contains minimum interest rates. Defense Department policy in general is to charge the going market rate.

Section 24. *Guaranties.*—This key section would reenact authority which was repealed by Congress last year, effective June 30, 1968. The proposed new section authorizes the issuance of guaranties to U.S. businesses against political and credit risks of nonpayment arising out of their financing of credit sales of military items to foreign countries. It specifically excludes guaranties to "United States Government agencies"—i.e., the Export-Import Bank.

Subsection (b) authorizes the sale and guarantee of promissory notes issued to the United States by foreign countries which have bought military items on credit directly from the Defense Department. Thus, if the Defense Department made a credit sale of, say, jet aircraft to country A, it would rediscount country A's note with a commercial bank (not the Eximbank) and guarantee the note. The proceeds of the sale of the note would be transferred to the Treasury (see section 37(b) below).

Subsection (c) would require a 25-percent reserve against guaranties. This reserve would be funded from appropriations available for credit sales. As the notes which had been guaranteed were paid off, the reserve funds in excess of 25 percent would be transferred to the Treasury. Prior to last year's congressional action, which was effective June 30, these deobligated reserve funds were returned to a revolving fund to finance additional credit sales and guaranties.

Chapter 3—Military export controls

Section 31. *Authorization and aggregate ceiling on foreign military sales credits.*—This section authorizes the appropriation of \$296 million for fiscal year 1969 to finance military credit sales and guaranties. The section also places a limit of \$206 million on total credits and the face amount of guaranties financed during fiscal 1969.

The limitation of guaranties for the fiscal year 1968, at the end of which the authority for guaranties expired, was \$190 million. There was no explicit 1968 limitation on credit sales, but all such sales had to be financed from military assistance appropriations, which also fund the grant program.

Section 32. *Prohibition against certain military export financing by Export-Import Bank.*—This prohibits the Eximbank from participating in any credit to an "economically less developed country" for military purchases.

This prohibition goes beyond the limitations contained in Public Law 90-267, approved March 13, 1968, the act extending the Eximbank's authority. That act prohibits the Bank from participating in credit sales or guaranties of military items to any economically less developed country, but provides a Presidential waiver on a finding that such participation would be "in the national interest." The act further provides a ceiling of 7½ percent of the Bank's total lending authority on its participation in credits and guaranties for military sales to countries "which, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of the Bank, are less developed."

Section 33. *Regional ceilings on foreign military sales.*—Subsection (a) is a restatement of section 521(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act, which limits total military assistance and sales (except training) to Latin America to \$75 million a year.

Subsection (b) limits to \$40 million a year the total military assistance and sales (except training) to Africa. Section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act limits such assistance and sales (including training) to the same amount. Thus, the proposed ceiling is higher by the amount of the training (estimated at \$4.6 million in fiscal 1969).

Subsection (c) authorizes the President to waive both the Latin American and African limitations when he determines it "to be important to the security of the United States" and so reports to Congress. This is similar to the waiver authority of section 614(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Section 34. *Foreign military sales credit standards.*—This section simply directs the President to establish standards and criteria for credit and guaranty transactions "in accordance with the foreign, national security, and financial policies of the United States."

Section 35. *Foreign military sales credits to less developed countries.*—Subsection (a) is analogous to section 620(s) of the Foreign Assistance Act, the Symington amendment of 1967 terminating assistance to countries whose military expenditures materially interfere with their development. Section 35(a) would make such countries ineligible for further military sales, credits, or guaranties. Section 620(s) would continue in effect.

Subsection (b) requires semiannual reports of Congress of sales, credits, and guaranties for economically less developed countries as well as forecasts of such transactions. Section 634(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act requires annual reports of projected military sales.

Section 36. *Reports on commercial and governmental military exports.*—Subsection (a) is identical to section 634(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act which requires semiannual reports of all military exports from the United States.

Subsection (b) expands the reports required by section 634(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act. The proposed new subsection

would require reports by country of sales and estimated future orders of military items, both under Government programs and through private commercial channels.

Subsection (c) provides that nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying in any way the provisions of section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, relating to munitions control.

Section 37. *Fiscal provisions relating to foreign military sales credits.*—Subsection (a) provides that cash payments received in connection with sales from stock and contracts for procurement, as well as down-payments received in connection with credit sales, shall be available solely for payments to suppliers and refunds to purchasers. Specifically, such payments are not to be available for financing credits and guaranties.

Subsection (b) provides that repayments of credits, amounts received from the discount of notes, and other collections (including interest and fees charged for guaranties) are to be transferred to the Treasury.

Chapter 4—General administrative, and miscellaneous provisions

Section 41. *Effective date.*—The proposed bill would be effective July 1, 1968, which is also the effective date of the changes enacted by Congress last year.

Section 42. *General provisions.*—Subsection (a) is a repetition of the third and fourth sentences of section 521(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, having to do with procurement in the United States or through licensed production outside the United States.

Subsection (b) is a repetition of section 604(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act which establishes requirements for procurement outside the United States.

Subsection (c) is a substantial repetition of section 623 of the Foreign Assistance Act, relating to the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense.

Section 43. *Administrative expenses.*—This section authorizes the administrative expenses of the military sales program to be paid from funds made available under other laws for the operations of the agencies concerned.

Section 44. *Statutory construction.*—This section provides that nothing in the bill is to be construed as modifying the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or of section 7307 of title 10 of the United States Code, which relates to lending naval vessels to foreign countries.

Section 45. *Statutes repealed and amended.*—This section repeals the sections of the Foreign Assistance Act which would be superseded by this bill, and makes technical conforming amendments to other sections.

Section 46. *Saving provisions.*—This section continues in force determinations and other actions taken pursuant to repealed provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act. Its most important effect would be to continue in force existing findings of eligibility of foreign countries to make military purchases.

III. COMMITTEE ACTION

A message to Congress from the President containing proposals governing the administration of military sales, guarantees, and credits was transmitted to Congress on February 8, 1968. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to consolidate and revise foreign assistance legislation relating to reimbursable military exports was received by the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations on February 28, 1968.

Hearings on the proposed legislation were held on June 20, 1968, with the Honorable Paul C. Warnke, Assistant Secretary of De-

fense for International Security Affairs, and Mr. Henry Kuss, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Logistics Negotiations.

On October 9, 1968, the committee met in executive session, considered the bill H.R. 15681, and ordered it favorably reported without amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have conferred with the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], and there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. PASTORE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1660, H.R. 20300, the supplemental appropriation bill. This has been cleared on both sides of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I have a statement which will take about 15 minutes to deliver. I note that the Senator from Florida was on his feet at the same time I was. Would he like me to yield briefly to him?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am prepared to handle the supplemental appropriations bill, and I had hoped that we could dispose of it speedily. It must go to conference. I hope the distinguished Senator can withhold his remarks until we can pass the bill.

Mr. MILLER. I raised this matter last evening, and a unanimous-consent request was approved. I could defer my statement if the measure would be disposed of promptly.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MILLER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is true that a commitment was made to the distin-

guished Senator from Iowa. I would hope that the manager of the bill, the distinguished senior Senator from Florida, would allow us to honor that commitment, with the proviso that he would be recognized at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I make that request. I ask unanimous consent to yield for such time as has been covered by the agreement made last night with the Senator from Iowa, of which I knew nothing; but with the understanding that I will have the floor when the Senator from Iowa concludes his remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION APPROVAL OF DISASTER LOAN

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, today I call attention to a highly questionable procedure followed by the Small Business Administration in approving a disaster loan for Mr. L. Donald Pruhs, the president of the Golden Nugget Motel, Fairbanks, Alaska.

The manner in which the Small Business Administration under the guise of approving a disaster loan for Mr. Donald Pruhs allowed him to refinance a previously outstanding 8-percent mortgage with a 3-percent disaster loan resulted in a \$21,000 savings in annual interest charges. Over the 30-year term of the disaster loan this could result in a windfall of over one-half million dollars.

Such refinancing operations were not in accord with the established rules under the disaster program, and questions as to the propriety of this convenient arrangement arise when it is noted that the regulations prohibiting such financing of existing debts were changed by the agency just 6 days prior to the approval of this loan.

Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act—15 United States Code 636—authorizes the Small Business Administration to administer a disaster loan program. Under this program the Administration is empowered to make such loans—either directly or in participation with lending institutions. These loans may be made as may be determined necessary or appropriate, to individuals, business concerns—regardless of size—and various nonprofit organizations having a tangible profit loss as a result of floods or other catastrophes in designated disaster areas and to small business concerns suffering substantial economic injury in an area affected by a disaster.

There is no statutory limitation as to the amount of a disaster loan; the maxi-

end of each quarter to reimburse States for actual expenditures on a *per capita formula* that did not limit the total amount. This is virtually the only way to assure equal treatment under the law to all persons in similar circumstances in situations where the extent of need is unpredictable.

If the precedent of this Senate action were to be applied to cash payments the States would be forced to cut assistance grants in order to meet Federal requirements of open intake and equal treatment. The effect of such cuts in the present state of urban unrest is hard to imagine. In any case temporary Federal economies would be achieved at state expense.

Relationship of high to low standard States.—There is a clear implication here that states without medical assistance programs—or those with low standards—are seeking Federal economies at the expense of the States with better programs. The effect here is to try to pull everyone back to the lowest common denominator.

Medical effect.—This memorandum does not deal with the hardships imposed by denial of medical care since these seem self-evident. However, from the point of view of long-run economy, the *best* investment of public funds is often that made in *early* medical care for those marginal income families that are otherwise self-supporting. In this way health can be quickly restored and long-term dependency prevented.

THE JOHNSON YEARS: A NEW PARTNERSHIP WITH INDUSTRY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, during the last decade it became clear that the Federal Government alone could not meet the needs of our society and its individuals. In order to operate most effectively, local government, foundations, and private charities would need to join in a focused attack on the problems facing us. It also was clear that the private sector with its tremendous productive capability and inventive genius would also have to be enlisted into this effort.

The traditional partnership of the private sector and the Federal Government was based on a relationship of arms-length transactions where an uneasy relationship was forced to develop because profits to stockholders coincided with the urgent need of the Government to protect the national interest. The problem was to extend this partnership into the area of social endeavor and the Johnson-Humphrey administration has done more to further this partnership than any other administration.

This partnership of progress has grown from the area of technological advances like Comsat, the development of the SST and business voluntary restraint in the balance-of-payments problem to one of the most significant and least noticed of the President's achievements—the involvement of the private sector in the process of the Nation's social programs. The Johnson-Humphrey administration had to overcome the traditional uneasiness between a Democratic administration and business. As this was done, businessmen realized that the administration was trying to recognize legitimate private interests as it sought to secure the public interest. It has flourished as pragmatic leaders like President Johnson and Vice President HUMPHREY took the reins of Government and public-sector oriented executives like Ford and

Kaiser took over the corporate empires of our Nation. On any given day we can now find dozens of businessmen, labor leaders, professors and foundation researchers, doctors and lawyers coming to Washington to advise and help plan America's future. Out of this communication has come some of our most imaginative programs, model cities, Headstart, rent supplements and the JOBS program of the National Alliance of Businessmen.

It was under President Johnson's leadership that the Nation's life insurance companies pledged \$1 billion of their own capital to finance housing and new businesses in the Nation's ghettos. Millions of dollars have already been put to work. We have also witnessed the start of a new approach to public housing in Project Turnkey, and we have witnessed the passage of legislation insuring a continuing effort in this area. Now private builders can acquire and own land, frame their own designs and present the Government with a package to build and operate low-income housing projects.

We have seen the formation of the National Alliance of Businessmen which in less than 9 months obtained job pledges for 175,000 hard-core unemployed and 75,000 of these jobs have already been filled.

Most recently, the National Housing Partnership has been formed insuring that positive action will be taken toward meeting the President's goal of a decent house for every American at a price which he can afford.

The foundations of this partnership of progress are solidly based in our free enterprise system. In that system, of course, the propelling force of business is profits—and the sustaining force of labor is increased productivity and higher wages. The Johnson-Humphrey administration saw the need to harness these forces and had the drive and initiative to make that partnership a functioning reality.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, at the request of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], I am handling, at this time, the first supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1969 upon which the Senate committee held full hearings day before yesterday.

I want to make it clear, in these hurried days preceding—we hope—adjournment sine die, that this labor was distributed among the six Senators who are members of the Appropriations Committee. As a result of that distribution we had six different hearings going on, and the day before yesterday we completed hearings on this quite large bill.

The markup occurred yesterday. The bill comes up for consideration today. The report on the bill is on the desk of every Senator.

In the beginning, I call attention to the fact that there is a great disparity

between the amount of the bill as passed by the House, \$123 million plus, and the amount of the bill reported by the Senate committee, and now under consideration, which is \$674 million plus.

The reason for that is the receipt by the Senate of supplemental budget estimates not considered by the House, in the amount of \$470,179,000. In other words, our hearings covered not only all items upon which the House had acted, but also the items included in the supplemental requests, totaling \$470 million plus. So that the amount of the bill as now reported and being considered is \$674,797,727.

Mr. President, while I shall gladly consider any questions that any Senator has, since the bill contains a large number of separate items found in a great number of different agencies of our Government, I shall confine myself to special mention of items which the staff has felt and which I also feel are of sufficient general interest as to be reported.

The first is the recommendation of the committee for a \$150,000 appropriation to cover the operations of the Cooperative Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture here in the District of Columbia. Under legislation which we passed early in the session, the Federal City College has now been set up and has commenced its first term with several thousand students. It was the view of the committee that the District was as much entitled to the operation of the Agricultural Extension Service and its work, particularly in such fields as home economics and health services, 4-H work, and the like, as was any other part of the Nation. Therefore, we included the \$150,000 at this time.

Under the food stamp program, we raised the amount of \$40 million provided in the House bill to \$90 million, which covers the entire budget request.

We did that in view of the history of the program. The legislative bill was passed just a few weeks ago after a long conference enlarging the food stamp program for this fiscal year by the amount of \$90 million.

The distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] who is the leader in this whole food stamp effort was exceedingly interested in our making available the entire amount of \$90 million which, as explained to us by the Department, would only be sufficient to carry on the present operation and to permit their extension to counties previously approved which are now urgently requesting the food stamp service for the poor people in those counties.

The third item which I mention specifically is the item found on page 7 of the report, which covers the military assistance program and that particular part which has to do with foreign military credit sales. This was not considered by the House of Representatives but had reached the Senate pursuant to legislation which has been passed by both Houses in the amount of \$296 million.

The amount of \$296 million is the amount provided by that legislation, which has passed both Houses.

I want to call specific attention to the next item, at the top of page 8 of the

report, which the chairman will be obliged to have deleted from the bill, due to the understanding we had in committee at the markup.

The Senate will note that the committee recommendation of \$160 million as our country's additional subscription to the International Development Association was made, and I quote from the report: "with the understanding that it will be deleted if authorizing legislation does not pass."

Mr. President, I am sorry to report that I am informed by the clerk of the committee that legislation is not being considered for passage at this time and will not pass at this session.

I ask now for deletion from the bill of the \$160 million provided in accordance with the budget request and in accordance with the legislation which was introduced but upon which no progress has been made.

Mr. President, I offer that amendment at this time on behalf of the committee—on page 6 of the printed bill, to strike out lines 16 to 20, inclusive, as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment of the first of three installments of the increased participation of the United States in the International Development Association, as authorized by law, \$160,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would advise the Senator from Florida that it will take unanimous consent to take that up at this time because there are prior committee amendments to be considered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Well, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for this item to be taken up and for this action to be taken. I am simply carrying out instructions given me by the full committee in making this request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered, and without objection the committee amendment on page 6 is amended by striking out lines 16 to 20.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Chair.

The next item I will mention appears at the bottom of page 8 of the report. I am going to ask the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] to discuss this matter briefly, but it has to do with an appropriation for the adequate operation of the six libraries that honor six Presidents—Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson.

I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island to make a further explanation.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I really think further explanation is absolutely superfluous. In his introduction, the Senator from Florida has fully and properly explained it. The situation is that much remains to be done in gathering, sorting, and cataloging much of the material that will go to the Presidential libraries. These libraries are maintained for the benefit and edification of the American people, to carry on the tradition of America, no less than in honor of our Presidents.

Under our proposal, the amount is \$748,000. This we have obligated in the following way: \$93,000 will go to the Hoover Library; \$122,000 will go to the Roosevelt Library; \$86,000 will go to the Truman Library; \$110,000 will go to the Eisenhower Library; \$237,000 will go to the Kennedy Library; and \$100,000 will go to the Johnson Library.

Millions and millions of Americans will continue to visit these historic libraries, and a tremendous amount of research is made by students. These libraries are temples of inspiration. I think the codification, preservation, and conservation of these records for the benefit of American posterity is a perfect, permanent patriotic investment. That our people can forever appreciate the glories and beauties of our American way of life is a dividend that can never diminish.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my distinguished friend. I think that it is an extremely important objective that every American would want to see fulfilled.

The next point I will mention particularly has to do with the appropriation shown on the bottom of page 10 of the report, which is a recommendation of \$2,052,000 in connection with the better servicing of our efforts to help Indian students.

I ask unanimous consent that the last paragraphs at the bottom of page 10 of the report be inserted in the RECORD to explain how this appropriation would be used.

There being no objection, the extract was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHAPTER V
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Education and Welfare Services

Appropriation, 1969-----	\$140,693,000
Budget amendment (H. Doc.	
318) -----	10,752,000
House allowance-----	752,000
Committee recommendation--	2,052,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,052,000 for education and welfare services. This is \$8,700,000 under the budget estimate and \$1,300,000 over the House allowance.

Of the amount recommended, \$352,000 is for scholarship aid to Indians which will provide one-half year funding for 600 students (\$300,000) and supplemental grants for about 520 students (\$52,000). The remaining \$1,700,000 is for adult vocational training and will provide for establishment and operation of a vocational and prevocational training center at Fort Lincoln near Bismarck, N. Dak.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the next one that I mention, because so many Senators had an interest in the setting up of the Redwood National Park in California, which we recently set up, is the raising of the House allowance from \$53 to \$92 million to cover the full amount needed for that acquisition. We made a legislative taking in that case. We cannot proceed to pay for it only one half at a time. This item is also to pay for what we owe in connection with the acquisition of land at the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, which is \$2.5 million of the total amount.

The next item which I shall mention pertains to juvenile delinquency prevention and control. That item will be found on page 14 of the report. It will show that we raised the House allowance from \$5 to \$12 million. I think Senators who read the report will feel that that is the least we should do to carry out the program we adopted earlier in this Congress in connection with the important objective of preventing juvenile delinquency and the control of the juvenile delinquency after it has occurred.

In that appropriation, incidentally, \$650,000 is included for the newly set up commission of the President on the causes and prevention of violence, which was not considered by the House.

Mr. President, in the legislative branch, I want to mention one item only that was strongly urged by the majority leader and with which we found the committee unanimously in sympathy, and that was the setting up in the office of the Secretary of the Senate the position of Curator of Art and Antiquities of the Senate, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 382, which we adopted sometime ago. This item provides not only the setting up of that office, at the expense of \$16,570, but also provision of \$11,250 for the operation of that office.

Another important new item is the \$300,000 which we allowed, shown on page 17 of the report, for the operations of the National Water Commission, which we recently set up, and which is studying the water problems of the entire Nation, and particularly in those areas where those problems have become very acute. We felt we should no longer delay the financing of the activities of that commission, but should allow it to proceed.

There is one other appropriation shown on page 19 of the committee report. We recommended \$500,000 for the Foreign Direct Investment Control Office. That was an office established on January 1, 1968, by executive order of the President, to deal with our troublesome questions of balance of payments and to keep in close touch with the problem and the progress, if any, we are making to solve it. We think that committee is performing very worthwhile work, and we noted that they were not able to proceed in the directions that they wanted to with available appropriations. We were glad to allow the \$500,000 covered by the budget to permit it to fully function.

Mr. President, I have only one more individual item to speak on, and that is an item for the Secret Service, which appears on page 22 of the report, which was agreed to by all members of the committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the first paragraph of that part of the report which deals with the U.S. Secret Service be included in my statement at this point to furnish a complete description of what we have done.

There being no objection, the extract was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

Section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out the second clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, the person of the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach sixteen years of age, unless such protection is declined."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am going to discuss chapter 13 separately, which deals with proposed exemptions from the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. Since I understand that there will be some objections to those sections, and I know of no objections to the earlier committee amendments or committee recommendations, I ask unanimous consent at this time that all of the committee recommendations through chapter 12 of the bill be approved at this time, with the understanding that they will be regarded as original text, no points of order being waived, and with a full chance to return to any item if any Senator wishes to do so. I ask that the amendments be agreed to in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, after line 2, insert:

"EXTENSION SERVICE

"COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

"Payments to States and Puerto Rico

"For an additional amount for 'Payments to States and Puerto Rico', for payments for extension work under section 109 of the District of Columbia Public Education Act, as amended by the Act of June 20, 1968 (Public Law 90-354), \$150,000."

On page 2, at the beginning of line 15, strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert "\$90,000,000".

On page 2, after line 21, insert:

"COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$400,000."

On page 3, after line 10, insert:

"FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 235 and 236 of the National Housing Act, as amended by sections 101(a), 201(a), respectively, of the Act of August 1, 1968 (Public Law 90-448), \$955,000."

On page 3, after line 19, insert:

"SELF-HELP HOUSING LAND DEVELOPMENT FUND

"For direct loans pursuant to section 523(b) (1) (B) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490) and related advances, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended."

At the top of page 4, insert:

"MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING

"For grants pursuant to section 523(b) (1) (A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 4, after line 13, insert:

"COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out Title X of the Act of December 27, 1967 (81 Stat. 742-743), establishing the Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia, \$150,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 5, line 5, after the word "expenses", strike out "\$5,500" and insert "\$1,049,500".

On page 5, after line 5, insert:

"Public safety

"For an additional amount for 'Public safety', \$136,000."

On page 6, after line 6, insert:

"CHAPTER III

"FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"MILITARY ASSISTANCE

"Foreign military credit sales

"For expenses of financing sales of defense articles and defense services, as authorized by law, \$296,000,000, to remain available until expended."

At the top of page 7, change the Chapter number from "III" to "IV".

On page 7, line 8, after "(Public Law 90-321)", strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$400,000".

At the top of page 8, insert:

"OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service', \$748,000."

On page 8, after line 4, insert:

"ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE FACILITIES FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

"For an additional amount for 'Allowances and Office Facilities for Former Presidents', \$40,000, and funds appropriated under this head shall be available hereafter for travel and related expenses of former Presidents and not to exceed two members of their staffs."

On page 8, after line 11, insert 11:

"SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$200,000."

On page 9, line 2, after "(82 Stat. 477 and 498)", strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$11,500,000"; in line 5, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$75,000,000"; and, in line 6, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$75,000,000".

On page 9, after line 7, insert:

"LOW AND MODERATE INCOME SPONSOR FUND

"For the low and moderate income sponsor fund, authorized by section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 490), \$2,000,000."

On page 9, after line 11, insert:

"FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary administrative expenses of programs of mortgage credit, not otherwise provided for, \$1,250,000."

On page 9, after line 15, strike out:

"Limitation on Nonadministrative Expenses, Federal Housing Administration

"In addition to the amount made available under this head for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be available for nonadministrative expenses."

And, in lieu thereof, insert:

"Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative Expenses, Federal Housing Administration

"In addition to amounts made available under this head for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be available for nonadministrative expenses."

On page 10, line 8, after "(82 Stat. 81)", strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$7,000,000".

On page 10, after line 18, insert:

"GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 401. Subject to the limitations in this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized, with respect to any activity authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and made subject thereby to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available for such activity and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary to carry out the applicable provisions of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 during the current fiscal year.

"SEC. 402. Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1958, as amended, is further amended by striking out 'Office of Emergency Planning' wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'Office of Emergency Preparedness.' Any reference in any other law to the Office of Emergency Planning shall, after the date of this Act, be deemed to refer to the Office of Emergency Preparedness."

On page 11, line 15, change the Chapter number from "IV" to "V".

On page 11, line 20, after the word "services", strike out "\$752,000" and insert "\$2,052,000".

On page 12, line 1, after "(16 U.S.C. 4601-7)", strike out "\$53,000,000" and insert "\$92,000,000".

On page 12, line 8, after the word "expended", strike out "\$55,500,000" and insert "\$94,500,000"; and, in line 9, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$46,000,000" and insert "\$85,000,000".

On page 12, line 15, after the word "protection", strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$421,000".

On page 12, line 19, after the word "facilities", strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$169,000".

On page 12, after line 23, insert:

"INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

"For an additional amount for 'Indian health activities', \$850,000."

On page 13, line 3, after the word "facilities", strike out "\$3,350,000" and insert "\$4,944,000".

On page 13, line 5, change the Chapter number from "V" to "VI".

On page 13, after line 7, insert:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"Appropriations for 'Elementary and secondary educational activities' and 'Higher educational activities,' for the fiscal year 1969, shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 for necessary expenses for planning the implementation of new and expanded programs of the Office of Education under legislation enacted during the second session of the 90th Congress, to be derived from funds available for the purposes of Title III, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended."

On page 13, after line 20, insert:

"HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"For an additional amount for 'Higher educational activities' for programs of special service to disadvantaged college students, and for payments authorized by section 108(b) of the District of Columbia Public Education Act, as amended (Public Law 90-354, approved June 20, 1968), \$7,741,000 of which \$500,000 shall be available for such special service programs."

On page 14, after line 5, strike out:

"For carrying out the purposes of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control

Act of 1968, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds contained herein shall be used to make grants, under Title I of said Act, in excess of the following: (1) \$12,500 each to the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, (2) \$50,000 to each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

And, in lieu thereof, insert:

"For carrying out the provisions of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-445, approved July 31, 1968), \$12,000,000, including \$650,000 for support of the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence."

At the top of page 15, change the Chapter number from "VI" to "VII".

On page 15, after line 2, insert:

"SENATE"

On page 15, after line 3, insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"For an additional amount for office of the Secretary, \$16,570: *Provided*, That the Secretary may employ a Curator of Art and Antiquities at not to exceed \$22,089 per annum."

On page 15, after line 9, insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

"For an additional amount for Miscellaneous Items, \$11,250, for expenses of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Senate."

On page 16, after line 11, insert:

"CAPITOL POLICE

"GENERAL EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'General Expenses', \$34,000."

At the top of page 17, insert:

"CHAPTER VIII"

On page 17, after line 1, insert:

"PUBLIC WORKS

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

"For an additional amount for the 'Upper Colorado River Storage Project' for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 17, after line 8, insert:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICES

"NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of September 26, 1968 (Public Law 90-515), including compensation of the Executive Director at level IV of the Executive Schedule, \$300,000."

On page 17, after line 15, insert:

"CHAPTER IX"

On page 17, after line 16, insert:

"STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

"LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, general administration', \$136,000."

At the top of page 18, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

"MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

"STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

"For an additional amount for 'State marine schools', for liquidation of obligations incurred for payment of allowances for uniforms, textbooks and subsistence of cadets at

State marine schools, to remain available until expended, \$210,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts for administrative and warehouse expenses in the appropriation for 'Ship construction'."

On page 18, after line 10, insert:

"FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$500,000."

On page 18, after line 14, insert:

"THE JUDICIARY

"COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

"SALARIES OF JUDGES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries of judges', \$51,000."

On page 18, after line 20, insert:

"SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries of supporting personnel', \$38,000."

At the top of page 19, insert:

"TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Travel and miscellaneous expenses', \$45,000."

On page 19, after line 3, insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

"For an additional amount for 'Administrative Office of the United States Courts', \$15,000."

On page 19, line 8, change the chapter number from "VII" to "X".

On page 20, after line 2, strike out:

"URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$300,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Urban mass transportation grants'."

On page 20, line 11, change the Chapter number from "VIII" to "XI".

At the top of page 21, insert:

"UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

"Section 3056 of title 18, United States Code is amended by striking out the second clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, the person of the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach sixteen years of age, unless such protection is declined'."

On page 21, after line 8, insert:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

"COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and Expenses', \$200,000."

On page 21, line 14, change the chapter number from "IX" to "XII".

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I now come to the general provisions of chapter 13.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, before he proceeds to that?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I understand that in requesting agreement to the committee amendments, the Senator left out page 6, lines 16 through 20.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. I had already requested that those lines be omitted, and consent was given for

its consideration separately. It was omitted from the bill. I am glad the Senator brought up the point that the paragraph dealing with the International Development Association has been deleted from the bill already.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like the Senator from Florida, if he would, to identify by line and page, when he states "through chapter 12."

Mr. HOLLAND. The item which we have deleted is found on page 6 of the printed bill, beginning at line 17 and extending through line 20. I thought we had made that clear earlier.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Line 16.

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes; line 16 is the title, and lines 17 through 20 is the text. Really, it should have covered lines 16 through 20 on page 6 of the bill. I understand that has been eliminated by unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like a clarification of what the Senator from Florida meant when he said, "through chapter 12," and asked that the committee amendments be accepted without the right to a point of order being waived.

Mr. HOLLAND. That was to cover the entire bill, beginning with chapter 1 and extending through chapter 12, with the exception of the item referring to the International Development Association, which had already been stricken from that part of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The understanding of the Chair is that the chapter numbers themselves have been amended. Therefore, the Chair, in order to clarify the RECORD, requests that the page and line numbers be specified.

Mr. HOLLAND. There has been only one elimination from the text of the bill, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We understand that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the titles involved seem to me to be very clear. They are titles I through XII. Beginning on page 22, we have title XIII. What the chairman is asking, as I understand it, is that all the committee amendments through the first 12 titles, which end on line 9, page 22, be agreed to, with the exception of that one deletion on page 6, which covers lines 16 through 20.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Delaware understands the situation completely, but I want it to be understood at the desk also.

The bill is in 13 chapters. Twelve chapters will remain in the bill. Only a part of one chapter has been eliminated by unanimous consent, and that is the part of that chapter that relates to the International Development Association.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that, but it is necessary that the RECORD show, by page and line, through where the Senator from Florida wants the committee amendments to be accepted.

Mr. HOLLAND. The committee amendments, as I understand it, have been accepted, subject to the understanding made and subject to the elimination made of the IDA item, down to and through line 9 on page 22 of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thanks the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Chair for making sure there will be no possible lack of clarity on this matter.

Mr. President, we have one chapter ahead of us, and that is the one which came over to us from the House of Representatives; so there is no question of a point of order. Chapter XIII of the House bill is well described at the bottom of page 23 of our committee report, and I shall read that description into the RECORD, because I think it is perfectly clear. It reads as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER XIII

The House included general provisions in the bill which would grant exemption from the overall expenditure, lending obligation, and loan authority ceilings in sections 202 and 203 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 with respect to the farm price-support program of the Commodity Credit Corporation and with respect to grants for public assistance under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the current fiscal year 1969. The House provision granted a limited exemption of not more than \$907 million above the January budget estimate of expenditures and net lending for farm price supports and a limited exemption of not more than \$560 million for public assistance grants.

The committee has deleted the entire House provision and has rewritten it granting similar exemption for the Commodity Credit Corporation at a figure of not to exceed \$907 million in section a and in section b, has granted an exemption with respect to the public assistance program in an amount not to exceed \$750 million. This is necessary because of a revised estimate some \$800 million higher than anticipated causing an overrun of approximately \$240 million. The provision included in the bill by the committee as a substitute for the House provision reads as follows:

"REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT OF 1968

"SEC. 1302. (a) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities) in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

"(b) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$750,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on pages 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968."

Mr. President, before I yield to the Senator from Delaware, who I understand objects to this particular chapter,

I wish to make it very clear that the committee felt it was desirable to break this item down into two items, for this reason: Both of these matters have been before the Senate. One of them was acted upon favorably, the other unfavorably; and we felt, therefore, that the Senate might wish to work its will separately on these two items, not in the joint way in which they were contained in the House bill.

In addition, the committee was informed by the agency involved that the amount of the exemption stated for the public assistance program payments was not sufficient, and the amount designated by the House of Representatives, which was \$560 million, was raised to \$750 million.

With that explanation, and again stating that there is no point of order available here to anybody, because we are simply dealing with matters put in the bill on the House side. I yield the floor to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida is correct. One of these exemptions did pass the Senate—by a margin of two votes. This was for the Commodity Credit Corporation. However, the amendment which excepted that agency is still pending on a bill still in the Senate, and it looks as though it will not be enacted. I personally hope neither of these two amendments is enacted.

On April 2 of this year Congress passed a bill increasing taxes by 10 percent. As a part of that tax increase bill there was an expenditure control section which would reduce expenditures for fiscal 1969 by \$6 billion. That bill was sold to Congress and to the American people on the basis that in return for accepting the 10-percent tax increase Congress and the administration, working together, would reduce spending in 1969 by \$6 billion.

Not only those Members of Congress who voted for it but also the President and the executive branch, including the Director of the Budget, made public statements and commitments that they would live up to this \$6 billion reduction. I regret that since that bill was passed, while the tax increase provision lies intact, the expenditure reduction provision has been gradually eroded away here in Congress by a series of exemptions for first one agency and then another. We have before us now a proposal which would exempt the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare from having their expenditures counted against the limitation on expenditures a total amount of \$1,657 million in spending.

This would mean in itself that one-third of a \$6 billion expenditure reduction is being eliminated, and presumably we would have about \$4 billion left. However, the joker in it is that even when we make this exception the matter is then wide open. They could expand it beyond this figure. In addition, Congress has exempted the Post Office Department, Federal Aviation Agency, the FBI, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Transportation from the

employee-control features of the expenditure reduction package, with the result that if added to these two amendments here today, there is no doubt in my mind but that we might just as well go back and tell the American people that the \$6 billion promised spending cut will never develop.

I do not think there is a remote chance left of our realizing our goal when we figure all of the exceptions that have been enacted, and we are now going to exempt the HEW and the Department of Agriculture.

All of these agencies at the time the tax increase bill was passed made a commitment that they would live within the expenditure control. The Director of the Budget testifying before the committee on behalf of and representing the administration said that they could accept and abide by these controls.

Certainly there is no reason why we should exempt these two agencies. I point out that even if we had held the full \$6 billion spending reduction, the administration would have still had \$3¼ billion more to spend in fiscal year 1969 than they had in 1968, because the original budget requests were for \$9¼ billion more for 1969 than was spent in 1968. Even if we were to reduce \$6 billion we would still leave \$3¼ billion extra. That is the very maximum that I think the taxpayers of this country can afford to spend.

We traded very close to the brink of pushing the American dollar over the precipice of devaluation. I do not think we can take the chance, now that we have moved back from that near crisis, of approaching another one. We may not be so lucky the next time.

I feel very strongly that the pending amendments should be rejected. I think if we were to agree to these amendments it would constitute a violation of our commitment and a betrayal of trust on the part of both the Johnson administration and Congress. We would be reneging on our commitment to the American people that we would hold down spending.

The mandatory expenditure control feature of the act was passed on April 2. That measure originated in the U.S. Senate. It was introduced in the Senate by the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] and me. The measure was cleared and approved by the Finance Committee, the Ways and Means Committee, and the Appropriations Committees of both the House and Senate. They agreed that they could and would live up to the expenditures control. I think we should keep that commitment.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on section 1302 which is now pending.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I will again request the yeas and nays in a moment. We will want a RECORD vote. The Senate should be on record as to whether we will stand by the expenditure control here in the last days of the session.

I hope that we can reject this section of the bill and thereby save the expenditure control features of the tax bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in the first place these matters have already been acted upon in the House. We want to reduce the difficulties we will have in conference as much as we can.

My own feeling has always been one of sympathy with the position of the Senator from Delaware. I supported him in the passage of his bill. I supported him in his opposition to the exemption of the Post Office Department and certain agencies of the Department of Transportation.

I do not see how I can, however, support him on the CCC matter. And I especially address myself to that, because as it happens Congress has given directions to the Department of Agriculture as to how they shall proceed in supporting the price of the various commodities under the loan system.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may request the yeas and nays?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Delaware that it would take unanimous consent for him to ask for the yeas and nays on section 1302, because as yet that is not the matter before the Senate. There are still technical amendments to be agreed to and to be considered. So, the Senator will have to ask for unanimous consent to ask for the yeas and nays on section 1302.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I thought we had agreed to all committee amendments up to page 22, and this amendment is on page 22.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have no objection to that procedure. I think this is as good a time as any to order the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware can either ask for unanimous consent to do this, or we can clear the two committee amendments.

The Chair is advising the Senate as to what the situation is. What is the will of the Senate?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I can ask for unanimous consent, but I do not understand the ruling of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Delaware that there are two committee amendments, on lines 10 and 12 of page 22 that have not as yet been agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Let us agree to those. They just change the title numbers, and we will get that out of the way.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I first ask unanimous consent that the Senate consent to the adoption of the amendments on lines 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 on page 22, to meet the point so very properly suggested by the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Florida that they are not the amendments.

If the Senator would ask that the committee amendments on page 22, lines 10 and 12 be considered and agreed to en bloc, the Chair would accept that request and put it to the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two committee amendments beginning on lines 10 and 12 of page 22 be considered and agreed to en bloc without prejudice to the later provisions of chapter 13.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 22, line 10, change the chapter number from "X" to "XIII".

On page 22, at the beginning of line 12, change the Section number from "1001" to "1301".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the two amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 22, after line 15, strike out: "Sec. 1002. Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities), and by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$560,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968."

And, in lieu thereof, insert:

"Sec. 1302. (a) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities) in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

"(b) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$750,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on pages 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, we are now to vote on section 1302 as reported by the committee. The committee struck section 1002. The point is, if we should defeat section 1302, we want to make sure that we are not going back automatically to section 1002.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, my understanding of the situation is that the committee recommends the striking of section 1002 in the House bill and the substitution for that of section 1302 in our recommendations.

I do not believe anything about this situation is difficult to understand.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 3615) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey to the port of Cascade Locks, Oreg., a certain interest in lands in the State of Oregon for municipal purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2012) to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7417) to prescribe administrative procedures for the District of Columbia government.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18248) to amend the act of August 9, 1955, relating to certain common carrier operations in the District of Columbia.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 909. An act for the relief of Paul L. Margaret, and Josephine Kirsteater;

S. 1246. An act to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into leases for the rental of, or to use or permit the use of, the space over and under streets and alleys in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 1247. An act to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to fix and collect rents for the occupancy of space in, on, under, or over the streets of the District of Columbia, to authorize the clos-

ing of unused or unsafe vaults under such streets and the correction of dangerous conditions of vaults in or vault openings on public spaces, and for other purposes;

S. 1763. An act to promote the economic development of Guam;

S. 2675. An act for the relief of Jose Estrada; and

S. 3207. An act to amend section 2 of the act of June 30, 1954, as amended, providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Dobb in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, under the parliamentary situation as I understand it, the committee amendment is a substitute for section 1002 of the House bill. I am advised by the Parliamentarian that in order for us to consider section 1002 and the Senate committee recommendation separately, we should procure unanimous consent for such separate consideration.

I have no objection to such separate consideration, and I suggest that such unanimous consent be given, that we have a voice vote on the striking of section 1002 of the House bill, and that we then proceed to the consideration of the Senate amendment.

I ask unanimous consent at this time that action be taken to allow separate consideration and a separate vote on section 1002 of the House bill and the proposed new section 1302 recommended by the committee, and that first, action be taken on section 1002 of the House bill.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senate by voice vote adopted the striking portion of the committee substitute and therefore struck the House language, and thereafter also rejected the insertion of new language, where would we be? We would not have either the House version or the Senate version, would we?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I believe the Senator's question is a correct one. I think the answer would be that if we took both of those actions, we would have nothing left for section 1002 of the House bill and the proposed section 1302 of the Senate committee recommendation.

But I suggest to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that the entire

matter would be in conference, because the House provision would, of course, be in conference between the House and the Senate; and the Senate committee already having taken the position that it has on this subject, there should not be much doubt as to what would happen in conference as to at least the acceptance of the House amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. Am I to understand that if it were in conference, the limit then for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare public assistance payments would be \$560 million, if the Senate rejected both the striking and the insertion portion of the committee substitute?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. That was the full amount included in the House bill in connection with the waiver of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, relative to public assistance payments of the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare. That would be in conference. I simply remind the Senator that if he wishes his amount of \$750 million to be considered separately, he has the right to do so by asking for a division when we get to the consideration of section 1302. A request for division by any Senator, as the Senator from Florida understands the situation, at that stage would result in dividing subsection (a) of section 1302 and subsection (b) of section 1302 for separate consideration by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HARRIS and Mr. PASTORE addressed the Chair.

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall yield to the Senator from Rhode Island, but first I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, it seems to me that this would be an irregular way to go about it.

We could divide subsection (a) and subsection (b) of the substitution, and if either subsection (a) or subsection (b) were adopted, then strike out the House language, we would have at least a chance later. If the Senate turned down \$750 million for public assistance as an upward limit, we would later have an opportunity to vote on \$560 million. If the House position were adopted in the Senate, that amount would be locked in in the Senate; whereas if we adopt the procedure the Senator is now talking about, first striking out the House language, and then the Senate should decide it does not want the House limit, we would be unable in conference to take any figure lower than \$560 million.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator would be protected in order to get a vote. Assuming for the moment we strike the House language by voice vote and then by rollcall vote we strike section 1302 in its entirety, the Senator is correct that we would have nothing left in

the bill. However, the Senator could then offer another amendment to put back in part of the House bill and change the figure to \$561 million; or he could change the figure and it would be in order.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I wish to put that statement in the form of a parliamentary inquiry.

If we first, on voice vote, strike out the House language, and later on voice vote or rollcall vote strike out subsection (a) or subsection (b), would the statement of the Senator from Delaware be correct that an amendment could be offered later which would put in some different figure, \$560 million or up to \$750 million?

If that is correct, I would have no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I think it is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The answer to the inquiry of the Senator is that an amendment from the floor at that point would be in order, as long as there was a substantial difference in it.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well. I shall not object.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I am not trying to preclude anyone from the opportunity of offering amendments. Under the rules, without this procedure and in the event we did delete section 1302, those who wish to vote to delete it would be forced to vote for the House language; I want a vote straight up and down on each of them.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I now renew my unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask for a voice vote on the elimination of section 1002 of the House bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to eliminate section 1002 of the House bill, which the clerk will state.

The language was read, as follows:

SEC. 1002. Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities), and by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$560,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligatory and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the respective amounts estimated therefor on pages 239 and 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligatory authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, now we have for consideration the Senate recommendation of section 1302. That would be the next business before the Senate. That is the Senate committee recommendation.

On that matter I ask for a division so that we may vote separately, first on subsection (a) of section 1302.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is demanded.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Delaware has already made his statement of opposition to section 1302 and I now wish to make a brief reply.

The Senator's position has been before the Senate as a separate matter and the Senate has taken affirmative action that what is proposed in section 1302 should be done. As a matter of fact, the affirmative action taken by the Senate went further than what is suggested here. We took that action by rollcall vote in the Senate.

In the next place, I wish to remind Senators that we have standing on the books legislation which requires the Secretary of Agriculture ahead of time to announce the price-support program, and that has been done for this year's crop a long time ago. Farmers, relying upon that announcement, have planted their crops. In some instances the crops have already matured and in other instances they will be maturing shortly.

We could not, if we wanted, prevent the payment of the money from the CCC, which is really expended by way of loans and not by way of direct payment. We could not if we wanted prevent those payments without breaking down the reliance on the faith and credit of the United States because there is involved in this matter the fact—the unfortunate fact from the viewpoint of some people, and for many others it is a fortunate fact—that nature has been very kind to us this year. Our crops are very much larger than they were estimated to be under the January estimate. Because of that the loans required to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture out of the CCC funds will be substantially more than was estimated on page 239 of the Budget for 1969.

That is the budget we received in early January and it was based on the crop estimate available at that time. The fact of the matter is that the Secretary of Agriculture has to pay out these loan funds. Incidentally, many of them will be repaid later, and there may ultimately be a very small expenditure of this amount.

Under the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 these amounts will be counted as expenditures, although the amounts will actually be loans. If the Secretary is required to do this out of the CCC funds, and it is counted as expenditures unless we take action such as this, the other activities of the Department of Agriculture which have already been given cuts under the Revenue and Expenditures Control Act will have to absorb \$907 million more of additional cuts which means that many activities of the Department of Agriculture will be seriously diminished and the whole agricultural picture will be adversely affected.

The Senate has already taken action on this same question by rollcall vote and has heretofore found that such a result would be inimical to the agricultural interests of the Nation and, thus, inimical to the welfare of the Nation as a whole.

I hope the Senate will not reverse that position but that the Senate will approve what the committee has recommended, which is the identical action already taken by the House.

I yield the floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida is correct. The Senate has taken action on this question by voting on both sides. Senators voted in April to place a mandatory reduction of \$6 billion in the spending in the tax bill, and they also refused to make any exceptions for any agency of the Government. The reason there were no exceptions made is that the executive branch, specifically the Director of the Budget, in testimony before the committee, stated that these matters should not be spelled out in exceptions but that they should be allowed to make reductions in those areas which would least disrupt public service.

At the time this bill was considered by the Senate last March when we were planning to control spending not one single agency of the Government came before the committee seeking an exemption.

The CCC has not taken on one single obligation with any American farmer in any one of the States since the tax bill was passed and signed into law the latter part of June by the President.

I repeat, since that time there has not been one single obligation made. All of the commitments were made before. All of this talk about an extra crop coming along is just an excuse. We have larger crops in some areas and smaller crops in other areas.

But that is no excuse. These facts were all known when the tax bill was before us.

They have been fighting these reductions ever since they got the tax bill. It has been a continuous effort on the part of an executive branch that wants to do nothing but spend money and tax all it can get out of the people.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. MILLER. Let me say to the Senator from Delaware that I recall this matter was discussed a few days ago. My recollection is that it was agered upon by all Senators on both sides of the aisle who were participating in the debate, it is money that is available to cover CCC requirements.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is correct.

Mr. MILLER. So that the conclusion that was abundantly clear then, and I suggest is abundantly clear now, is that if this measure is not adopted, the CCC will still cover the farmers' loans—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. They will.

Mr. MILLER. They have the money available.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes, they have the money available, and they will have to cover the obligations. It is the law. No one is suggesting that the contractual obligations they have made with the farmers are going to be violated, whether we are for the farm program or against it, or whether we think it is too expensive or not. That is beside the point. It is the law. The obligations have been

made. They were made in the first quarter of this year. They were made prior to the enactment of the tax increase Expenditure Control Act. I repeat, they have not signed up a single farmer since early spring.

They have no new obligations.

No one is suggesting that they renege on contracts. They do not have to renege. The point is, if we give them this extra \$907 million they will take no reduction in the agency but put the \$907 million to work somewhere else down the line in one of the other agencies. If we do not give it to them this agency will merely have to hold down some of its expenditures which are controllable items, and to the extent that they did not it would result in some other agency having to absorb the cut.

That is just a way of pouring an extra \$1,657 million into the spending stream, and it could even go beyond that. The departments admit that with the contractual powers given them it could spend \$2 to \$3 billion more.

Mr. MILLER. I want to make this clear, that when the matter was presented before the Senate a few days ago, I repeated the clear understanding that the Senator from Delaware has just confirmed, and as a result voted against this exception now before the Senate again. If I were not assured that the CCC would, (a) pay the loans, and (b) have the money to take care of paying the loans, I would have voted for the exception. I would be inclined to vote for the exception now, but I am satisfied, from both sides of the aisle, that the money is available and that the farmer will be paid.

Therefore, there may be some other reason that is being advanced for making this exception. The Senator from Delaware has dwelled on that, as to what the probable reason is. But my first concern is that the CCC have the money and, second, that it pay the farmers. That is abundantly clear. Thus, it is not an issue before us at this time, is it?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. It is not an issue. As one who feels that the soil bank payments are too large I have tried repeatedly to put controls over them. Nevertheless, they are the law, and to the extent that the Department has contracts with the farmers they have the obligation to pay them. I am not suggesting that we renege on this obligation. The proposal I offer is to curtail expenditures on the prospective not the retroactive, because we could not do this retroactively. It would not be fair. They can carry out their obligations, and the administration, if we do not exempt them, must make the cuts in some other area.

I repeat what I said earlier, the administration in its budget asked for \$9¼ billion more to spend in fiscal 1969 than it did in 1968. I am speaking now only of domestic programs, not the cost of the war in Vietnam—\$9¼ billion more to spend on domestic programs. Congress, by a heavy vote in the Senate and House, approved the tax increase expenditure control bill, which provided that \$6 billion be taken out of the spending stream. That would still leave \$3¼ billion more than they had last year. Since that time they have been trying to whittle away this reduction with exemptions, and they have been rather successful. How-

ever, if these two amendments carry this will be the largest single exception because this alone will exempt a minimum of \$1,657,000,000 out of the \$6 billion, and it could go to \$2.5 or \$3 billion.

As I said earlier, if we adopt these exemptions we might as well figure that expenditure controls for this year are all over.

To show how the Department of Agriculture has cooperated, they talk about curtailing only the most essential programs. I was rather interested to note a bulletin that came out of the Department in the last couple of weeks, since they have been talking about being so short of money, wherein they are encouraging farmers, "If you are interested in turning your farm into a golf course, a recreational center, a hunting lodge, or a hunting preserve we have plenty of money to lend you. All you have to do is ask for it. We have the money." Then they threaten to shut down all essential services. That is bureaucratic blackmail on the part of the executive department in order to get some extra money—an executive department that knows only one thing, and that is to spend and spend and then to tax the people for all they can bear.

Congress enacted the tax with the promise that it would support an expenditure reduction. I think it would be a catastrophe if during the closing days of this session we completely eliminated expenditure controls.

But if we do not retain the expenditure limitation let us go home and be frank about it with the people. Just tell them, "The only thing we saved out of all this is the increased tax."

I am sure that as the people of this country send their taxes in to the Government next year they will feel very "appreciative" of the action taken by Congress.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, my two friends on the other side of the aisle have made their position sound reasonable and effective. They have even used the word "blackmail," which I do not appreciate. The fact is that their position is not reasonable. The reduction of \$6 billion which was voted was applied against the budgeted amounts. The fact is that the budget amounts for the operations of CCC proved not to be correct.

Why? Because the seasons were better than anticipated and because production has gone way, way up in many of the basic crops.

What they had meant to do when this act was proposed—and I voted for it and stuck by it all the way through, and voted against all proposed exemptions in the various departments they have exempted—was to effect a reduction of the budget amount. The fact is, the budgeted amount in the CCC operations just happens to be way under what they will need to carry out the positive instructions of Congress under law which we have passed and under which we have given directions to the Department of Agriculture to carry them out.

Mr. President, it is true that the CCC, under its borrowing authority from the Treasury, can get the money, so far as

the money is concerned, to meet its lending requirements. But if it does that, and unless the amendment is adopted, the additional sum beyond the budgeted amount for CCC operations—the additional sum being over \$900 million—just has to be cut out of other operations of the Department of Agriculture. There is not any doubt that this will be the situation.

The Department has shown it will have to make additional cuts, in addition to those it has already taken in its operations, because they are all subject to the \$6 billion total cut. These additional cuts which would have to be made are shown on page 9 of the House hearings. The Department has shown where it will have to apply the cut if the Congress insists on CCC going ahead, meeting its full obligations, which I think it should, because they are obligations to Uncle Sam under the law. The Department shows that five additional agencies are stricken almost fatal blows if these additional cuts are made in that area.

I read from page 9 of the House hearings:

Effect of reduction if applied to consumer protection and food programs.

That is where it will have to be applied, because it is the only sizable program—

Meat and poultry inspection and other marketing services, \$153 million—

That is an additional reduction, in addition to the reduction it is already required to take.

School lunch program, \$249 million—

Additional reduction.

Food stamp program, \$238 million.

Commodity distribution and related expenses, \$223 million.

Agriculture research service—research, plant and animal disease and pest control, \$86 million—

Making a total of \$949 million.

Any Senator coming from an agricultural State, or coming from any State in the Nation as a whole, who wants to strike this death blow, not only to agriculture but to the whole Nation, may do so by his vote on this amendment, but any Senator who does that, because this \$6 billion cut was applied to the budget estimate at a time when the budget estimates for CCC happened to be \$907 million less than they are now proving to be under the very large crop situation, will be answerable to his own people and to the Nation because of the destruction of other programs.

I just want to make that very clear. It is not an answer to say that the CCC can go to the Treasury, borrow money, and make these loans. Of course, it can do that. We have legislation on the books allowing CCC power to do that. But we also put legislation on the books applying the \$6 billion cut be distributed among the various agencies of Government. And here we have an attempt to make a \$907 million additional cut effective as to the U.S. Department of Agriculture in all of its agencies except the CCC. That is the full explanation of what the Senators are attempting to do here, and I want them to understand it and I want the Record to show it. They propose to destroy, or virtually destroy,

other very valuable programs to the farmers of the country and to the Nation as a whole.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. MILLER. The Senator knows of the great respect I have for him. I must say the Senator from Iowa finds it incredible that the Senator from Florida would tell us that these various programs are going to be curtailed as he said they are going to be curtailed. Who says they are? By what authority is this being done?

When the Senate passed the \$6 billion expenditure reduction, we did not apply it to the Department of Agriculture, or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or the Justice Department, or the Post Office Department. We, in effect, said to the Director of the Budget and to the President, "You are going to have to cut \$6 billion out of the \$9 billion increased spending that you want for fiscal 1969." That is the way it was passed.

If what the Senator from Florida says is true, it would amount to perhaps a \$6.9 billion expenditure reduction that would have to be made out of the \$9 billion expenditure increase. If it is \$6.9 billion out of a \$9 billion increase, it would still leave over \$2 billion more to spend in fiscal 1969 than in fiscal 1968.

There is no mandate by the Congress that these various programs be cut. As a matter of fact, I think it would be well to make a little legislative history on the floor of the Senate that we do not intend to have these programs cut back, and that they still will have as much as 1968, and that they have room to expand it a little more.

I think it comes down to, if the committee amendment is not agreed to, the Director of the Budget and the President of the United States determining whether or not these programs are going to be cut or maintained. I do not think that can be decided on the floor of the Senate, except to make clear the intention of many of us—and certainly my intention—that it is not being cut back at all. But just because the Senator from Florida stands on the floor and says this is going to happen is not going to impress me too much, because I do not believe he can speak for the President or the Director of the Budget. He can speak for himself, but they have the decision to make; and, since this is a separation of powers matter, it is quite proper that they have the decision to make. So I do not think we are trying our hands on this at all.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the remarks of my distinguished friend. All I am saying is that if the Senators who are making this proposal do not think this additional cut of \$900 million is going to hit hard some place, then they are thinking along a different line than I can possibly follow, because the fact of the matter is that it is a cut which is directed against the budgeted amount. If the Senator from Iowa will look, he will find it is directed against the budgeted amount. The fact is that the budgeted amount for CCC proves to be nearly

\$1 billion under what they are going to actually need.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. The fact of the matter is that this additional expenditure or loan amount is going to have to be taken out of somebody else's hide. The figures I put in here are not the figures of the Senator from Florida; they are figures coming from the Department of Agriculture, and are shown on page 9 of the Appropriation Committee hearings in the House.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MILLER. I wish to make two points. The Senator says this extra \$900 million is going to have to come out of somebody's hide. Why can it not come out of the extra \$2 billion appropriated for fiscal 1969?

What is wrong with taking it out of the extra \$2 billion which, I am sure the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Delaware will agree, even with the committee amendment rejected, will still be available for spending? That is where to take it out, not out of somebody's hide.

The second point is that the Senator may be reading figures from some correspondence from the Secretary of Agriculture which says, if the \$900 million has to come out of the Department of Agriculture's hide, here is what is going to happen.

I suppose that if it is going to come out of the Secretary of Agriculture's hide by virtue of a directive of the President of the United States, that may be what will happen. But I think the Senate is perfectly capable of saying, "Mr. President, do not take it out of the Department of Agriculture, take it out of that \$2 billion additional spending which Congress has made available to you."

Mr. HOLLAND. The fact of the matter is that this cut was directed at a budget which has proved to be inaccurate as to the CCC, and nobody is to blame. Nature has been kind to us, and we just produced a bumper crop.

To say that even though we directed this cut to the budgeted amount, we are still going to make it apply, even though that budget is shown to be completely inadequate is a type of reasoning I would not follow, because it seems to me we thus put Congress in a very difficult situation. We have said to the Secretary of Agriculture, "Go ahead and make these commitments to your farmers," and he made them last fall, early in the year. Now we find that his baseline figures as to what he would need to meet those commitments by way of loans were grossly below what he will actually need; yet Senators who based their cut upon a budget they were then relying upon, are now not willing to say that those budgeted figures were inaccurate, due to nobody's fault, and that either we are going to have to make this allowance, or we will visit vastly worse hardships upon other programs of the Department of Agriculture, that we did not have in mind when we passed that bill.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. There was no way of anticipating, a year or 2 or even 6 months ago, that there would be as many price support loans made on all of the grains as is now the case. In the case of wheat, for example, probably four times as many farmers have taken out loans this year as last, because the cash price is only about a dollar a bushel right now. This situation is not without precedent. During the Eisenhower administration, there were 2 or 3 years when we had to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation so they could continue making price support loans.

With loans at the present low price support levels, the Government is certainly not likely to suffer much loss. The cash price in my area is usually above—about 25 cents per bushel above—the loan level. That being true, the farmers will redeem their wheat. If they do not, the Federal Government stands to gain rather than lose by the transactions.

With respect to legislative history on other farm programs, if it is the intent of the Senate that these programs should be exempted from the reductions, it does no harm to exempt them.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator for his very clear statement of the situation. He represents our second wheat producing State in the volume it produces, and a State which produces great amounts of feed grains as well, which are also directly affected by this price support loan program.

The Senator knows perfectly well that the Secretary has no choice except to meet the commitments he has made, which means, if the Commodity Credit Corporation is not exempted, that he will be forced to turn to other agencies and cut them down to the bone. I do not believe the Senator from North Dakota wants that to be done, and I do not think he thinks it is any crime for us to admit, by our vote, that when we were considering the budget for CCC appropriations needed for expenditures this year, we were mistaken, just as the Secretary was mistaken and just as the whole Nation was mistaken. Mother Nature has made us all mistaken; and we should not try to hold the Secretary—which is what the opponents of this exemption are in fact trying to do—to a budget level which is completely below what he is going to need to meet the commitments the United States has made, through him, under a law passed by Congress.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. If these loans were not available to farmers right now, it would not only be the farmers who would be affected, it would be the entire economy. That would mean a chaotic financial situation for farmers. Farmers still represent the biggest purchasers of steel, rubber, petroleum, chemicals, and other products. So the health of our agricultural economy is important to the entire economy of this country. I could not imagine a more chaotic situation than what we would have if these loans were not available, even at the present low levels.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator, and I agree completely with his statement. The kind of action that is sug-

gested here would bring the greatest of chaos to many very important food producing areas and production groups.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield first to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Florida will agree with me that whether we exempt or do not exempt this agency, the money is available for them to carry out their commitments under the loans to which they are committed under the law, and they will carry them out. That is not a factor here at all. The Senator from Florida agreed with me a moment ago on that.

The point is that to the extent that this agency does not absorb its proportionate part of the cut some other agency must. We did not spell out which agency had to take it. As the Senator from Florida has said, it is not one any more than another. But to the extent that the Director of the Budget does not assign a portion of the cut to the Department of Agriculture some other agency must bear it.

Under the budget presented to us we took the figure of \$186.1 billion projected spending for 1969 and subtracted from that \$6 billion. That \$6 billion reduction can be allocated anywhere. When the executive branch singles out four or five popular programs and says, "We are going to curtail these if you do not do as we wish" Senators may call it blackmail or whatever they wish, but it is just another threat to Congress.

The Senator speaks of mother nature coming along and doing something for the crops over which we had no control. Mr. President, mother nature did not change the Post Office situation, but we had a great plea to exempt the Post Office Department. We have had the Department of Transportation, the Department of Justice, and every department and agency of the Government up here trying to get an exemption. I am sure that the Senator from Florida cannot name a single agency of the Government, or a single subdivision of any agency of the Government, that has come along and said, "We can make a reduction of \$1 in our spending." No, they all say, "We are going to cut out our most essential service."

Significantly, the Department of Agriculture singles out a list of four or five popular programs. They have never said anything about cutting back on the program I mentioned a moment ago, wherein they were advertising within the last couple of weeks, encouraging farmers to turn their farms into golf courses or build hunting preserves and hunting lodges. They seem to have plenty of money to subsidize that. They do not mention that because they figure that program does not have much sympathy from the taxpayers.

Not one word was said about the Secretary cutting down on the allocation for his junkets where he and his friends travel around the world. I understand they are now getting ready to leave on another one. They never say anything about that. Oh, no. They say, "We are going to cut down on some essential service."

We mentioned the other day the Subversive Activities Control Board in the Department of Justice. Directors of that Board themselves admitted to Congress that for 2 solid years they have never performed a single duty. But in their budget request they asked for five additional employees, or an increase of one-third over the number they had before. The only reason anyone could think of for the request is that they wanted to change their bridge partners; they were tired of playing with the same old ones. The only duties they had performed for 2 years were collecting their checks, planning their vacations, and trying to keep each other awake. But the Department of Justice said, "Oh, no, we cannot close that agency down; we will try to find a job for them sometime. In the meantime, we must have more money to spend, or we will curtail some essential service. I suppose they happen to be friends of somebody, so we cannot lay them off."

I say that we can cut spending if we want to do it, and if we do not cut spending I think we are going to see a revolt on the part of the taxpayers.

When we had the Federal Aviation Agency appropriation before Congress it just happened—they say it just happened—that 24 hours before we acted on that measure the heavy demand at the airports caused the airlines to be delayed about 5 hours in landing. We heard a great furor about the shortage of safety personnel, and Congress voted for that agency an exemption from expenditure controls. Significantly, after they got their money they cleared up the shortage. However, it takes 2 years to train a controller, and they do not have any more men now than they did a few weeks ago.

I am getting a little impatient with these spendthrift bureaucrats, and that is what they are. They are very good at spending money. The only time they talk about cutting expenditures is when they want another tax increase.

They will be before Congress next year asking for an extension of the tax increase or for an increase in the debt limit. Some of those same Members of Congress who vote for these exceptions had better plan to be here asking for the extension of the tax increase or perhaps for an increase in the debt limit. They may find them that some of the earlier support received from Members of Congress who tried to help correct the situation this year will be lacking because those Members have been disillusioned. They will have lost faith and will never again believe this administration.

The credibility gap of the Johnson administration was never wider.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator knows perfectly well that he had the strong, unyielding support of the Senator from Florida in passing the bill and in rejecting, or attempting to reject, the exemption with respect to agencies that did not need an exception. I refer to the Post Office Department, the Federal Aviation Administration, and others.

We have an attempt here to strike at the agricultural economy and, through, it, at the general economy of our country.

I have very little interest in the loan program, because that is a very small part of the agricultural program in my State. But I have a tremendous interest in other activities that will be hard hit, like the school lunch program, the agricultural research program, the Soil Conservation Service program, and others which are all of vast importance to my State and of vast importance to the Nation.

I cannot understand the attitude of my friend, the Senator from Delaware, who directed this cut in a budgeted total and relied on the soundness on the part of the budget which reflected the CCC operations. We now find that the budgeted total is almost \$1 billion under what will be needed. Yet, they seem to feel that it is not necessary to make any adjustment because of the overproduction this year.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, there is so much truth in what both the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Delaware have to say that I wish there were some way of bringing the two parties together. Perhaps this is one way to do it.

I think it is a grief that the President's budgeted items, which the Senator from Florida has referred to, called for \$9 billion of increased spending for fiscal year 1969 over fiscal year 1968.

Congress then voted to reduce that increased spending by \$6 billion, leaving a total of approximately \$3 billion more spending this fiscal year than last fiscal year.

All of a sudden, we have experienced better crops, and it looks that there will be \$900 million more that the Secretary of Agriculture did not budget for. Why cannot that \$900 million of unforeseen expenditure come out of the increased spending that Congress has appropriated, instead of doing grave harm to agricultural programs? Why cannot the President do that?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am glad to answer that question. The fact of the matter is that Congress has increased the level of appropriations throughout the years by adopting new programs in an amount that I suspect is greater than the \$3 billion the Senator mentioned.

Congress cannot escape or evade its own responsibility in this matter. The thing that we have to do now is to decide whether we will pay any attention to the fact that the crops are much bigger than was thought would be the case when the estimates for the CCC operations this year were sent in. We know they are. The Senator knows it. The Senator knows that is the situation in his State and in other agricultural States. We have to make allowance for it or else visit an unnecessary and additional hardship upon other very important activities. That is what I do not want to see us do. I do not want to see my friends, the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from Delaware, charged with bringing this kind of condition upon the agricultural community and, through that community, upon the economy of the entire Nation, because a blow like this at the agri-

cultural activity is a blow at the entire Nation.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, do I gather the answer to my question to be that the Senator from Florida does not wish to have the \$900 million of additional expenditures, which he says was unforeseen, out of the extra \$3 billion of increased spending, and that it would be his intention if the amendment is defeated that the \$900 million come out of the hide of the Department of Agriculture instead of coming out of the \$3 billion additional spending?

I find it very hard to believe that the Senator from Florida would have such intention, because he comes from a great agricultural State. If he shares my feeling on this agricultural situation, I think he would demand that the \$900 million come out of the \$3 billion of increased spending.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa is like a little boy who wants to eat his cake and have it, too. Here we have a situation in which Congress has greatly increased spending this year by new legislation.

We have a situation in which the mere matter of increased salaries under the act passed last year takes a good part of the \$3 billion. If the Senator served on the Committee on Appropriations, he would know that that is the case.

We have had to provide for additional salary items for every department in the Government under legislation which we passed last year. To apply the \$900 million cut against other important programs does not happen to be in accord with good sense.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, the Department of Agriculture seems to be a very popular department. Congress is piling more programs on it and charging more expenses to it. For example, with respect to the food stamp program, Congress has greatly increased the program. That means more expenditures for the Department of Agriculture.

The school lunch program has been increased by Congress.

The meat inspection program has been increased.

We have added more responsibility for sewer and water systems for towns and cities under 5,500 population.

These are only part of the programs that Congress has piled on Agriculture.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I heard the Senator mention the matter of increased salaries. That increase came up this year under the step-by-step increase that we voted last year. It was a large item, as the Senator knows. He serves on the committee which has to supply those amounts. I cannot give the total, but it was a very large total this year.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, what it gets down to between the Senator from Florida and the Senator from North Dakota is that we are told now that the \$9 billion increase in spending that has been appropriated consists of at least \$3 billion to cover additional salaries which we have voted and to cover some of these

additional programs like food stamp increases and meat inspection programs, so that the \$6 billion cut that has been made really leaves the agencies with no real additional funds this year.

I think I could probably accept that. I want to be as fair as I can about it. If that is so, then what would happen would be that the \$900 million would have to come out of the hide of some agency or agencies. And, if that is so, I think the point of the Senator from Delaware is that the President ought to take it out of the hide of those programs which are only desirable and not essential. And it seems to me that these agricultural programs which my colleague, the Senator from Florida, has mentioned are, for the most part, the essential type programs.

Perhaps some parts of them could stand to be cut a little, but I find it absolutely incredible to think that the entire \$900 million will have to come out of the hide of the Department of Agriculture. Why, for example, could not \$50 or \$100 million come out of those programs to which the Senator has referred, \$50 or \$100 million come out of HEW, \$50 or \$100 million out of HUD, and out of some of these other agencies?

I believe the debate is going off on the wrong tangent, because the basic implication of the proponents of this amendment is that the President of the United States is going to say that all \$900 million is going to come out of the hide of those programs.

I believe the Senate would be well advised to go on record that there be no such intent whatever, and certainly the Senator from Iowa so states. If hide must be taken out, let us do it equitably. Let us take it out of some of those agencies and out of some of the programs in the other agencies.

But to suggest that a "nay" vote on this amendment will mean that the President of the United States has his hands tied and he is going to, just as night follows day, on some kind of Pavlovian reflex action, cut all those programs, to me, is beyond belief.

Mr. HOLLAND (Mr. BYRD of Virginia in the chair). Mr. President, I find it difficult to understand how any Senator who has considered all the appropriation bills this session has failed to realize what the Appropriations Committees have done already by way of reductions.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] is the ranking minority member of the committee which handled Defense appropriations. We cut those appropriations over \$5 billion. The Senator from North Dakota happens to be a member of the same subcommittee of which the Senator from Florida is a member, serving agricultural appropriations, and he knows that we cut them approximately \$1.8 billion.

The committee that handles independent agencies cut appropriations for the various agencies over \$3 billion. We have cut and cut and we have tried to meet these goals. But when we find a situation which we know is unfair, which we know is unexpected, which we know was not understood by the authors of this bill, which the Senator from Florida gladly supported—and it could not be

understood because we did not know how much bigger than the estimates the crop was going to be—Congress should take recognition of that fact. That is what this amendment would do.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The latest figures I have from the staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee indicate that the House has cut the budget estimates by \$13,059,000,000. The Senate has already cut \$11,737,000,000. Those are sizable cuts. We have not been standing by idly and doing nothing. If we leave it up to the Appropriations Committee and not the Senate itself, we would have made deeper cuts.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator for bringing out those figures. I was not able to quote them exactly.

I recall that the cut in the Defense appropriation bill was over \$5 billion. The cut in appropriations for the independent offices was over \$3 billion, and the cut in the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture was approximately \$1.8 billion. Those are typical examples of what the Appropriations Committee has been doing.

Now, when the same Appropriations Committee says, "We did not agree to cut out the Post Office, we did not agree to cut out FAA; but we do know that here is something, based on a mistake, which could not be foreseen by anybody, which ought to be corrected by action of Congress," we think that committee is entitled to just as much credence as it was when the Senate followed the committee in voting the huge cuts. Here we find one situation which requires correction, and that is why we bring it to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate very long.

The Senator from Florida speaks about the large difference in crops as compared with the crop that was anticipated when the tax bill was passed. He talks about the salary increase for employees and about the cost of new programs.

The crops were all planted and the condition of the crops was known on June 29, when this bill was signed by the President and agreed to by both Congress and the President. We knew what those crops were, and there has not been a 2-percent variation since that time; nor has there been a single commitment made since that time to any farmer.

The salary increase that has gone into effect was in effect prior to the enactment of that bill. Congress knew about it. It was passed a long time ago.

As to the new programs referred to, they, too, were passed previously. So Congress did know about them at the time.

The only thing is that when the chips are down and the expenditure cutting starts it hurts.

I am wondering if it is not time somebody said, "Who is going to stand up for the taxpayers?" By turning this argument around we can say that those who are against these expenditure controls are against the American taxpayers. They had better remember that there are quite a number of taxpayers who do think these expenses can be curtailed.

We can cut the authorizations \$10 or \$15 billion below what is asked and still end up spending \$10 billion more than last year. It is a cut in actual spending that is needed.

The reduction that is left is a good bit like the reduction in employment that President Johnson put into effect in December 1965 when, with a great display of economic virtue, at a press conference he said, "I am going to reduce Federal civilian employment in the next 7 months by 25,000." That would save the American people \$200 million, and everybody hailed that as a great achievement. Instead of cutting the payroll, he added 187,305 employees in the next 7 months. When we asked the Budget Director to explain this contradiction he said, "Oh, yes, he cut more than 25,000; he actually cut 35,000." He said what the President had planned to do was to add 225,000, and since he only added 190,000, he eliminated 35,000. My question is, Why did he not plan to add a half million? Then he could really have saved something.

That is what happens with these budget requests. They ask for fantastic amounts so that Congress can cut back a few billion dollars and still end up appropriating more than they got the year before. Then everybody comes out looking like a shiny rose except the taxpayer, who is caught with a bigger expenditure.

We ended the last fiscal year with a \$25 billion deficit; on a 5-day week that is a rate of \$100 million a day more than we are taking in. Every Member of Congress knew about these obligations, and they knew them at the time they passed the tax bill.

I say, in all fairness, that if they are going to repeal the expenditure reductions they should go the whole way and repeal the tax increase as well, because the representation was made to the American people that the two would be held together. If only the tax is going to be left it will not accomplish the purpose for which we aimed.

I say that we can absorb these expenditure reductions if Congress and the administration only had the will. They can still carry out all the essential programs of the Government, but they may have to do away with many nonessential operations they are now conducting.

Incidentally, the Department of Agriculture talks about how it is reducing expenditures. Yet, they want to add another 500 employees. The Department of Agriculture now has more employees than there are farmers, and if this keeps up all the farmers will have to go to work for the Department of Agriculture. If they do, who is going to pay the taxes?

I believe that the very least we can do is to reject the committee amendment and tell the agencies downtown that if they cannot live within the budget they should turn in their resignations and we will put in office somebody who can manage those departments. The sooner it happens, the better. In fact, I think it would be excellent training for certain spendthrift bureaucrats if we could make it mandatory that each one had to go back home and for 2 years support his family or meet a payroll by the sweat of his brow.

It would be a wonderful experience if, in order to keep their lush jobs, they had to experience some of the same hardships that a taxpayer has to go through.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, section 1302(a), which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1302. (a) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities) in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligatory and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligatory authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203 (a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is absent because of a death in his immediate family.

I further announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator

from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS] would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea," and the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], the Senators from New York [Mr. GOODELL and Mr. JAVITS], the Senators from California [Mr. KUCHEL and Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea," and the Senator from Utah would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. GOODELL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 25, as follows:

[No. 330 Leg.]

YEAS—31

Aiken	Hartke	Nelson
Allott	Holland	Pastore
Anderson	Hruska	Pearson
Burdick	Jordan, N.C.	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Long, La.	Sparkman
Carlson	Mansfield	Stennis
Dodd	McClellan	Symington
Ervin	McIntyre	Yarborough
Fong	Metcalf	Young, N. Dak.
Harris	Montoya	
Hart	Mundt	

NAYS—25

Baker	Curtis	Hatfield
Boggs	Dirksen	Hickenlooper
Brooke	Fannin	Jordan, Idaho
Byrd, Va.	Griffin	Miller
Case	Hansen	Morton

Pell
Proxmire
Russell
Scott

Smathers
Spong
Thurmond
Williams, N.J.

Williams, Del.
Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—44

Bartlett	Gore	McGovern
Bayh	Gruening	Mondale
Bennett	Hayden	Monroney
Bible	Hill	Morse
Brewster	Hollings	Moss
Cannon	Inouye	Murphy
Church	Jackson	Muskie
Clark	Javits	Percy
Cooper	Kennedy	Randolph
Cotton	Kuchel	Ribicoff
Dominick	Lausche	Smith
Eastland	Long, Mo.	Talmadge
Ellender	Magnuson	Tower
Fulbright	McCarthy	Tydings
Goodell	McGee	

So the committee amendment, designated section 1302(a), on page 23, lines 9 to 21, was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the committee amendment was adopted be reconsidered.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, section 1302(b), on page 23, line 22, to page 24, line 10.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I shall take but a minute, and then we can vote.

The Senate has just exempted the CCC and allowed an extra \$907 million in expenditures. The pending amendment would exempt \$750 million from the HEW budget control. The two together would add up to \$1,657 million at a minimum and it could go as high as \$2¼ to \$3 billion.

I think that all Senators should know, as they vote, that if this amendment is adopted, when added to the other exceptions, the \$6 billion spending cut has gone down the drain.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. HART. As I recall it, when the Senate earlier was considering this question, there were those of us who urged that the figure be exempted. We had a dramatic increase in medicaid. We were defeated in that effort. Is it not true, however, that in the interval, there has been developed and is pending here an amendment to the tax bill which would further add to the difficulties of a number of States in handling medicaid. Am I correct in that impression?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. No. The Senator is in error. When the bill on expenditure controls first passed, I do not recall any effort being made to exempt HEW; nor do I recall any effort made to exempt CCC. There were efforts made to exempt Defense and the Post Office Department. But neither one of these agencies was exempted at the time.

As to the other bill on the Senate calendar which has in it the so-called Long amendment, if that can be enacted into law, it would reduce HEW operations next year by around \$500 million and would be a further argument against the need for the \$750 million extra spending asked for in this amendment. So by no

line of reasoning could either of the above actions be used in justification of exempting this agency. Quite the contrary. All arguments are against adoption of the amendment. I do not think we need it at all. We should reject the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, section 1302(b), on page 23, line 22, to page 24, line 10, which the clerk will state:

The bill clerk read as follows:

(b) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$750,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1, and new obligatory and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on pages 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligatory authority and loan authority prescribed by sections 202(a) and 203(a) of title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia: I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is absent because of a death in his immediate family.

I further announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from

Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE]. If present and voting the Senator from Oregon would vote "yea" and the Senator from Ohio would vote "nay."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CORTON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], the Senators from New York [Mr. GOODELL and Mr. JAVITS], the Senators from California [Mr. KUCHEL and Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is detained on official business.

If present and voting the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea" and the Senator from Utah would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is paired with the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea" and the Senator from California would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea" and the Senator from Texas would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from New York [Mr. GOODELL] is paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea" and the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 28, as follows:

[No. 331 Leg.]

YEAS—30

Alken	Hayden	Nelson
Anderson	Holland	Pastore
Burdick	Jordan, N.C.	Pell
Byrd, W. Va.	Kennedy	Prouty
Case	Long, La.	Sparkman
Dodd	Mansfield	Spong
Ervin	McIntyre	Williams, N.J.
Harris	Metcalf	Yarborough
Hart	Mondale	Young, N. Dak.
Hartke	Montoya	Young, Ohio

NAYS—28

Allott	Fong	Pearson
Baker	Griffin	Proxmire
Boggs	Hansen	Russell
Brooke	Hatfield	Scott
Byrd, Va.	Hickenlooper	Smathers
Carlson	Hruska	Stennis
Cooper	Jordan, Idaho	Thurmond
Curtis	McClellan	Williams, Del.
Dirksen	Miller	
Fannin	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—42

Bartlett	Gore	Monroney
Bayh	Gruening	Morse
Bennett	Hill	Morton
Bible	Hollings	Moss
Brewster	Inouye	Murphy
Cannon	Jackson	Muskie
Church	Javits	Percy
Clark	Kuchel	Randolph
Cotton	Lausche	Ribicoff
Dominick	Long, Mo.	Smith
Eastland	Magnuson	Symington
Ellender	McCarthy	Talmadge
Fulbright	McGee	Tower
Goodell	McGovern	Tydings

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLER subsequently said: Mr. President, a point of personal privilege.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I understand that I was not recorded on the rollcall vote just concluded.

I was present and voted "no." I then left immediately afterward for my office. When I returned, I was advised that I was not recorded as voting.

I ask unanimous consent that my name appear as a "nay" vote on the rollcall vote just concluded in accordance with my presence and vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the Senate adopted the committee amendment be reconsidered.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished Senator from Alabama without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1023

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment (No. 1023), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] proposes amendment No. 1023, as follows:

On page 11, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 403. Section 408(e)(1)(A)(iv) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is amended by striking the phrase 'the control of any such institution' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'except that the Corporation may upon application by such company extend such one-year period from year to year, for an additional period not exceeding three years, if the Corporation finds such extension is warranted and shall not be detrimental to the public interest.'"

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I shall be very brief.

The purpose of my amendment is to permit the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to exercise some degree of judgment in requiring the divestiture of uninsured savings and loan associations by savings and loan holding companies until appropriate tax legislation can be enacted.

Section 408 of the National Housing Act, as amended by Public Law 90-255, the Savings and Loan Holding Company Amendments of 1967, makes it unlawful

for any savings and loan holding company to acquire the control of any uninsured savings and loan association, or to retain the control of any such association for more than 1 year after the date of enactment, February 14, 1968.

During the time the Savings and Loan Holding Company Amendments of 1967 were under consideration, it was understood that action would be taken to provide tax treatment for divestitures required by the amendments similar to the tax treatment afforded for divestitures required under bank holding company legislation. Such tax treatment has not as yet been extended, so as to authorize the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to permit a savings and loan holding company to retain control of an insured institution beyond 1 year from the date of enactment of the amendments. My amendment would not permit any new acquisitions. It would merely allow the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to extend, on a year-by-year basis, the period during which a holding company could retain an uninsured association up to a maximum of 3 years, to allow for enactment of appropriate tax relief.

I have discussed my amendment with the ranking minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], who also sits on the Finance Committee, and he agrees to the need for the amendment and supports its enactment.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, speaking in behalf of the manager of the bill [Mr. HOLLAND], do I correctly understand that he assured the Senator from Alabama that he would accept this amendment?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. PASTORE. There is no expenditure of money involved?

Mr. SPARKMAN. There is no money involved. The amendment would simply make applicable to savings and loan associations the same provisions we have heretofore made applicable to banks.

Mr. PASTORE. Do I understand the Senator from Florida stated to the Senator from Alabama that the amendment would be taken to conference?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. PASTORE. I have no objection, on that basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield briefly to me?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], I send to the desk an amendment which I have been asked to offer in his behalf, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The BILL CLERK. The Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], on behalf of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] proposes an amendment as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert:

"CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"Corps of Engineers—Civil

"Construction, General

"The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized, in connection with the construction of the Lower Monumental Lock and Dam project, Washington, to provide protection to the historic archeological finds at the Marmes Rock Shelter area adjacent to the Palouse River, Washington, and to pay for such protection from any funds available for the project."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the discoveries of ancient human remains were made in 1965 but were not positively identified until 1967. The importance of the finds was recognized about the end of April 1968 when additional skull fragments and other bones were found at the site and dating by radioactive carbon measurements confirmed the age of the bones as being 11,000 to 13,000 years old.

After discussion with personnel in the National Park Service in Washington and because of the short time remaining prior to raising the pool in the reservoir, it was determined that it would be appropriate to continue these studies under section 219 of the Flood Control Act of 1965, if the National Park Service wished to undertake it on that basis.

The National Park Service stated that they would reimburse the Corps of Engineers for these costs.

By letter dated August 21, 1968, the National Park Service requested that the Corps of Engineers' agreement with the Washington State University be extended in the amount of an additional \$50,000 to permit further continuation of the excavations. This \$50,000 is also to be reimbursed by the National Park Service. Also during the latter part of August questions were raised as to the possibility of protecting the area from the Lower Monumental Pool which was scheduled to be raised to elevation 540, some 50 feet above the elevation of the excavations, by the end of December 1968.

Later discussions, about the first of September, with Dr. Daugherty and Senator MAGNUSON developed the information that a temporary dike was not desired but that a permanent protection to permit utilizing the area as a national park was desired if feasible.

It is considered that the Corps of Engineers does not have authority to construct this dike as a part of the Lower Monumental project.

In order to pass the fish runs on the river it will be necessary to raise the pool elevation to 540 by about March 1 in order to accommodate the fish run. Failure to accommodate the fish run in the spring could cause heavy damages.

Further studies since September 10 have established that the latest possible contract award date for construction of the levee to protect the Marmes Rock Shelter is mid-October 1968.

The earliest that a study to determine whether the area should be made a part of the national park system could be

programed would be the 1970 fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1969, assuming an adequate funding and staffing program. It is judged that a period of 6 months would be required to perform the study.

The National Park Service is without authority or funds to construct such a dike. If the Corps of Engineers is authorized to proceed with a temporary dike, this course of action would allow sufficient time for Dr. Daugherty to close down his current studies in a manner that would enable some of the site to be preserved as an in situ exhibit in the event the area is placed in the park system. Also, in the event the suitability-feasibility study should be unfavorable, erection of the temporary dike would forestall flooding of the site until Dr. Daugherty has completed his salvage operations with whatever funds he may have available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered on behalf of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I merely wish to state, in connection with this matter, that we had this proposal before the committee, and the committee took it out of the bill. I am perfectly willing to take it to conference, but I think it will have tough sledding there. If it pleases the majority leader, I will be perfectly happy to take it, provided that it is also agreeable to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], but I think we will have, as I have stated, a hard time with it. There is no budget estimate on it.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I am willing to take it to conference.

Mr. PASTORE. All right; we will take it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

SEC. —. Section 307 of the Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriation Act, 1969, is amended by striking out "National Council on Indian Opportunity, \$100,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "National Council on Indian Opportunity, \$275,000."

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, this rather complicated matter requires some explanation. In several 1969 appropriations bills, the House inserted an amendment which would prohibit interdepartmental boards, commissions, councils, and committees from securing funds for their activities by drawing upon appropriations made to other executive agencies.

Since that amendment was to take effect on July 1 of this fiscal year, it would have immediately crippled the programs of certain very important executive coordinating bodies in which a great many Senators are deeply interested. Consequently, when the Senate Appropriations Committee took up the Independent Offices and HUD appro-

priations bill, which contained the amendment in question, it modified the general prohibition to permit four interdepartmental bodies to continue to secure funds from other Federal agencies, during this fiscal year only, and it specified ceilings on the amounts each of these excepted bodies could request from other agencies. Thus the Committee reported out, and the Senate subsequently adopted, a ceiling of \$357,000 for the President's Council on Youth Opportunity; \$575,000 for the Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs; \$455,000 for the United States-Mexico Commission on Border Development and Friendship; and \$375,000 for the National Council on Indian Opportunity.

In conference, the Senate-approved budget for the Youth Council was accepted, and the budgets for the two Mexican-American bodies were cut by about 15 percent and 30 percent respectively.

Unfortunately, the budget for the National Council on Indian Opportunity was cut by 73 percent, from \$375,000 to \$100,000—a reduction so severe as to make it almost impossible for the council to carry out any of its important new functions, which I will summarize below.

Possibly, this compromise figure of \$100,000 may have been based on the fact that during fiscal year 1968, the council spent only \$53,000. But the fact is that the council was created by executive order of the President only in March of this year, and it was actually in operation—with three or four staff members—only for the last 2½ months of fiscal 1968. Moreover, of course, the council's projected budget of \$375,000 was based upon its full projected program of activities for this fiscal year, as distinguished from its far less costly period of gearing up for operations which occurred during April, May, and June of fiscal 1968.

Whatever the reason for the cut, I do not believe that it can be justified. I hope it will be possible to restore to the council not its full requested budget of \$375,000, but \$275,000, a figure which recognizes that one quarter of fiscal 1969 has already elapsed. It should also be reiterated that this increase in the proposed budget of the council is not an additional appropriation at all, but merely an increase in the ceiling on the amount the council can request from other Federal agencies for funds which have already been appropriated by the Congress for this fiscal year.

We have not done well in the field of Indian affairs, but now we have a convergence of circumstances that promises much progress. There has been unprecedented congressional and public interest in Indians lately. Through several new Federal grant-in-aid programs, tribal leaders have developed new skill in administration and management. The historic Presidential message on Indians to the Congress on March 6 is the clearest statement of national goals that we have ever had. The National Council on Indian Opportunity offers us the means to institutionalize and make permanent these new opportunities to coordinate

governmental programs and at long last consult with Indians themselves as to their priorities and needs.

The council can integrate the Federal Indian effort because its membership includes the heads of the seven departments of Government which administer Indian programs. Never before have Indian matters enjoyed such high level attention. Further the council offers the Indian people, through their six representatives who serve as members, the chance to have their plans and programs considered. Both interagency coordination and programming with sensitivity to local conditions are difficult and neither will take place automatically.

A little over a decade and a half ago the entire expenditure of the Federal Government in Indian affairs was only \$73 million, virtually all administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This current fiscal year will see an investment of over \$500 million by numerous agencies in seven major departments, with the Bureau accounting for less than half of the total. It is now unrealistic to expect the Commissioner of the BIA or any other single Federal administrative officer to coordinate this vastly expanded and complex effort. Yet, without coordination, much of the value of the expanded effort will be lost. Surely it is not too much to divert \$275,000, which is one-twentieth of 1 percent of our current expenditure on Indians, to improve the overall effectiveness of all of the programs.

Indian interest in this new effort is high. Let us not provide the cynic and the skeptic with any reason to doubt our total sincerity when we say to the American Indian, "We are now ready to give your needs our most sincere attention and hear you in our highest councils."

I urge the Senate to approve this amendment.

Mr. President, I hope that the distinguished manager of the bill will be able to accept the amendment. The amendment does not require a net increase in overall appropriations.

To summarize the situation very briefly, the amendment relates to the National Council on Indian Opportunity which was established by executive order of the President this year. The Council is made up of five Members of the President's Cabinet and five members of Indian tribes appointed by the President.

There was action earlier this year in a House bill which would prevent funds for this type of council being drawn from other agencies and departments of the Government. There were exceptions made to that rule later with regard to certain of these councils. An upward limit was set. The Senate had set an upper limit for the National Indian Opportunity Council of \$375,000. On the insistence of the House, in conference on the Independent Offices and HUD appropriations, the conference lowered that limit to \$100,000.

My amendment would raise that upward limit from the \$100,000 to \$275,000, not the \$375,000 limit originally asked for. Recognizing that part of the fiscal year has already gone, this amendment would allow agencies to contribute to the

National Council on Indian Opportunity up to \$275,000.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter I wrote on October 7, 1968, to Senator SPASSARD L. HOLLAND.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, D.C., October 7, 1968.

Senator SPASSARD L. HOLLAND,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: I would like to call your attention to a serious problem affecting American Indians which I believe could be relieved by an amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations Bill now pending in the House.

As you may recall, the House added an amendment to the fiscal 1969 appropriations bill which would have prohibited interdepartmental boards, commissions, councils and committees from securing funds for their activities by drawing upon appropriations made to other executive agencies. Since that amendment was to take effect on July 1 of this year, it would have immediately crippled the programs of certain important executive coordinating bodies in which a great many Senators are deeply interested. Consequently, when the Senate Appropriations Committee took up the Independent Offices and HUD appropriations bill, which contained the amendment in question, it modified the general prohibition to permit four interdepartmental bodies to continue to secure funds from other Federal agencies, during this fiscal year only, and it specified ceilings on the amounts each of these excepted bodies could request from other agencies. The budgets requested by each of these bodies were approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee and subsequently adopted by the Senate.

Unfortunately, in conference, while the budget for three of the agencies in question remained at or near the Senate figure, the budget for the National Council on Indian Opportunity was cut by 73%—from \$375,000 to \$100,000—a reduction so severe as to make it almost impossible for the Council to carry out any of its important new coordinating functions.

I think it is possible that this compromise figure of \$100,000 may have been based on the Council's expenditure during 1968 of only \$53,000, but the fact is that the Council was created by executive order of the President only in March of this year and it was actually in operation only for the last 2½ months of fiscal 1968. Moreover, the Council's projected budget of \$375,000 was based upon its full projected program of activities for this fiscal year as distinguished from its far less costly period of gearing up for operations which occurred during April, May, and June of fiscal 1968.

Whatever the reason for the cut, I hope it will be possible to restore to the Council not its full requested budget of \$375,000, but \$275,000, a figure which recognizes that one quarter of fiscal 1969 has already elapsed.

It should be stressed that this increase in the proposed budget of the Council would not be an additional appropriation at all, but merely an increase in the ceiling on the amount the Council can request from other Federal agencies for funds which have already been appropriated by the Congress for this fiscal year. The National Council on Indian Opportunity offers us the means to institutionalize the new statement of national goals for Indians which the President issued on March 6. The Council will make it possible for the government to coordinate spending, on behalf of Indians, of over \$500 million by numerous agencies in seven major executive departments. I personally feel it

would be well worth while to divert \$275,000—1/20th of 1 percent of that current expenditure on Indians—to improve the overall effectiveness of all programs for Indians.

I hope it will be possible for the Senate Appropriations Committee to correct this deficiency. I very much appreciate your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

FRED R. HARRIS,
U.S. Senator.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, my position is that I have no objection to the amendment. I am perfectly willing to take it to conference. I do not know of anyone who is in opposition. However, I feel we should have a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this supplemental appropriations bill is a vast improvement over that passed by the House. The Senate Appropriations Committee, and especially the able chairman of the Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals, Mr. PASTORE, are to be commended for these improvements.

I speak particularly with respect to the funds for implementing the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

The committee has, first of all, recommended \$7 million for enforcement of the Fair Housing Act. This sum is absolutely necessary, because the Department of Housing and Urban Development has substantial and sweeping enforcement responsibilities under that law which they will otherwise be unable to carry out. They now have complaint and conciliation responsibility for 2 percent of the housing market, and this figure will increase to roughly 20 percent after January 1. And, while this responsibility has not yet reached its maximum level, they have 100 percent responsibility over the entire housing market for education activities and programs designed to achieve voluntary compliance and early adherence to the purposes of the Fair Housing Act.

Second, and equally important, the committee has recommended a full start of the homeownership program and the rental assistance program at the level requested by HUD. It is extremely important that these programs be started now, for a delay of several months in appropriations can effectively delay the program for over a year, due to construction and rehabilitation time requirements. These programs will bring the pride and responsibility of home ownership to low-income families, promote stability, and involve to a high degree the private sector's resources and lending power to achieve our national goals. A recent article in *Forbes* magazine estimated that for every Federal dollar spent in these programs, 20 private dollars would be spent on housing. It predicted that the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act will be as far reaching and vital as the Full Employment Act of 1946, and that it could enable us to meet our national housing goals for the first time.

Finally, the Senate Appropriations Committee appropriated \$2 million for

the low- and moderate-income sponsor fund. Many of our various housing programs have been geared in the past to use by a nonprofit sponsor, usually a church, civic group, labor union, or charitable organization of one kind or another. These sponsors are long on energy and dedication, but too often short on experience, technical capability, and capital for preconstruction and planning costs. This lack of capital and interest is profit instead of housing for low income, elderly, or handicapped persons. This item will enable nonprofit sponsors to overcome those handicaps.

Nearly 20 years ago, Congress declared in the Housing Act of 1949 that our national policy was to provide every American family with a "decent home and a suitable living environment." We specifically reiterated and reaffirmed that policy in the Housing Act of 1968.

It is a policy that we can fulfill—with dedication, foresight, and with the necessary amounts of money to make these programs work. I compliment the Senate Appropriations Committee. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], for his support for these programs.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I have at the desk an amendment to page 7 of the bill. I inquire whether, as the parliamentary situation now stands, that amendment would be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is now in order.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] proposes an amendment, as follows:

Strike lines 10 through 20, page 7 as follows:

"GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

"Construction, public buildings projects

"Funds heretofore appropriated under the heading 'General Services Administration, Construction, Public buildings projects', shall be available in the amount of \$6,000,000, for the construction of the substructure, Courthouse and Federal Office Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall be the maximum construction improvement cost which may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum."

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, the pending amendment would strike a section added to the bill by the House of Representatives and concurred in by the committee in which certain of us retained our reservation to add \$6 million to the bill for the purpose of starting the construction of a courthouse and Federal office building in Philadelphia, Pa.

Each year when the General Services Administration appears before the Independent Offices Subcommittee, they present to us a list of construction projects for the Federal Government which, for the present year of 1969 was zero.

This year the Federal budget contained not one penny for starting construction of any Federal building in the United States. It contained not one penny for that purpose although we have been spending an amount annually at least equal to the \$63.7 million we had in the 1968 budget.

We appropriated \$125 million in 1967 for this purpose.

In 1966, we appropriated \$133.6 million for this purpose.

In 1965 we appropriated \$164.7 million on the construction of Federal buildings in the United States. We are now faced with a situation in which we are asked, without a budgeted figure, to appropriate \$6 million, basically for the election of one man in Pennsylvania, to start the construction of a Federal building in Pennsylvania.

Technically, this is not an appropriation. It is a transfer from funds already appropriated, of which there are \$196 million. But the GSA has testified very frankly before us that if this money is taken from this fund, then in order to carry those projects later to a conclusion, it would have to be replaced; so, for all substantial purposes, the effect of this amendment is an appropriation, because we will have to make up the difference.

A case is made for this particular transfer, in that it is claimed that the city of Philadelphia, which has offered the land upon which this property is to be constructed, will withdraw its offer if we do not now, at this late hour and late day, suddenly construct this Federal office building in Philadelphia.

I have in my hand a copy of a letter from the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia, addressed to the regional counsel of the General Services Administration, dated March 26, 1968. This date is very important, because we had the General Services Administration before our committee on May 16, which was a month and a half after this letter was received by the General Services Administration.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1968.

Re Independence Mall Urban Renewal Area, Unit 3, Parcel 8—(Federal Courthouse).

Mr. PAUL F. CIRILLO,
Regional Council, General Services Administration, New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. CIRILLO: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 16, 1968 requesting executed copies of the Redevelopment Agreement between the United States of America and the Redevelopment Authority.

It has been concluded that since the federal government is not now in a position to proceed with construction of the Courthouse nor able to commit itself with respect

to the construction schedule, it would be an error to deliver a Redevelopment Agreement to the federal government at this time.

I am advising that the Redevelopment Agreement will be kept on file until such time as the General Services Administration is in a position to make a commitment to us with respect to the construction of the Courthouse.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS J. LAMMER,
Executive Director.

Mr. ALLOTT. The letter upon which the case is made says this, among other things:

It has been concluded that since the federal government is not now in a position to proceed with construction of the Courthouse nor able to commit itself with respect to the construction schedule, it would be an error to deliver a Redevelopment Agreement to the federal government at this time.

I am advising that the Redevelopment Agreement will be kept on file until such time as the General Services Administration is in a position to make a commitment to us with respect to the construction of the Courthouse.

I find nothing in this letter that indicates that the city of Philadelphia is going to forego this Federal largesse and not donate the land, upon which the Federal building is to be constructed if we do not appropriate at this time.

A memorandum is attached to this letter, and I understand it is from GSA. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM

The approval of the Philadelphia Courthouse and Federal Office Building in June 1961 authorized the construction of the building on a site in the Independence Mall Urban Renewal Area to be donated by the city. On May 24, 1962, the Redevelopment Authority and GSA agreed on a specific site at 6th and Market Streets identified as Unit 3, Parcel No. 8 and the building has been designed for this site. The selection was based on an offer by the city to pay to the Redevelopment Authority of the city of Philadelphia the land reuse value of the site, after which the Authority was to convey title to the site to the Government.

By letter of March 26, 1968, copy attached, Francis J. Lammer, Executive Director of the Redevelopment Authority, notified GSA that since the Federal Government is not now in a position to proceed with construction of the Courthouse nor able to commit itself with respect to the construction schedule, it would be in error to deliver a redevelopment agreement to the Federal Government at this time.

GSA accepted the letter in good faith and was not concerned until statements threatening withdrawal of the site were made in a meeting with a Philadelphia delegation on May 15 in Congressman Barrett's office, at which meeting the Mayor's representative made it clear that the city would withdraw its offer. The meeting in Congressman Barrett's office was attended by Senator Scott, a representative of Senator Clark, Congressmen Green, Byrne, Eilberg, Barrett and Nix, and members of the Judiciary. Also statements began to appear in the Philadelphia press which confirmed the attitude of the city such as the attached article which appeared in the June 5, 1968, edition of The Evening Bulletin indicating that the City Planning Commission had recommended to the Redevelopment Authority that the land be reclassified from institutional to commercial use and that the site be made available for commercial use.

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Evening Bulletin, June 5, 1968]

PLANNING COMMISSION VOTES TO LEASE OUT COURT SITE

The City Planning Commission recommended yesterday that a squareblock tract earmarked for a new \$48 million federal courthouse be made available for commercial use.

The tract is bounded by 6th, 7th, Market and Arch sts.

The federal Bureau of the Budget has failed to ask Congress for the necessary appropriation and, as a result, Mayor Tate has threatened to offer the land to private developers.

The commission's action is a first step toward carrying out this threat.

The commission recommended to the Redevelopment Authority that the land be reclassified from institutional to commercial use. The move makes it possible for the Authority to receive proposals from private builders.

Edmund N. Bacon, executive director of the commission, said the action does not freeze out the Federal Government but permits private builders to compete with the U.S. for the site.

He added, "It's possible we may be able to get a good tax rateable for the city."

In another action, the commission postponed final action on the proposed rezoning of the Logan square area, bounded by Vine st., the Penn Central Railroad, 19th st. and the Schuylkill River.

Several members of the commission said they wanted to learn what effect, if any, the change would have on an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 jobs in that area.

Mr. ALLOTT. The memorandum reads, in part:

GSA accepted the letter in good faith and was not concerned until statements threatening withdrawal of the site were made in a meeting with a Philadelphia delegation on May 15 in Congressman Barrett's office, at which meeting the Mayor's representative made it clear that the city would withdraw its offer. The meeting in Congressman Barrett's office was attended by Senator Scott, a representative of Senator Clark, Congressmen Green, Byrne, Eilberg, Barrett and Nix, and members of the Judiciary. Also statements began to appear in the Philadelphia press which confirmed the attitude of the city such as the attached article which appeared in the June 5, 1968, edition of The Evening Bulletin indicating that the City Planning Commission had recommended to the Redevelopment Authority that the land be reclassified from institutional to commercial use and that the site be made available for commercial use.

Again, it is significant that the so-called request or demand that the Federal Government build this building, referred to in the GSA memorandum, was still made one day prior to the time that GSA testified before our committee and several weeks prior to the time that the Subcommittee on Independent Offices closed its hearings.

So if in fact something did exist which is beyond the intent and the words of the letter of March 26, the GSA had an opportunity, through a period of 1 month, 2 months, 3 months—almost up to the time we adjourned for the August recess—to appear before our subcommittee and to say that they wanted this money.

Mr. President, I am concerned about this matter for many reasons. First, this money is to be transferred from the money appropriated for other projects which have been authorized in past years, as I have suggested. These funds will have

to be replaced by a direct, new obligatory authority appropriation at a later date, and additional funds will have to be appropriated for these already needed projects because of rising costs. This \$6 million is simply being used now against a future appropriation, so that expenditure and new obligatory limitations of the Expenditures Control Act will not be affected, and new money will not be sought now.

One of the knottiest problems with which the Subcommittee on Independent Offices has to deal every year is the problem of when and where and how many new Federal buildings will be built in the United States. For all purposes, it has been decided, as a matter of policy, that it is cheaper for the Federal Government to build these buildings than to attempt to lease them. Of course, in the typical Federal office building they may have postal facilities and many other Government offices as well as courts, and it is impractical to find a lease arrangement, anyway. So I do not quarrel with that. But each year we have a list of 10, 15, 20 projects before us; each year the House of Representatives is asked to put in new construction projects which are not authorized by the Federal budget; each year the Senate committee is besieged and beleaguered to put in new projects which are not authorized by the budget; and each year the committee tries to work a sensible will upon them.

I cannot speak for the chairman of that subcommittee, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. He is not here, I have no right to speak for him. But, as the ranking minority member of that subcommittee, I know what he has done over the years in matters such as this; and I can not bring myself to believe that if he were here today and were acting upon the principles which he, himself, has established over the years, he would tolerate inclusion of this item.

One other aspect of this matter is heart-breaking to me. There are many cities in the United States, and they are scattered throughout the length and breadth of this country, where new buildings and new facilities are very badly needed.

In the Subcommittee on Independent Offices of the Committee on Appropriations we rarely see this list until representatives of the General Services Administration appear before the committee for the purpose of testifying. We have never had, at least this Senator has never had, any part in selecting the buildings that go on the list for construction that General Services Administration brings to us. However, I know that today, sitting over in GSA, there is an ever-increasing list of Federal buildings to be constructed by the General Services Administration which have been piling up and which through the last 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years have assumed a definite relative position as to priority.

What bothers me about this matter as much as anything, not alone that it is an unbudgeted item, not alone that I do not believe any case is made in these letters that the city of Philadelphia is about to give up a \$54 million building

when they see it in the offing and withdraw their offer of free land, but I just cannot believe this, and this letter and this statement of the General Services Administration does not make such a case.

When one considers the relative dates of the meeting in Philadelphia, the date of the letter, which is March 26, that the fact that the committee heard them on May 16, that the hearings of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices were open for some time after that, I find it impossible to believe that such circumstances as the General Services Administration then knew, or they claim now to have known, would keep them from coming before us and informing us of this fact.

As a matter of fact, we did not close the hearings until the end of June. So from the meeting on May 15 in Philadelphia, they had a month and a half after that time to appear before our committee and to say, "Look, we are faced with a terrible situation. The city of Philadelphia is not going to accept the \$54 million building. They are going to withdraw their offer of land unless we act real quickly here and get this building in."

But somehow or other when this appropriation bill comes along, at this point, in this late hour of the day, we are asked to appropriate this money and give to Philadelphia a building which has not been justified, which is not in the budget, and which puts it in a position of preference over every other Federal construction in the United States, and I do not care whether one begins at the top with Alabama and goes down the list to Wyoming and then up the list, there are projects on the drawing board, or at least in the planning or thinking stage for every State in the Union.

So what we are doing at this late hour is to say suddenly, "Well, you know, we just have to take care of him. That is all we have to do. Even if it is not in the budget and even if we did not find out about it until the seventh or eighth of October, we have to take care of him and we have to do it one way or another. And this is what we have to do now."

But most of all and very seriously, we are doing an injustice to every State which is badly in need of Federal projects because with a very short hearing, having this bunched on us literally out of the cold blue sky, not having any opportunity to explore the matter beforehand, we are taking upon ourselves today the responsibility of putting Philadelphia ahead of all the planning by the General Services Administration; we are taking upon ourselves the responsibility of putting Philadelphia ahead of every other State in the Union, no matter what the planning may have been for years in GSA. They do plan these matters years ahead. We are saying, in effect, to General Services Administration, "Your planning amounts to nothing. It does not mean anything. We have not planned on this. We think your planning does not amount to anything, no matter what your planners may have decided for this State, Arizona, Alabama, Washington, Utah"—Colorado does not have any construction in the planning so I can speak freely—"or

Missouri, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi; no matter what you may have decided for these States, no matter what you have decided after months and years of careful planning, today almost without any testimony at all we are going to put Philadelphia at the top of the list and give them this little bit of cream."

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. Has the Senator from Colorado, and I ask this of one I consider a very intimate friend for whom I have admiration and affection, has the Senator from Colorado ever known of one instance where a Senator was elected or defeated because the government did not build a courthouse in his State?

Mr. ALLOTT. I could not point to an instance, but I would say it would be a wonderful thing. I predict we will read in the newspapers about this good kindly, benign, courteous, Senator who has suddenly exerted such power in the Senate that he can bring home the bacon ahead of everybody else in the United States.

Mr. PASTORE. The State of Pennsylvania has two Senators, one a Republican and one a Democrat. I think they will both benefit, if there is a benefit.

There is a reason for this being in the appropriation bill at this time.

Mr. ALLOTT. It is in the appropriation bill but it is not in the budget.

Mr. PASTORE. I am talking about this bill. This was authorized in 1961 as to site and planning. The city of Philadelphia came along and they would like to include this building in their overall urban renewal plan that has been submitted to the Government. The Government has indicated it would like to accept the land in order to build this Federal courthouse on this particular piece of land. This is an important part of the urban renewal plan.

I do not blame the city of Philadelphia for becoming impatient because they are holding up the plan because we ourselves have not made up our minds as to what we are going to do about building this courthouse. What we are doing here is allowing a transfer of \$6 billion of previously appropriated funds to be used for the substructure.

The Senator may ask, Why is that necessary? That is necessary because that would be the commitment. Once they obtain the money to construct the substructure they have the door open for the acceptance of the urban renewal plan.

That is the only reason why this is being done. Before the ink gets dry on the President's signature, the election will be over. A building built or unbuilt will not elect any Senator. It will not defeat any Senator. As a matter of fact, by the time construction begins, the election will be over. There is no question about that. They will not get one spade in the dirt until long after November 5. I do not subscribe to the idea that this is being intended to elect a Senator or a Representative. That is not the case at all. I can understand how a Republican would argue that way.

Mr. ALLOTT. Would the Senator please speak a little louder? I cannot hear him.

Mr. PASTORE. I say to the Senator that I think he is being a little unkind when he says this is being done to help a Senator get reelected.

I think there is good reason for the city of Philadelphia to become somewhat impatient. They have been waiting a long time. It has been under discussion since 1961. Here it is, almost 1969. I think it is about time we give the city of Philadelphia an answer. This is to transfer the money. I realize that, I realize that we have to take \$6 million of previously appropriated funds and replace it later on but this has been authorized. If we do not do it on this land, which the city of Philadelphia is willing to give, and the Federal building has been authorized, then we have to go out and buy the land to put the building on it. We will be saving money on the land that will be given by the city of Philadelphia. I do not see anything wrong with that.

I tell the Senator frankly that it does not mean a thing to me. All I am doing is defending the people who came up and presented this request. They presented it in good conscience and with good judgment. I do not think there is any finagling going on. I do not think this is a result of any meeting. I do not think that politics should be injected into this.

Mr. ALLOTT. I am glad that the Senator does not care whether it is constructed or not, but I want to make this one final point: The facts are, we are flying in the face of President Johnson's strict admonition this year that there shall be no new starts on construction in the United States of Federal buildings. There is no way we can get around that. It may be that the city of Philadelphia is impatient, but there are 100 cities in the United States which have been waiting just as long and planning just as long to build public buildings which are as badly needed as those in Philadelphia.

I am under no illusion, Mr. President, about this matter, but I thought it should be called to the attention of the Senate and to the attention of the country, because it shows how the strict guidelines of the administration can be bent for a particular individual. I am also under no illusion as to what might happen on the floor of the Senate either on a voice or a rollcall vote.

When I brought up this same amendment in committee, I found that all the members of the other party voted against me. Since they obviously outnumber us a great deal, there would really be no useful purpose served in asking for a vote; but I did want to call it to the attention of the Senate and to the attention of the country.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

The Board of Judges of the U.S. District Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania unanimously support the construction of a new courthouse. They report that the court cannot continue to cut down its huge backlog without additional courtrooms and other facilities. The eastern district, with a population of 5 million persons, has been overlooked until recently, in Federal construction plans. Within the past 10 years Federal courthouses have been built in 64 cities

across our Nation. The continued exclusion of Philadelphia cannot be justified when one realizes that only nine of the 50 States have a greater population than the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter on this matter from the Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania to the Administrator of the GSA be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1968.
Re: U.S. Courthouse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.,
Administrator, General Services Administration,
General Services Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KNOTT: The Judges of our Court have requested me to bring to your attention our acute concern about the timetable for the construction of additional facilities of two courtrooms and related Judges' chambers on the fifth floor of our present building.

The timetable contemplates completion on May 15, 1970, some two years hence and is completely unrealistic as far as our needs are concerned.

In 1961 the complement of this Court was increased from eight to eleven Judges at a time when we had only six trial courtrooms. Between the period of 1961 to late 1965, this number was increased to ten. In 1966 the complement was raised from eleven to fourteen. Solely because of lack of adequate facilities we have been unable to operate with any degree of efficiency. With the second largest number of cases in the country (Southern District of New York is the largest), it has caused a real denial of justice to some five million people located in this district.

It has occurred to us, since funds are available, according to the Head of the Business Administration of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, that this schedule can be tightened. This is not a question of future needs, it is a need which has existed since 1961 and requires immediate action.

I am now asking you to instruct the appropriate department of your Agency to review this project, advance the time schedule and give us our new courtrooms by the very latest February 1, 1969. This is not impossible. We urgently need the facilities and ask you to give this top priority.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS J. CLARY.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 11, line 20, strike the figures "\$2,052,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,452,000".

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill, I should like to explain the amendment, and will do so briefly.

I hope that my amendment will be adopted. It involves \$400,000 for Indian scholarships, restoring the amount of money provided for that purpose by the House on a vote on the House floor.

I apologize for bringing it up here so abruptly but, as the Senator knows, the bill just came up today and this item has only just now come to my attention.

Let me first say that the amendment comes on page 11 of the bill, line 20, and would add \$400,000 to the new committee figure there shown.

I call the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill to page 10 of the report. There the House allowance for education and welfare services is shown to be \$752,000.

At first glance, it appears that the amount of money for that purpose was raised by the recommendations of the Senate committee. However, it has been called to my attention, as is stated in the committee report, that actually the amount of money allowed for Indian scholarships was not increased but decreased by some \$400,000 by action of the Senate committee and, in addition, to the \$352,000 allowed for scholarships, an item not in the House bill for construction of schools and maintenance was added, thus increasing the total figure, while decreasing by \$400,000 the amount of money available for Indian scholarships.

Mr. PASTORE. If the Senator will yield at that point, let me say that we had quite a discussion on this in committee; and, if my memory serves me correctly, the figure of \$352,000 to which he refers takes care of all students in the schools.

Mr. HARRIS. It does not, if I may beg to disagree with my distinguished colleague.

Mr. PASTORE. We have gone into this in quite some detail. If the Senator is right, I will accept his amendment, or recommend that it be accepted, but our information is that this takes care of all those in school. It does not take care of expanded programs. After all, the school year has already begun, so there is no emergency need at this time. That is the reason why this was done.

Mr. HARRIS. I think there is an emergency because it has to do with the ongoing nature of scholarships for the second term of some 600 Indian kids.

I call the attention of the Senator to page 96 of the hearings in the other body where a representative of the administration, Mr. Zellers, was being questioned by Congresswoman HANSEN, as follows:

Mr. ZELLERS. The 300, the full-time people would be able, in some of the quarter schools, if this gets through soon enough, to pick up now. The others would be able to pick up on a quarter semester basis and then go to summer school.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have that many applicants waiting for scholarships?

Mr. ZELLERS. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many applicants do you have?

Mr. ZELLERS. We have 300.

Mrs. HANSEN. Three hundred that are eligible?

Mr. ZELLERS. That are eligible for scholarships and then we have another 600 who

have only been funded for half year and these are primarily freshmen.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the money is not granted, then they cannot continue—

Mr. ZELLERS. We cannot fund them for the second half of the year.

Mr. HANSEN. Where would they then go for scholarship funds?

Mr. ZELLERS. Presumably they have already exhausted all sources before they come to us.

Now I call to the attention of the Senator, also, page H9670 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for October 9, 1968, which was yesterday, in which a colloquy was carried on in the House between Mr. EDMONDSON, of Oklahoma, Mr. UDALL, of Arizona, and Mrs. HANSEN, of Washington, in which, again, it was pointed out that unless the full \$752,000 was allowed—that is the full amount requested in the supplemental and the full amount allowed by the House—about 600 students who have been funded only for half a year, and who are primarily freshmen, may find themselves cut off at mid-year. I do not believe that is what the committee intended. I am, therefore, hopeful that this amount may be restored. It has just come to my attention. I think it is deserving and worthwhile.

Mr. PASTORE. How much is the Senator asking for?

Mr. HARRIS. The addition of \$400,000 for this purpose, over and above the amount of money which the Senate committee added for the new item, the school in North Dakota.

Mr. PASTORE. In other words, if the Senator is wrong in his estimate, the money cannot be spent, anyway. Is that correct?

Mr. HARRIS. I believe so, but I go on the statements of Congresswoman HANSEN, who handled the matter in the House, of Congressman EDMONDSON, and Congressman UDALL, all of whom are knowledgeable in this field, plus Mr. Zellers, who was the administration's representative in the committee.

Mr. PASTORE. This matter was not handled by the Senator from Rhode Island. It was handled by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEEL]. I am advised that the Senator from Wyoming feels the amount allowed by the Senate fulfills the obligation.

Mr. HARRIS. With all due respect, we cannot decide it on the basis—

Mr. PASTORE. Of course, the matter will be in conference. I understand the House allowed \$752,000. It will be in conference. If the Senator from Oklahoma can furnish me with a letter, in view of the position of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEEL], I shall be very happy to discuss it in conference. If what the Senator says is so, and if there is agreement in the House that what he is saying is so, we will be glad to recede.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not feel I would be standing by my duty to several hundred Indian children to be content with the statement that it will be taken care of in conference. We have many Indian young people in Oklahoma who are pulling themselves up by their bootstraps, and we should help them.

Mr. PASTORE. I am told by the staff member that the \$352,000 is made up of

\$52,000 for loans already made and \$300,000 for the second half of the year.

Mr. HARRIS. I have referred to yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The colloquy was carried on in the House only yesterday between Congresswoman HANSEN, handling the matter on the floor, who brought out of committee the figure of \$500,000, and Congressman EDMONDSON, of Oklahoma, who offered an amendment to increase the figure to \$752,000, and that amendment was adopted.

Mr. PASTORE. Is the Senator asking money for new scholarships?

Mr. HARRIS. I am asking for the \$752,000—

Mr. PASTORE. I know, but does it include new scholarships? If it does, the Senator is right. If it does not, I would say the Senator may be in error.

Mr. HARRIS. I say it includes—

Mr. PASTORE. We did not allow new scholarships in the figure of the Senate committee. If what the Senator from Oklahoma is talking about is new scholarships for the good Indian children—and I have as much compassion for them as any Senator—then perhaps we can get together.

Mr. HARRIS. According to the testimony, it includes 300 students who have applied and would be eligible, and it also includes 600 scholarships now in force that need to be funded for the last half of the year. The House has adopted the full \$752,000. It seems to me it is such a small matter. Here are people who are trying to help themselves, and we ought to help them help themselves.

Mr. PASTORE. I am perfectly willing to take it to conference. That is my own personal view. I am willing to accept the amendment. I have the highest respect for the knowledgeability of the Senator from Oklahoma, especially when it comes to Indian children. I am not one to say he does not know that subject. I am one to say he knows it well. If he feels an injustice is being done to these children, I am more than willing to cooperate. This is a matter of humanity. If we are overbudgeting, the money will not be used. Unless the children take the scholarships, there is nothing to worry about.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I want to join the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island as well as the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma and to say that this is the most worthy cause for which this money, small as it is, could be spent. It would be only a small, partial repayment.

Mr. PASTORE. I hope the record is clear that the Senate committee did not intend to cut these Indian students off. There may be something to an expanded program. The amendment has been explained. I see no harm in accepting the amendment. I hope to discuss it with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEEL], and if I am not successfully persuasive, I will call upon the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. HARRIS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I add that the champion of the Indians, and good champion that he is, is always out in the forefront. They are both champions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New York will be stated.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 10, line 15, to strike out "\$2,500,000," and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000,000".

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island—and I beg him to listen to me with an open mind—I believe that I have a very strong case to present.

Mr. President, my amendment seeks to raise from the \$2.5 million allowed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate to \$5 million the amount of money which will be available to underwrite a 3-percent interest rate for colleges and universities which proposed to build new college housing and issue their own obligations for it. The underwriting by the Federal Government will enable them to pay a market rate of interest, for them estimated at 5.5 percent, by giving them a grant, as it were, of the difference between 3 percent and 5.5 percent.

The figure in the budget—and this is a budgeted item; we are not dealing with an unbudgeted item—was \$7.5 million, because it was confidently expected, not only by the Budget people and by the Department, which is one thing, but by the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, that \$300 million could be used in this fiscal year for such construction.

I am a member of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. President, but I was not present at the meeting yesterday afternoon, for a well-known reason. I was locked in on the floor of the Senate, in an effort to deal with medicaid, another important problem, and hence I was unable to present this amendment to the committee.

But the program which is involved here, Mr. President, is one of my own authorship, which the Committee on Banking and Currency was kind enough and wise enough, I think, to accept, to put into the housing bill, which we just passed—that is why it is in the supplemental—and to speak of in very high terms.

This is one element, Mr. President, I point out to my friend from Rhode Island, because I am really speaking to him—we can get a quorum call and all that, but I think I can present the case to him—in an important and interesting new financing technique, of which college housing is but one aspect. We made use of the same technique for the college teaching facilities, which we just put into the higher education bill and, although I was stymied by the conference, the Senate adopted the principle on a multi-billion dollar hospital building program; and, though I was initially unsuccessful, the conferees admitted that they will take it next year if I am lucky enough to be back, and assuming our situation remains roughly the same.

The reason why this financing technique is so gifted—and I received it, in-

cidental, from the best financing people in this country—is because it avoids a budgetary impact by bringing money out of the private sector, and enables us to do things which otherwise were being done by direct Government loans, except that, because of our budget situation, we cannot make the loans available. Therefore, we were faced by the choice that either we forgo it altogether, or we find some other way.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I have not yet come to my main point, if I may continue—

Mr. PASTORE. Maybe the Senator will not have to come the main point, if he will yield for just a minute at this point.

Mr. JAVITS. Very well.

Mr. PASTORE. This is a new program, and we were confronted with very serious questions. I am the one who handled the items for independent offices in the supplemental appropriation bill, and this was one of them.

What the Department of Housing and Urban Development did was come back after the House had acted, and asked for a restoration of the entire budget estimate, thus placing us in a very sensitive position.

Mr. JAVITS. I did not suggest that.

Mr. PASTORE. But I was very explicit to the Secretary. I asked him, "Give me your priorities. Do not send me to conference to try to refute everything the House of Representatives did."

After all, they do go into these items in detail. I do not want it to appear that we are the spenders and they are the savers. I am as interested in saving money as anyone else. We do not appropriate this money for personal pleasure or prestige, but to carry out our responsibilities to our constituents and to our country." So the Secretary did come up with priorities, and this item was listed among those that would be desirable, in view of the fact that it was a new program, and \$2.5 million would get it off the ground.

That does not mean this action is final. We will have other bills and other supplemental bills that will come up.

I have discussed this matter with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. If the Senator from New York will make that figure \$4 million instead of \$5 million, we are agreeable to taking it to conference and will see what we can do.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I mean to propose that modification, but if the Senator from Rhode Island will permit me to tell him why I made the figure \$5 million, I would like to do so. After all, strong feelings and consciences are involved, and I feel that I should.

Mr. PASTORE. I will appreciate the Senator's statement.

Mr. JAVITS. Here are the facts. There is no question about the bulge in enrollments. The Banking and Currency Committee said in its report that the bottleneck in respect to college enrollment is housing. That is why they cannot accept the number of students who seek admission, especially in the public institutions. That is the area where they are most squeezed.

The committee then goes on to point out that this kind of approach is uniquely applicable to the public institutions, in that many of the public insti-

tutions, which are antonomous in many States, will find it attractive to do this if they only have to pay a low interest rate.

There is, incidentally, a billion-dollar backlog in obligations for direct loans through HEW for college housing. Obviously, they could not meet it. They have had a complete moratorium since 1966. It is impossible to meet that situation; so I cast about, in my mind, for some way to try to do the job.

The Banking and Currency Committee wanted \$300 million for direct loans, which they said was minimal. HUD said they would have to place \$100 million in direct loans for the smaller institutions, because they cannot borrow on any terms. So that will leave the large institutions and the public institutions to utilize this new plan. That they say they can do.

So what I did was take two-thirds of the amount. Leaving the total at \$300 million, assume there is \$100 million in direct loans, leaving \$200 million subject to this kind of approach, when I drew the amendment I made it 2.5 percent of that amount, or \$5 million. I tried to use my head, also, and give the Senator something he could take or leave.

Mr. President, I ask that my amendment be modified to make the amount \$4 million.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right. The amendment will be so modified.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 20300) was read the third time.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on final passage.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I shall vote against the bill because, in my opinion, we have made a great mistake in making these exceptions. In my opinion, the passage of the pending bill with the exceptions contained therein nullifies whatever remains of the \$6 billion spending cut.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], the Senator from New York [Mr. GOODELL], the Senators from California [Mr. KUCHEL and Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], the Senator from New York [Mr. GOODELL], the Senators from California [Mr. KUCHEL and Mr. MURPHY], the Senator

from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea" and the Senator from Texas would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 3, as follows:

[No. 332 Leg.]

YEAS—57

Aiken	Hansen	Montoya
Allott	Harris	Morton
Anderson	Hart	Mundt
Baker	Hartke	Nelson
Boggs	Hatfield	Pastore
Brooke	Hayden	Pearson
Burdick	Hickenlooper	Pell
Byrd, Va.	Holland	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Hruska	Proxmire
Carlson	Javits	Randolph
Case	Jordan, N.C.	Scott
Cooper	Jordan, Idaho	Smathers
Curtis	Kennedy	Sparkman
Dirksen	Long, La.	Spong
Dodd	Mansfield	Stennis
Ervin	McClellan	Williams, N.J.
Fannin	McIntyre	Yarborough
Fong	Metcalf	Young, N. Dak.
Griffin	Miller	Young, Ohio

NAYS—3

Russell	Thurmond	Williams, Del.
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NOT VOTING—40

Bartlett	Gore	Monroney
Bayh	Gruening	Morse
Bennett	Hill	Moss
Bible	Hollings	Murphy
Brewster	Inouye	Muskie
Cannon	Jackson	Percy
Church	Kuchel	Ribicoff
Clark	Lausche	Smith
Cotton	Long, Mo.	Symington
Dominick	Magnuson	Talmadge
Eastland	McCarthy	Tower
Ellender	McGee	Tydings
Fulbright	McGovern	
Goodell	Mondale	

So the bill (H.R. 20300) was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HRUSKA. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. ALLOTT conferees on the part of the Senate.

NURSING HOME CARE FOR CERTAIN VETERANS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 3593.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3593) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to eliminate certain requirements for the furnishing of nursing

answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF HOUSING, AND NEW TOWN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND GOVERNMENTAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CENTRAL BANKS

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1304 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1304

Resolved, That, for the purpose of the studies and investigations specified in H. Res. 356, approved by the House of Representatives on March 7, 1967, the Committee on Banking and Currency is authorized to send not more than five members of such committee and three staff members to England, Ireland, Austria, Greece, Italy, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Germany, Sweden, Finland, and Holland, for the purpose of conducting an investigation and study of housing, and new town and community development, and government financial institutions and central banks as they relate to housing; and is further authorized to send not more than five members of such committee and three staff members to the Republic of China, India, Australia, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong, and Korea, to investigate and study housing and new community developments and development lending activities in which the United States participates.

Notwithstanding section 1754 of title 22, United States Code or, any other provision of law, local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the Committee no Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives and employees engaged in carrying out their official duties under section 190(d) of title 2, United States Code: *Provided*, That (1) no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 88-633, approved October 7, 1964; (2) no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend an amount for transportation in excess of actual transportation; (3) no appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of said committee or its employees in any country where counterpart funds are available for this purpose.

That each member or employee of said committee shall make to the chairman of said committee an itemized report showing the number of days visited in each country where local currencies were spent, the amount of per diem furnished, and the cost of transportation if furnished by public carrier, or if such transportation is furnished by an agency of the United States Government, the cost of such transportation, and the identification of the agency. All such individual reports shall be filed by the chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, after "France", strike out "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time, and I will yield half of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATTI].

Mr. LATTI. Mr. Speaker, I am not in support of the resolution. I understand the resolution is going to pass, but I just want to point out to the Members of the House that this particular committee already has outstanding one travel resolution that they have not exhausted, House Resolution 1093. They are proposing to study new towns in Europe, and a trip is also planned to the Far East. They have had one in Europe on this subject. I am opposed to it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 152, nays 66, not voting 213, as follows:

[Roll No. 424]

YEAS—152

Abernethy	Gibbons	O'Neal, Ga.
Albert	Gilbert	O'Neill, Mass.
Anderson, Ill.	Gonzalez	Passman
Andrews, N. Dak.	Goodling	Patten
Ashley	Griffin	Perkins
Bingham	Griffiths	Philbin
Boland	Gubser	Pike
Bolling	Hagan	Pirnie
Bolton	Halpern	Roage
Brademas	Hanley	Price, Ill.
Bray	Hansen, Wash.	Pryor
Brinkley	Hardy	Pucinski
Brown, Mich.	Hathaway	Purcell
Buchanan	Hechler, W. Va.	Quile
Burke, Mass.	Horton	Reid, N.Y.
Burleson	Hosmer	Reuss
Byrne, Pa.	Irwin	Rhodes, Pa.
Cahill	Johnson, Pa.	Riegle
Cohelan	Jonas	Rivers
Conable	Jones, Ala.	Rodino
Conte	Jones, Mo.	Rooney, N.Y.
Conyers	Kastenmeyer	Rosenthal
Corbett	Kazen	Roybal
Daddario	Kee	Sandman
Daniels	Kelly	St. Onge
Davis, Ga.	Kornegay	Saylor
Dawson	Laird	Scheuer
de la Garza	Leggett	Schneebell
Delaney	Lipscomb	Shriver
Dellenback	Lloyd	Skubitz
Derwinski	Long, La.	Slack
Dingell	McCloskey	Smith, Iowa
Dole	McClure	Stanton
Donohue	McCulloch	Steed
Downing	McDade	Stephens
Dulski	McDonald,	Stubblefield
Eckhardt	Mich.	Stuckey
Edmondson	MacGregor	Tenzer
Esch	Machen	Tierman
Eshleman	Mahon	Udall
Feighan	Mathias, Calif.	Van Deerlin
Findley	Matsunaga	Vander Jagt
Flood	May	Waggonner
Flynt	Meskill	Watts
Ford,	Minish	Whalen
William D.	Mink	Whalley
Fraser	Monagan	White
Frelinghuysen	Morgan	Whitten
Friedel	Morton	Williams, Pa.
Garmatz	Murphy, Ill.	Yates
Gathings	Natcher	Zablocki
	O'Hara, Mich.	

NAYS—66

Adams	Grover	Reid, Ill.
Andrews, Ala.	Gude	Rogers, Fla.
Arends	Hall	Roth
Ashbrook	Hutchinson	Rumsfeld
Bates	Jarman	Satterfield
Battin	King, N.Y.	Scherle
Bennett	Latta	Schwengel
Betts	Lennon	Smith, N.Y.
Brotzman	Long, Md.	Steiger, Wis.
Brown, Ohio	McMillan	Taft
Broyhill, Va.	Marsh	Talcott
Byrnes, Wis.	Mayne	Taylor
Chamberlain	Miller, Ohio	Teague, Calif.
Clawson, Del.	Mills	Thompson, Ga.
Cleveland	Mize	Tuck
Colmer	Myers	Wampler
Culver	Nelsen	Watson
Davis, Wis.	O'Konski	Winn
Dowdy	Poff	Wyatt
Duncan	Price, Tex.	Wylie
Foley	Randall	Wyman
Fountain	Rarick	Zwach

NOT VOTING—213

Abbitt	Fuqua	Moss
Adair	Galifianakis	Murphy, N.Y.
Addabbo	Gallagher	Nedzi
Anderson, Tenn.	Gardner	Nichols
Annunzio	Gettys	Nix
Ashmore	Gialmo	O'Hara, Ill.
Aspinall	Gray	Olsen
Ayres	Green, Oreg.	Ottenger
Baring	Green, Pa.	Patman
Barrett	Gross	Pelly
Belcher	Gurney	Pepper
Bell	Haley	Pettis
Berry	Halleck	Pickle
Bevill	Hamilton	Podell
Biester	Hammer-	Pollock
Blackburn	schmidt	Quillen
Blanton	Hanna	Railsback
Blatnik	Hansen, Idaho	Rees
Boggs	Harrison	Reifel
Bow	Harsha	Reinecke
Brasco	Harvey	Resnick
Brock	Hawkins	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brooks	Hays	Roberts
Broomfield	Hébert	Robison
Brown, Calif.	Heckler, Mass.	Rogers, Colo.
Broyhill, N.C.	Helstoski	Ronan
Burke, Fla.	Henderson	Rooney, Pa.
Burton, Calif.	Herlong	Rostenkowski
Burton, Utah	Hicks	Roudebush
Bush	Hollifield	Roush
Button	Howard	Ruppe
Cabell	Hull	Ryan
Carey	Hungate	St Germain
Carter	Hunt	Schadeberg
Casey	Ichord	Schweiker
Cederberg	Jacobs	Scott
Celler	Joelson	Selden
Clancy	Johnson, Calif.	Shibley
Clark	Jones, N.C.	Sikes
Clausen,	Karsten	Sisk
Don H.	Karsh	Smith, Calif.
Collier	Keith	Smith, Okla.
Collins	King, Calif.	Snyder
Corman	Kirwan	Springer
Cowger	Kleppe	Stafford
Cramer	Kluczynski	Staggers
Cunningham	Kupferman	Steiger, Ariz.
Curtis	Kuykendall	Stratton
Denney	Kyl	Sullivan
Dent	Kyros	Teague, Tex.
Devine	Landrum	Thompson, N.J.
Dickinson	Langen	Thompson, Wis.
Diggs	Lukens	Tunney
Dorn	McCarthy	Ullman
Dwyer	McClory	Utt
Edwards, Ala.	McEwen	Vanik
Edwards, Calif.	McFall	Vigorito
Edwards, La.	Macdonald,	Waldie
Eilberg	Mass.	Walker
Erlenborn	Madden	Watkins
Evans, Colo.	Mailliard	Whitener
Everett	Martin	Widnall
Evins, Tenn.	Mathias, Md.	Wiggins
Fallon	Meeda	Willis
Farbstein	Michel	Wilson, Bob
Fascell	Miller, Calif.	Wilson,
Fino	Minshall	Charles H.
Fisher	Montgomery	Wolff
Ford, Gerald R.	Moore	Wright
Fulton, Pa.	Moorhead	Wylder
Fulton, Tenn.	Morris, N. Mex.	Young
	Morse, Mass.	Zion
	Mosher	

So the resolution was agreed to.

Messrs. ADAMS, RUMSFELD, LONG of Maryland, and STEIGER of Wisconsin changed their votes from yea to nay.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a clerical error appearing on page 1, line 3, of the resolution just agreed to be corrected to read "March 8, 1967" instead of "March 7, 1967."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

RELATING TO CREDITABLE SERVICE FOR RETIREMENT PURPOSES OF JOHN T. M. REDDAN

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 1305 relating to creditable service for retirement purposes of John T. M. Reddan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1305

Resolved, That, for the purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, and subject to sections 8334(c) and 8339(h) of such title, the period beginning on February 1, 1957, and ending at the close of December 31, 1962, during which John T. M. Reddan performed full-time service for the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives pursuant to written contract with such committee, shall be held and considered to be a period of service performed by him as a congressional employee within the meaning of paragraph (1) of section 2107 of title 5, United States Code. The United States Civil Service Commission shall accept the certification of the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives, or his designee, concerning such service for the purposes of this resolution.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 1, after "That," insert "until otherwise provided by law".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 20300, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, WHITTEN, ROONEY of New York, PASSMAN, BOLAND, NATCHER, FLOOD, Mrs.

HANSEN of Washington, Messrs. JONAS, LAIRD, CEDERBERG, LIPSCOMB, and SHRIVER.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 416 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON LAUNCHED A NEW ERA FOR CONSUMERS

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, on October 8, the New York Times said in an editorial:

More progress has been achieved in protecting the consumer in the market place in the past five years than in any comparable period. President Johnson has provided skillful political leadership.

I would like to add to the tribute.

President Johnson has not only provided skillful political leadership in his program for the consumer, he has given the consumer the kind of personal attention that can come only from a President who is actively dedicated to meeting the needs of the people.

A great many of those needs have been met.

In the past 4 years, Congress has supported and passed 17 of the President's proposals that are of direct benefit to the consumer. Just in the past year alone, these bills went through at the rate of one a month. This is an unprecedented record. And we of the 90th Congress can take pride in it.

Because when we pass bills that benefit the consumer, we benefit everyone. We are all consumers. We all buy things. We all use things. And we all need services only the marketplace can offer.

That marketplace has become so vast, so complicated and so impersonal, the consumer needs help to assure him of his basic rights to safety, to choose, to be heard and to be informed.

The administrative measures that the President has taken and the bills that the President proposed and that we in Congress have passed have helped the consumer in all these areas. The consumer's right to safety has been strengthened by laws to reduce accidents on the highways, to prevent tragedies from flammable fabrics, to prevent children from being injured by dangerous toys, to reduce deaths and property losses from fires and natural gas pipeline explosions, to make certain that products used in the home are safe and not hazardous, to improve our laboratory clinics, and to give us more federally-inspected meat and poultry.

The consumer's right to choose and to be informed has been strengthened by the truth-in-packaging law and the truth-in-lending law.

The consumer's right to be heard was strengthened by the President just 6

weeks after taking office. In January 1964, he established the President's Committee on Consumer Interests so that the voice of the consumer would be "loud, clear, uncompromising and effective" in the highest councils of the Federal Government.

At the same time, he appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson as his Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, a post which was taken over last year by Betty Furness.

He also appointed a new 12-member Consumer Advisory Council consisting of university professors, home economics teachers, State officials, labor leaders and other civic-minded citizens to speak up for the consumer and recommend actions on his behalf.

I might also add that one of the biggest breakthroughs for the consumer came right here in Congress. The House Committee on Banking and Currency set up a Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs. And in 1966, the Chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations established within his Committee a Special Inquiry on Consumer Representation in the Federal Government, and the chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee created a consumer subcommittee.

I do not wish to imply that action to protect the consumer is something new in the Federal Government. It has been going on since the Constitution gave Congress the power to fix the standard of weights and measures. But what I want to make clear is that at no comparable time in history has the consumer moved forward as quickly or as successfully as he has during President Johnson's administration.

This progress has been apparent all over the country.

Just in the past year, consumer groups on a national, State, and local level increased from 29 to 45, and a new national organization, the Consumer Federation of America, came into being.

In response to public demand in the States, consumer fraud protection agencies over the past year increased from 16 to 26. And consumer councils from four to eight.

In short, we now have a consumer-conscious America—an America that has awakened to the fact that all its 200 million people are consumers, and that they all have a right to a fair and square deal in the American marketplace.

We have seen this happen because we in Congress have not been deaf to the demands of the people. We have been a consumer Congress. And we have supported a consumer President.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 19908, FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. PASSMAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 19908) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1969)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 20300

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 10, 1968

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1969”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

(1) *EXTENSION SERVICE*

4

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND

5

EXPENSES

6

Payments to States and Puerto Rico

7

For an additional amount for "Payments to States and

8

Puerto Rico", for payments for extension work under section

9

109 of the District of Columbia Public Education Act, as

10

amended by the Act of June 20, 1968 (Public Law 90-354),

11

\$150,000.

12

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

13

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

14

For an additional amount for "Food stamp program",

15

(2) ~~\$40,000,000~~ *\$90,000,000: Provided, That additional ex-*

16

penditures resulting from amounts provided in this para-

17

graph shall be fully offset by sale of notes held by the

18

Commodity Credit Corporation or other assets of the

19

Department of Agriculture to prevent further expenditure

20

reductions against existing programs pursuant to the Rev-

21

enue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

22

(3) *COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY*

23

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

25

\$400,000.

1 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION
2 SERVICE

3 INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

4 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of
5 the Act of August 13, 1968 (Public Law 90-484), \$300,-
6 000: *Provided*, That none of the funds contained in this Act
7 shall be used to make indemnity payments to any farmer
8 whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a
9 result of his willful failure to follow procedures prescribed
10 by the Federal Government.

11 (4) FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

12 (5) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
14 *including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for*
15 *carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Agricul-*
16 *ture under sections 235 and 236 of the National Housing*
17 *Act, as amended by sections 101(a), 201(a), respectively,*
18 *of the Act of August 1, 1968 (Public Law 90-448),*
19 *\$955,000.*

20 (6) SELF-HELP HOUSING LAND DEVELOPMENT FUND

21 *For direct loans pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(B) of*
22 *the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490) and*
23 *related advances, \$1,000,000, to remain available until*
24 *expended.*

1 **(7)MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING**

2 *For grants pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the*
3 *Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), \$2,700,000,*
4 *to remain available until expended.*

5 **CHAPTER II**

6 **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

7 **FEDERAL FUNDS**

8 **LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL**

9 **OUTLAY**

10 For an additional amount for "Loans to the District of
11 Columbia for capital outlay", \$7,902,000, to remain avail-
12 able until expended and to be advanced upon request of the
13 Commissioner to the general fund.

14 **(8)COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS**
15 **OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

16 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

17 *For expenses necessary to carry out Title X of the Act*
18 *of December 27, 1967 (81 Stat. 742-743), establishing*
19 *the Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the*
20 *District of Columbia, \$150,000, to remain available until*
21 *expended.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", ~~(9)\$5,500~~ \$1,049,500.

~~(10)~~Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$136,000.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$27,900.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Capital Outlay

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", \$10,590,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$2,688,000 of this amount shall not be available for expenditure until July 1, 1969: *Provided further*, That \$2,404,000 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for

1 architectural engineering services, as may be determined by
2 the Commissioner.

3 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Colum-
5 bia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of
6 Columbia.

7 ~~(11)~~CHAPTER III

8 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

9 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
10 PRESIDENT

11 MILITARY ASSISTANCE

12 Foreign Military Credit Sales

13 For expenses of financing sales of defense articles and
14 defense services, as authorized by law, \$296,000,000, to
15 remain available until expended.

16 CHAPTER ~~(12)~~IV

17 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

18 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 including carrying out the functions of the Federal Trade
22 Commission under Title I of the Consumer Credit Protection
23 Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-321), ~~(13)~~\$200,000
24 \$400,000.

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

3 CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

4 Funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Gen-
5 eral Services Administration, Construction, Public buildings
6 projects", shall be available in the amount of \$6,000,000, for
7 the construction of the substructure, Courthouse and Federal
8 Office Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: *Provided*, That
9 the foregoing amount shall be the maximum construction
10 improvement cost which may be exceeded to the extent that
11 savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed
12 10 per centum.

13 (14) OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND
14 RECORDS SERVICE

15 *For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,*
16 *National Archives and Records Service", \$748,000.*

17 (15) ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE FACILITIES FOR FORMER
18 PRESIDENTS

19 *For an additional amount for "Allowances and Office*
20 *Facilities for Former Presidents", \$40,000, and funds ap-*
21 *propriated under this head shall be available hereafter for*
22 *travel and related expenses of former Presidents and not to*
23 *exceed two members of their staffs.*

1 **(16)** *SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION*

2 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

3 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 4 *\$200,000.*

5 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN

6 DEVELOPMENT

7 FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS

8 FLOOD INSURANCE

9 For necessary administrative expenses, not otherwise
 10 provided for, in carrying out the National Flood Insurance
 11 Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 572), \$1,500,000.

12 MORTGAGE CREDIT

13 HOMEOWNERSHIP AND RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

14 For homeownership assistance payments, authorized by
 15 section 235, and for interest reduction payments as author-
 16 ized by section 236 of the National Housing Act, as
 17 amended (82 Stat. 477 and 498), **(17)**~~\$5,000,000~~ \$11,-
 18 500,000: *Provided*, That the total payments that may be
 19 required in any fiscal year by all contracts entered into under
 20 section 235 shall not exceed **(18)**~~\$15,000,000~~ \$75,000,000
 21 and by those entered into under section 236 shall not exceed
 22 **(19)**~~\$15,000,000~~ \$75,000,000.

23 **(20)** *LOW AND MODERATE INCOME SPONSOR FUND*

24 *For the low and moderate income sponsor fund, au-*
 25 *thorized by section 106 of the Housing and Urban Develop-*
 26 *ment Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 490), \$2,000,000.*

(21) *FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION*

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses of programs of mortgage credit, not otherwise provided for, \$1,250,000.

(22) *Limitation on Nonadministrative Expenses, Federal Housing Administration*

In addition to the amount made available under this head for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be available for nonadministrative expenses.

Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative Expenses, Federal Housing Administration

In addition to amounts made available under this head for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be available for nonadministrative expenses.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under the provisions of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81), (23) *\$1,000,000 \$7,000,000.*

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

COLLEGE HOUSING

The total payments that may be required in any fiscal year by all contracts for annual grants with educational

1 institutions entered into pursuant to section 401 of the
 2 Housing Act of 1950, as amended (82 Stat. 604), shall not
 3 exceed ~~(24)\$2,500,000~~ \$4,000,000.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 6 \$500,000.

7 ~~(25)~~GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 ~~(26)~~SEC. 401. *Subject to the limitations in this Act, the Sec-*
 9 *retary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized,*
 10 *with respect to any activity authorized by the Housing and*
 11 *Urban Development Act of 1968 and made subject thereby*
 12 *to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control*
 13 *Act, as amended, to make such expenditures, within the limits*
 14 *of funds and borrowing authority available for such activity*
 15 *and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and com-*
 16 *mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as pro-*
 17 *vided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control*
 18 *Act, as amended, as may be necessary to carry out the appli-*
 19 *cable provisions of the Housing and Urban Development Act*
 20 *of 1968 during the current fiscal year.*

21 ~~(27)~~SEC. 402. *Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1958,*
 22 *as amended, is further amended by striking out "Office of*
 23 *Emergency Planning" wherever appearing therein and in-*
 24 *serting in lieu thereof "Office of Emergency Preparedness."*
 25 *Any reference in any other law to the Office of Emergency*

1 *Planning shall, after the date of this Act, be deemed to refer*
 2 *to the Office of Emergency Preparedness.*

3 **(28)** SEC. 403. *Section 408(c)(1)(A)(iv) of the National*
 4 *Housing Act, as amended, is amended by striking the phrase*
 5 *“the control of any such institution” and inserting in lieu*
 6 *thereof the following: “except that the Corporation may upon*
 7 *application by such company extend such one-year period*
 8 *from year to year, for an additional period not exceeding*
 9 *three years, if the Corporation finds such extension is war-*
 10 *ranted and shall not be detrimental to the public interest”.*

11 CHAPTER **(29)** ~~IV~~ V

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

13 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

14 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

15 For an additional amount for “Education and welfare
 16 services”, **(30)** ~~\$752,000~~ \$2,452,000.

17 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

18 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

19 For a repayable advance to the Land and Water Con-
 20 servation Fund, as authorized by Section 4(b) of the Land
 21 and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended
 22 (16 U.S.C. 4601-7), **(31)** ~~\$53,000,000~~ \$92,000,000, to
 23 remain available until expended.

24 For an additional amount for “Land and water conser-
 25 vation” to carry out the property acquisition provisions of

1 the Act of October 2, 1968, Public Law 90-545 and the
 2 provisions of the Act of June 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 168), to
 3 be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund
 4 and to remain available until expended, ~~(32)\$55,500,000~~
 5 ~~\$94,500,000~~, of which not to exceed ~~(33)\$46,000,000~~
 6 ~~\$85,000,000~~ shall be for liquidation of obligations incurred
 7 pursuant to Section 3 (b) (1) of said Act of October 2, 1968.

8 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

9 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

10 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
 11 tection", ~~(34)\$100,000~~ ~~\$421,000~~.

12 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL 13 FACILITIES

14 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabili-
 15 tation of physical facilities", ~~(35)\$50,000~~ ~~\$169,000~~.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND 17 WELFARE

18 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 HEALTH SERVICES

20 ~~(36)~~INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

21 *For an additional amount for "Indian health activities",*
 22 *\$850,000.*

23 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

24 For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian

1 health facilities", (37)~~\$3,350,000~~ \$4,944,000, to remain
2 available until expended.

3 CHAPTER (38)~~V~~ VI

4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
5 WELFARE

6 (39)OFFICE OF EDUCATION

7 (40)ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL

8 ACTIVITIES

9 HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

10 *Appropriations for "Elementary and secondary educa-*
11 *tional activities" and "Higher educational activities," for*
12 *the fiscal year 1969, shall be available in an amount not to*
13 *exceed \$3,000,000 for necessary expenses for planning*
14 *the implementation of new and expanded programs of the*
15 *Office of Education under legislation enacted during the*
16 *second session of the 90th Congress, to be derived from funds*
17 *available for the purposes of Title III, Elementary and Sec-*
18 *ondary Education Act, as amended.*

19 (41)HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

20 *For an additional amount for "Higher educational*
21 *activities" for programs of special service to disadvantaged*
22 *college students, and for payments authorized by section*
23 *108(b) of the District of Columbia Public Education Act,*
24 *as amended (Public Law 90-354, approved June 20, 1968),*

1 \$7,741,000 of which \$500,000 shall be available for such
2 special service programs.

3 SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

4 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

5 ~~(42)~~For carrying out the purposes of the Juvenile De-
6 linquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, \$5,000,000:
7 ~~Provided~~, That none of the funds contained herein shall be
8 used to make grants, under Title I of said Act, in excess of
9 the following: (1) \$12,500 each to the Virgin Islands,
10 Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the
11 Pacific Islands, (2) \$50,000 to each of the 50 States, the
12 District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

13 *For carrying out the provisions of the Juvenile Delin-*
14 *quency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (Public Law*
15 *90-445, approved July 31, 1968), \$12,000,000, including*
16 *\$650,000 for support of the President's Commission on the*
17 *Causes and Prevention of Violence.*

18 CHAPTER ~~(43)~~VI VII

19 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

20 ~~(44)~~SENATE

21 ~~(45)~~SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 *For an additional amount for office of the Secretary,*

1 \$16,570: *Provided, That the Secretary may employ a*
 2 *Curator of Art and Antiquities at not to exceed \$22,089 per*
 3 *annum.*

4 (46) CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

5 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

6 *For an additional amount for Miscellaneous Items, \$11,-*
 7 *250, for expenses of the Commission on Art and Antiquities*
 8 *of the Senate.*

9 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 For payment to Elizabeth Lee Pool, widow of Joe R.
 11 Pool, late a Representative from the State of Texas,
 12 \$30,000.

13 For payment to Emily J. Holland, widow of Elmer J.
 14 Holland, late a Representative from the State of Pennsyl-
 15 vania, \$30,000.

16 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

17 Reporting Hearings

18 For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",
 19 \$145,000.

20 JOINT ITEMS

21 Joint Committee on Defense Production

22 For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on
 23 Defense Production", \$8,630.

1 **(47)CAPITOL POLICE**

2 GENERAL EXPENSES

3 *For an additional amount for "General Expenses",*
 4 \$34,000.

5 Education of Pages

6 For an additional amount for "Education of pages",
 7 \$18,581.

8 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 11 \$200,000.

12 **(48)CHAPTER VIII**

13 PUBLIC WORKS

14 **(49)DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL**

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

16 CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

17 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

18 *The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief*
 19 *of Engineers, is authorized, in connection with the construc-*
 20 *tion of the Lower Monumental Lock and Dam project,*
 21 *Washington, to provide protection to the historic archeologi-*
 22 *cal finds at the Marmes Rock Shelter area adjacent to the*
 23 *Palouse River, Washington, and to pay for such protection*
 24 *from any funds available for the project.*

(50) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Storage Project" for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended.

(51) INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of September 26, 1968 (Public Law 90-515), including compensation of the Executive Director at level IV of the Executive Schedule, \$300,000.

(52) CHAPTER IX

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE
JUDICIARY

(53) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$136,000.

1 **(54)DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

2 **(55)MARITIME ADMINISTRATION**

3 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

4 *For an additional amount for "State marine schools",*
5 *for liquidation of obligations incurred for payment of allow-*
6 *ances for uniforms, textbooks and subsistence of cadets at*
7 *State marine schools, to remain available until expended,*
8 *\$210,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts for*
9 *administrative and warehouse expenses in the appropriation*
10 *for "Ship construction".*

11 **(56)FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL**

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
14 *\$500,000.*

15 **(57)THE JUDICIARY**

16 COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

17 JUDICIAL SERVICES

18 **(58)SALARIES OF JUDGES**

19 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",*
20 *\$51,000.*

21 **(59)SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL**

22 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting*
23 *personnel", \$38,000.*

(60) TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$45,000.

(61) ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$15,000.

CHAPTER (62) VII X

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Operations", \$4,000,000.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

Payment to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for payment of approved contractor claims relating to authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, involving the reconstruction of the Seward Dock facilities destroyed as a result of the

1 Alaska earthquake, \$580,000, which may be made available
2 to the Corps of Engineers for payment of such claims.

3 **(63) URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION**
4 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

5 For necessary expenses of the Urban Mass Transporta-
6 tion Administration, including uniforms and allowances there-
7 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5
9 U.S.C. 3109; \$300,000, to be derived by transfer from the
10 appropriation for "Urban mass transportation grants".

11 **CHAPTER (64) VIII**
12 **TREASURY DEPARTMENT**
13 **BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS**
14 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$1,878,000.

17 **INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE**
18 **COMPLIANCE**

19 For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$1,000,000.

20 **EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS**

21 For matching grants for the construction of educational
22 facilities at Eisenhower College, as authorized by law, \$5,-
23 000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 **(65)**UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

2 *Section 3056 of title 18, United States Code is amended*
 3 *by striking out the second clause and inserting in lieu thereof*
 4 *the following: "protect the person of a former President and*
 5 *his wife during his lifetime, the person of the widow of a*
 6 *former President until her death or remarriage, and minor*
 7 *children of a former President until they reach sixteen years*
 8 *of age, unless such protection is declined".*

9 **(66)**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

10 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",*
 13 *\$200,000.*

14 CHAPTER **(67)**~~IX~~ XII

15 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

16 For payment of claims settled and determined by de-
 17 partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
 18 rendered against the United States by the United States
 19 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth
 20 in House Document Numbered 393, Ninetieth Congress,
 21 \$35,238,696, together with such amounts as may be neces-
 22 sary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments
 23 or provided by law) and such additional sums due to in-

1 creases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay
 2 claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
 3 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final
 4 and conclusive against the United States by failure of the
 5 parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless
 6 otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment,
 7 payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall
 8 not continue for more than thirty days after the date of ap-
 9 proval of the Act.

10 CHAPTER ~~(68)~~ XIII

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. ~~(69)~~ 1301. No part of any appropriation con-
 13 tained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond
 14 the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

15 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT OF 1968

16 ~~(70)~~ SEC. 1002. Expenditures and net lending during the
 17 fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit
 18 Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price
 19 supports (not including amounts for special activities); and
 20 by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not
 21 more than \$560,000,000) for grants to States for public
 22 assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as
 23 amended, in excess of the respective amounts estimated
 24 therefor on pages 239 and 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H.
 25 Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority
 26 heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such

1 purposes in excess of the respective amounts estimated
2 therefor on pages 239 and 306 and 307 of the Budget for
3 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations
4 on expenditures and net lending and new obligational au-
5 thority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and
6 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control
7 Act of 1968.

8 *SEC. 1302. (a) Expenditures and net lending during the*
9 *fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit*
10 *Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price*
11 *supports (not including amounts for special activities) in*
12 *excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the*
13 *Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obliga-*
14 *tional and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for*
15 *such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts*
16 *estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969, shall*
17 *not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expendi-*
18 *tures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan*
19 *authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title*
20 *II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.*

21 *(b) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year*
22 *ending June 30, 1969, by the Department of Health, Edu-*
23 *cation, and Welfare (not more than \$750,000,000) for*
24 *grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the*
25 *Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the amounts*

1 *estimated therefor on page 15 of the Budget for 1969*
 2 *(H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan*
 3 *authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year*
 4 *for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor*
 5 *on pages 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be*
 6 *counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and*
 7 *net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority*
 8 *prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the*
 9 *Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.*

10 **(71)** *SEC. 1303. Section 307 of the Independent Offices and*
 11 *Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropri-*
 12 *ation Act, 1969, is amended by striking out "National Coun-*
 13 *cil on Indian Opportunity, \$100,000" and inserting in lieu*
 14 *thereof "National Council on Indian Opportunity, \$275,-*
 15 *000".*

Passed the House of Representatives October 9 (legisla-
 tive day, October 8), 1968.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments (October 10 (legis-
 lative day, October 9), 1968.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

90TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 20300

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 10, 1968

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 14, 1968
For actions of October 10, 11, & 12, 1968
90th-2nd Nos. 169-170

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Senate agreed to conference report on foreign-aid appropriation bill.

Senate and HOUSE - Oct. 11

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to, 209-12, the conference report on H. R. 20300, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. H9839-50). The Senate also agreed to the conference report (pp. S12749-54). Both Houses acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. H9848-50, S12750-1). This bill will now be sent to the President. The final bill includes \$75,000 for extension services in D. C., \$55,000,000 for the food stamp program, \$300,000 for amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act, \$250,000 for salaries and expenses of the Farmers Home Administration, \$600,000 for the self-help housing land development fund, and no funds for mutual and self-help housing. Regarding the FHA salaries and expenses item, the House conferees stated: "The conferees have agreed to these extra funds for administrative expenses with the understanding that the additional personnel ceiling needed to cover the positions to be financed from these funds shall not be transferred from any other agency of the Department of Agriculture."
- Agreed to, 213-6, the conference report on H. R. 18707, the defense appropriation bill (pp. H9853-60). The Senate also agreed to the conference report (pp. S12824-6). Both Houses acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. H9860, S12825). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. WATERSHEDS. Received notices from the Agriculture Committee that it had approved watershed reports on New Jerusalem, Calif., and Kanawha Twomile Creek, W. Va. p. H9835
3. HEALTH. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10790, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for protection of the public health from radiation emissions from electronic products. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H9837, S12745-8
4. PARKING. Conferees were appointed on S. 944, providing for additional parking facilities in D. C. (p. H9838). The conferees agreed to file a report on the bill (p. D928).
5. PINE GUM; PRICE SUPPORTS. Agreed to a resolution for consideration of S. 2511, to provide for price supports on crude pine gum (p. H9838). The bill was then recommitted to the Agriculture Committee on a point of order by Rep. Findley that the Committee had reported the bill without a quorum being present (pp. H9838-9).
6. PERSONNEL. S. 1507, to permit firefighters to retire as hazardous-work employees, was recommitted to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee on a point of order by Rep. Ashbrook that a quorum was not present when the Committee had reported the bill. p. H9851
Passed as reported H. R. 12881, to authorize allowances for commuting expenses of civilian employees of executive agencies assigned to duty at remote worksites. pp. H9851-2
Passed without amendment S. 4120, to authorize waiver in certain cases of U. S. claims for erroneous pay to executive agency employees. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H9852-3
7. TEXTILES. Rep. Rivers discussed the efforts of the Stevens textile company to avoid unionization of its employees and said unionization has some disadvantages for employees. pp. H9867-9

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969

OCTOBER 11, 1968.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 20300]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 8, 26, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 9, 12, 14, 16, 22, 25, 29, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 52, 54, 56, 62, 64, 67, 68, and 69, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$55,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$68,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$625,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,452,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$325,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,056,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$150,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Urban mass transportation grants".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum of \$750,000,000 named in said amendment insert \$560,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 11, 15, 27, 28, 40, 45, 50, 65, and 71.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY (except
as to housing and public
assistance items),
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
E. A. CEDERBERG,
GARNER E. SHRIVER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN STENNIS,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
GALE W. MCGEE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$75,000 for extension services in the District of Columbia instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$55,000,000 for "Food stamp program" instead of \$40,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$90,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$300,000 for "Commodity Exchange Authority" instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$250,000 for "Farmers Home Administration, salaries and expenses" instead of \$955,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to these extra funds for administrative expenses with the understanding that the additional personnel ceiling needed to cover the positions to be financed from these funds shall not be transferred from any other agency of the Department of Agriculture.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$600,000 for "Self-help housing land development fund" instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Deletes \$2,700,000 proposed by the Senate for "Mutual and self-help housing".

CHAPTER II—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 8: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$150,000 in Federal funds for the "Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia".

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$1,049,500 for "General operating expenses" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$68,000 for "Public safety" instead of \$136,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER III—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Amendment No. 11: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$296,000,000 for "Military assistance, foreign military credit sales" as proposed by the Senate, and to delete language "to remain available until expended".

CHAPTER IV—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 12: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$300,000 for "Federal Trade Commission, salaries and expenses" instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$748,000 for "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment to appropriate \$40,000 for "Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents" including expenses of travel for former Presidents and not to exceed two members of their staffs as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$200,000 for "Securities and Exchange Commission, salaries and expenses" as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Amendments Nos. 17, 18, and 19: Appropriate \$7,000,000 for payments under contracts for homeownership and rental housing assistance instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize \$25,000,000 for annual contract authorization for homeownership assistance instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$75,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$25,000,000 for annual contract authorization for rental housing assistance instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$75,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Low and moderate income sponsor fund" instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$625,000 for "Federal Housing Administration, salaries and expenses" for regulation of interstate sale of land instead of \$1,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Deletes language proposed by the House and inserts language proposed by the Senate and authorizes \$350,000 for administrative expenses and \$3,500,000 for nonadministrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 for nonadministrative expenses as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for the "fair housing program" instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Authorizes \$3,000,000 annual contract authorization for "College housing" instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 26: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relating to certain expenditures under the Government Corporation Control Act.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion changing the title of the Office of Emergency Planning to Office of Emergency Preparedness as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment inserting language extending to 3 years the time permitted for certain holding companies to divest themselves of certain uninsured savings and loan institutions as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER V—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 29: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$1,452,000 for "Bureau of Indian Affairs, education and welfare services" instead of \$752,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,452,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House amount is for costs in connection with the conversion of the Lewis & Clark Job Corps Center.

Amendment No. 31: Provides for a repayable advance of \$53,000,000 to the "Land and water conservation fund" as proposed by the House instead of \$92,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$55,500,000 for "Land and water conservation" as proposed by the House instead of \$94,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Provides \$46,000,000 for liquidation of contract authorization under "Land and water conservation" as proposed by the House instead of \$85,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$325,000 for "Management and protection" instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$421,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House amount is for the North Cascades National Park.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$125,000 for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities" instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$169,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House amount is for the North Cascades National Park.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$850,000 for "Public Health Service, Indian health activities" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$4,056,000 for "Public Health Service, construction of Indian health facilities" instead of \$3,350,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,944,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House amount is for participation in the construction of a community hospital in Juneau, Alaska.

CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 38.—Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 39.—Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 40.—Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which will have the effect of making available, by transfer from funds available for the purposes of title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, \$1,000,000 for planning and implementation of the program authorized by the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act (Public Law 90-538) instead of \$3,000,000 for planning the implementation of any new and expanded programs of the Office of Education under legislation enacted during the second session of the 90th Congress.

Amendment No. 41.—Strikes the appropriation of \$7,741,000 for "Higher educational activities, Office of Education" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42.—Appropriates \$5,000,000 for "Juvenile delinquency prevention and control, Social and Rehabilitation Service" as proposed by the House instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that the amount allowed includes \$650,000 for support of the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

CHAPTER VII—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendments Nos. 43 and 44: Change chapter number and insert a heading.

Amendment No. 45: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$11,250 for miscellaneous items of the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$34,000 for "Capitol Police, general expenses" as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

Amendment No. 48: Inserts chapter heading.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Amendment No. 49: Deletes language proposed by the Senate authorizing the provision of protection to historic archeological finds at the Marmes Rock Shelter Area in connection with the construction of the Lower Monumental lock and dam project, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Upper Colorado River Storage Project

Amendment No. 50: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer an amendment to appropriate for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$2,200,000, together with \$500,000 to be derived by transfer to the fund from funds available under section 8, for payment of contractor claims, instead of a direct appropriation of \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The transfer shall be made from available unobligated balances of section 8 funds and shall not affect the amounts programed for project construction during the current fiscal year under the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 51: Inserts heading and appropriates \$150,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IX—STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 52: Insert chapter number and heading.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 53: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$136,000 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration".

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 54: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 55: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to provide \$210,000 for "State marine schools".

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Foreign direct investment control" as proposed by the Senate.

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 57: Deletes heading.

Amendment No. 58: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$51,000 for "Salaries of judges". Funds are presently available for the payment of salaries of judges. Later on in the fiscal year a more accurate determination can be made as to any additional amount needed for this purpose.

Amendment No. 59: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$38,000 for "Salaries of supporting personnel".

Amendment No. 60: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$45,000 for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses".

Amendment No. 61: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$15,000 for "Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts".

CHAPTER X—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Amendment No. 62: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 63: Provides \$150,000 to be derived by transfer for administrative expenses of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XI—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 64: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 65: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to provide Secret Service protection for the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage and for minor children of a former President until they reach 16 years of age.

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates \$150,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER XII—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 67: Changes chapter number.

CHAPTER XIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 68: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 69: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 70: Inserts Senate language proposal relating to Commodity Credit Corporation and grants to States for public assistance but retains amounts as set forth in the House bill: \$907,000,000 for Commodity Credit Corporation and \$560,000,000 for grants to States for public assistance.

Amendment No. 71: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$100,000 for the National Council on Indian Opportunity instead of providing a total authorization of \$275,000 by transfers as proposed by the Senate.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY (except
as to housing and public
assistance items),
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
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WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
E. A. CEDERBERG,
GARNER E. SHRIVER,
Managers on the Part of the House.



a quorum being present when it ordered S. 2511 reported to the House on July 2, 1968.

Rule XI, clause 26(e), of the rules of the House states as follows:

(e) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee were actually present.

I have personally checked with the staff of the Committee on Agriculture and have been informed that on July 2, 1968, there were only 14 members of the committee present and that the vote to report S. 2511 to the House was 11 to 0 in favor of such action. Since the total membership of that committee is 35, there obviously was not a majority actually present as required by rule XI, clause 26(e).

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture if a quorum was present when the bill was reported.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture was not present the day this bill was reported. The record indicates that there were only 14 members of the committee present at the time it was reported.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas state that the record of his committee shows there were 14 members present when the bill was acted upon and reported out?

Mr. POAGE. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Clause 27 of rule XI clearly covers this situation. Paragraph (e) of clause 27 of rule XI states:

No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee were actually present.

Upon the statement of the chairman of the committee, a majority of the committee were not actually present. Therefore, the point of order is sustained; and the bill is recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS

(Mr. FRIEDEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, with reference to the printing of committee activity reports for the session, I wish to remind the chairmen of all committees that the Joint Committee on Printing has very properly ruled that the printing of such reports both as committee prints and in the RECORD is duplication, the cost of which cannot be justified.

It is requested that committee chairmen decide whether they wish these reports printed as committee prints or in the RECORD since the Government Printing Office will be directed not to print them both ways.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. According to the unanimous-consent request heretofore entered into, the Chair declares a recess of the House subject to the call of the

Chair. The bells will be rung 15 minutes before the House is reconvened.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 859. An act for the relief of Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County, Wash.;

H.R. 2283. An act for the relief of Dr. Ray F. McMilian;

H.R. 2288. An act for the relief of Charles B. Franklin;

H.R. 2792. An act to amend sections 281 and 344 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the statutory prescription of fees, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4939. An act for the relief of Joseph H. Bonduki;

H.R. 8364. An act to amend the joint resolution of March 24, 1937, to provide for the termination of the interest of the United States in certain real property in Allen Park, Mich.;

H.R. 10256. An act to render the assertion of land claims by the United States based upon accretion or avulsion subject to legal and equitable defense to which private persons asserting such claims would be subject;

H.R. 10725. An act to amend the act of August 4, 1950 (54 Stat. 411), entitled "An act relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress", to provide salary increases for members of the police force of the Library of Congress, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17864. An act to amend titles 5, 10, and 37, United States Code, to codify recent law, and to improve the code;

H.R. 18612. An act to enact title 44, United States Code, "Public Printing and Documents", codifying the general and permanent laws relating to public printing and documents; and

H.J. Res. 691. Joint resolution extending greetings and felicitations to St. Louis University in the city of St. Louis, Mo., in connection with the 150th anniversary of its founding.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2478. An act for the relief of Josefina Policar Abutan Fullar.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment to the bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 13058. An act to repeal certain acts relating to containers for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 14096) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

to increase the penalties for unlawful acts involving lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and other depressant and stimulant drugs, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (H.R. 15147) entitled "An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the naturalization of persons who have served in combatant areas in active-duty service in the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19908) entitled "An act making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2012. An act to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio withdraws his point of order.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 20300, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. MAHON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1972)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 20300) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 8, 26, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 9, 12, 14, 16, 22, 25, 29, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 52, 54, 56, 62, 64, 67, 68, and 69; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$55,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 70: Inserts Senate language proposal relating to Commodity Credit Corporation and grants to States for public assistance but retains amounts as set forth in the House bill: \$907,000,000 for Commodity Credit Corporation and \$560,000,000 for grants to States for public assistance.

Amendment No. 71: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$100,000 for the National Council on Indian Opportunity instead of providing a total authorization of \$275,000 by transfers as proposed by the Senate.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY (except
as to housing and Public
assistance items),
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
E. A. CEDERBERG,
GARNER E. SHRIVER.

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is the final appropriation bill of the year, except for the Defense bill which is scheduled to be called up presently and which is ready for presentation to the House.

The conference on the supplemental was agreed on at noon today. It provides a total of \$446,688,727 in new budget authority.

The bill as passed by the House contained \$123,532,907. It is a legitimate question to ask why the increase over the House of \$323,155,820. Well, this is due primarily to the fact that the other body considered budget estimates that were not considered by the House of Representatives in the amount of \$469,829,000. The biggest of the items considered by the other body but not by the House was \$296,000,000 for foreign military sales. This was submitted directly to the other body, since authorizing legislation was not available when this bill passed the House. The other body considered those estimates, and the other body also considered and denied funds for the International Development Association amounting to \$160 million.

The amount approved by the conferees is only \$27 million above the House for all of the items in the bill other than the \$296 million for military sales not considered by the House. We have been engaged in the sale of military equipment over the years. The authorization law has been changed and has been extended.

This program will contribute to our balance-of-payments account. Various countries of the world are going to buy a certain amount of military equipment. The question is—shall they have the opportunity to buy some of this equipment from the United States, or shall they buy from France, or shall they buy from Germany, or shall they buy from England? It is considered that this is a desirable piece of legislation by the majority of the Congress and certainly by the administration. Accordingly, we approved the necessary funds in conference for this purpose.

I would say one of the very, very important features of this bill is that provision which exempts expenditures of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the public assistance programs principally medicaid, from the operation of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

Mr. Speaker, the House language on these exemptions was modified somewhat, although not in any significant way. The House figures were adopted by the conference for both purposes. It may be that the estimate for public assistance expenditures given to the House by the Department of HEW was too low. It is certainly not the intention of the House conferees that the conference agreement should work an undue hardship on the Department of HEW. Perhaps this problem may have to be considered again at the next session in order that these public assistance programs can be carried out so that the uncontrollable expenditures will not force total expenditure reductions in the non-exempted areas to exceed the \$6 billion goal contemplated in the law.

Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, may I add that the other body concurred with the House in providing the full \$5 million appropriation for the Eisenhower College at Seneca Falls, N.Y.

This is a memorial to a great American who has devoted his life to the service of his Nation.

This has been a bipartisan undertaking. We ask our Presidents, irrespective of party, to bear many burdens for the public good. Today, we honor one such President with a memorial in the form of a gift to a college bearing his name. I would hope that notwithstanding our preoccupation with our many international and domestic problems, this action will be applauded by the American people generally.

The other body added language to provide protection to the families of former Presidents which was accepted by the House conferees and is in this conference agreement.

The bill authorizes the U.S. Secret Service to protect the widow of any former President until her death or remarriage and the minor children of a former President until they reach the age of 16 years, unless such protection is declined.

It has taken the tragedies of recent years to make us aware of the need to expand Secret Service protection to the families of our deceased Presidents. The FBI and the Secret Service have shown us vivid evidence that the wives and minor children of former Presidents con-

tinue to be exposed to threats, harassments, curiosity seekers, and other risks.

The language we adopt today will continue the existing protection afforded Mrs. Kennedy and the two Kennedy children. When the unhappy day comes that former President Truman or General Eisenhower is no longer with us—and we all pray that day is far away—the bill would provide authority to protect Mrs. Truman and Mrs. Eisenhower for as long as they need or wish this assistance.

Happily, President Johnson and our beloved First Lady are in excellent health but we must legislate for all possible eventualities. The passage of this provision will insure that no First Family will ever lack the protection of a grateful Nation—and this is appropriate.

The House conferees have also concurred in two amendments of the other body relating to activities of the General Services Administration.

The amount of \$748,000 has been added for the National Archives and Records Service. These funds will be used for the operation and maintenance of the six Presidential libraries.

Much has been learned over the years about the need to preserve our Presidential documents and papers. I am advised that the Lincoln papers of 100 years ago were often sold by distant relatives and are scattered through many private collections.

Presidential papers are a legacy of infinite value. Each President's papers should be collected in a single location for the education of the public as a whole and as a tool of scholarly research.

These Presidential papers will continue to increase. Our living former Presidents still receive enormous volumes of correspondence and conduct activities which result in papers and other memorabilia of historical significance. For example, I am advised that former President Eisenhower still receives approximately 50,000 letters annually. It is estimated that President Johnson will receive more than 100,000 letters next year.

Each former President has a staff allowance of \$80,000 for personnel to assist him in the processing and answering of mail. But this is only one of the many functions this small staff must perform. I am told that President Eisenhower's staff has substantial difficulty keeping up with the correspondence they receive and cataloging the papers for eventual inclusion in the Eisenhower Library.

It is in the national interest that all important papers go to the Presidential libraries as their final repository. For this reason, GSA library personnel must be available to work with former Presidents and their staffs to insure that no papers or correspondence are inadvertently lost or mishandled. The appropriation in this conference agreement will enable the employment of sufficient personnel to perform this service and will pay their necessary expenses in connection with the operation and maintenance of the various Presidential libraries.

This is to be a continuing, permanent activity. GSA has estimated the allocations for each library during the remainder of fiscal year 1969—although actual expenditures may vary as needs are shown. They will be employing expert

library personnel and must have assurance that these people may be retained in future years. We have been advised by GSA that they will be guided in their request for funds for fiscal year 1970 and succeeding years by the recommendations of the director of each library—an archivist who is a career public servant.

An additional \$40,000 has been appropriated for the General Services Administration to provide funds for reimbursement for travel and related expenses of former Presidents and two members of their staffs. This will not provide any funds for President Johnson and his staff during the current fiscal year 1969. His expenses of this nature are covered by the Presidential Transition Act for the remainder of this fiscal year.

It will, however, immediately apply to Presidents Truman and Eisenhower and their staff. Former Presidents are entitled to travel by military aircraft. But when their staff members precede them in advance on trips, there is no means by which they may be compensated. There is also no provision under existing law by which a former President may be reimbursed for travel by private conveyance—even though it may often be less expensive than government transportation.

The language contained in this bill provides for these situations. The provision agreed upon provides permanent authority for GSA to reimburse former Presidents and two staff members for travel and related expenses. Annual requests for funds will be made by the

General Services Administration on the basis of anticipated need as a part of their budget for allowances and office facilities for former Presidents. It is impossible to predict just what travel sums may actually be necessary. If the funds are not used for the purposes set forth, they will remain in the Treasury.

This I think generally covers the report of the Managers on the part of the House. Copies of the bill as considered by the conference committee are available to all Members here today for further review.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, as the distinguished chairman of the committee has stated, this conference report is above the House-passed bill. That requires some explanation. The gentleman from Texas has explained it in a satisfactory way. Let me just briefly, for the RECORD, review the figures for the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, the House considered budget estimates amounting to \$270 million. The other body considered budget estimates amounting to \$740 million. The House approved \$123 million of the budget request submitted to our side of the Capitol. The other body approved \$515 million, an increase of \$392 million. But one must bear in mind that several large items were sent to the other body after the House had acted on the supplemental budget request.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion the confer-

ence committee has worked out a good compromise. It submits to the House today a bill which contains a total of \$446 million. The conference report is \$293 million below the estimates that went to the Senate. It is \$323 million above the House-passed bill and it is \$68 million below the Senate-passed bill.

If you eliminate the \$296 million for military sales, you will find that the conference report is only \$27 million above the House-passed bill for the other items in the bill.

I suppose it is fair to say that no one who attends a conference with the other body, and who does not bring back a bill exactly as it passed the House, is entirely satisfied with the results. But it must be remembered that the Congress is composed of two co-equal and coordinate branches and we on the House side cannot always have our way. Also, neither can the other body expect to have its way completely. We have to meet in conference and iron out the differences and arrive at a compromise. Personally, I believe that the compromise we have worked out in conference on this bill is reasonably satisfactory to the House conferees as well as the Senate conferees. I gladly join the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in recommending to this body the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, at this time, under leave granted, I am placing in the RECORD a table which sets forth the action taken by the House, the Senate and the conferees on each item considered in this supplemental bill:

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969 (H.R. 20300)—CONFERENCE SUMMARY

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
CHAPTER I								
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE								
	Extension Service:							
	Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses:							
393	Payments to States and Puerto Rico.....	\$150,000	(1)	\$150,000	\$75,000	—\$75,000	+\$75,000	—\$75,000
	Consumer and Marketing Service:							
393	Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs.....	2,000,000	(1)			—2,000,000		
393	Food stamp program.....	90,000,000	\$40,000,000	90,000,000	55,000,000	—35,000,000	+15,000,000	—35,000,000
	Commodity Exchange Authority:							
318	Salaries and expenses.....	600,000	(1)	400,000	300,000	—300,000	+300,000	—100,000
	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:							
393	Indemnity payments to dairy farmers.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000			
	Farmers Home Administration:							
393	Salaries and expenses.....	1,325,000	(1)	955,000	250,000	—1,075,000	+250,000	—705,000
393	Self-help housing land development fund.....	1,000,000	(1)	1,000,000	600,000	—400,000	+600,000	—400,000
393	Mutual and self-help housing.....	2,700,000	(1)	2,700,000		—2,700,000		—2,700,000
393	Housing for rural trainees.....	4,500,000	(1)			—4,500,000		
	Total, chapter I.....	102,575,000	40,300,000	95,505,000	56,525,000	—46,050,000	+16,225,000	—38,980,000
CHAPTER II								
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
FEDERAL FUNDS								
393	Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay.....	8,562,000	7,902,000	7,902,000	7,902,000	—660,000		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS								
393 and S. 109	General operating expenses.....	(1,411,000)	(5,500)	(1,049,500)	(1,049,500)	(—361,500)	(+1,044,000)	
S. 109	Public safety.....	(136,000)		(136,000)	(68,000)	(—68,000)	(+68,000)	(—68,000)
393	Settlements of claims and suits.....	(27,900)	(27,900)	(27,900)	(27,900)			
393	Capital outlay.....	(11,250,000)	(10,590,000)	(10,590,000)	(10,590,000)	(—660,000)		
	Total District of Columbia funds.....	(12,824,900)	(10,622,400)	(11,803,400)	(11,735,400)	(—1,089,500)	(+1,112,000)	(—68,000)
COMMISSION ON THE REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
393	Salaries and expenses.....	150,000		150,000		—150,000		—150,000
	Total, chapter II.....	8,712,000	7,902,000	8,052,000	7,902,000	—810,000		—150,000

Footnotes at end of table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969 (H.R. 20300)—CONFERENCE SUMMARY—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
CHAPTER III								
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE								
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT								
MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
S. 109	Foreign military credit sales.....	\$296,000,000		\$296,000,000	\$296,000,000		\$+296,000,000	
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS								
S. 109	Subscription to International Development Association....	160,000,000				—\$160,000,000		
	Total, chapter III.....	456,000,000		296,000,000	296,000,000	—160,000,000	+296,000,000	
CHAPTER IV								
INDEPENDENT OFFICES								
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION								
393	Salaries and expenses.....	400,000	\$200,000	400,000	300,000	—100,000	+100,000	—\$100,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION								
393	Construction, public buildings projects.....	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)			
S. 109	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	748,000		748,000	748,000		+748,000	
S. 109	Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents.....	40,000		40,000	40,000		+40,000	
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CONSUMER FINANCE								
393	Salaries and expenses.....	375,000				—375,000		
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION								
393	Salaries and expenses.....	200,000		200,000	200,000		+200,000	
	Total, independent offices.....	1,763,000	200,000	1,388,000	1,288,000	—475,000	+1,088,000	—100,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
MORTGAGE CREDIT								
Homeownership and rental housing assistance:								
Limitation for annual contract authorization:								
393	Homeownership assistance.....	(75,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(—50,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(—50,000,000)
393	Rental housing assistance.....	(75,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(—50,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(—50,000,000)
393	Appropriation for payments.....	11,500,000	5,000,000	11,500,000	7,000,000	—4,500,000	+2,000,000	—4,500,000
393	Salaries and expenses.....	6,500,000		1,250,000	625,000	—5,875,000	+625,000	—625,000
393	Low and moderate income sponsor fund.....	5,000,000		2,000,000	500,000	—4,500,000	+500,000	—1,500,000
Federal Housing Administration:								
393	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(350,000)		(350,000)	(350,000)		(+350,000)	
393	Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(5,350,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(—1,850,000)		
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
393	Fair housing program.....	8,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	—6,000,000	+1,000,000	—5,000,000
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE								
393	College Housing.....	(7,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(4,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(—4,500,000)	(+500,000)	(—1,000,000)
393	Salaries and expenses.....	1,250,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	—750,000		
393	Grants for tenant services.....	15,000,000				—15,000,000		
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT								
393	Planned areawide development.....	5,000,000				—5,000,000		
393	Salaries and expenses.....	670,000				—670,000		
FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS								
393	Flood insurance.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000			
SPECIAL INSTITUTION								
393	National Homeownership Foundation.....	250,000				—250,000		
	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	54,670,000	8,000,000	23,750,000	12,125,000	—42,545,000	+4,125,000	—11,625,000
	Total, chapter IV, new budget (obligational) authority.....	56,433,000	8,200,000	25,138,000	13,413,000	—43,020,000	+5,213,000	—11,725,000
CHAPTER V								
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS								
318	Education and welfare services.....	10,752,000	752,000	2,452,000	1,452,000	—9,300,000	+700,000	—1,000,000
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION								
393	Land and water conservation fund:							
	Appropriation (repayable advance to the fund).....	(92,000,000)	(53,000,000)	(92,000,000)	(53,000,000)	(—39,000,000)		(—39,000,000)
	Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	2,550,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	—50,000		
	Appropriation out of the fund (not including liquidation cash).....	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000			
	(Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authorization).....	2 (85,000,000)	2 (46,000,000)	2 (85,000,000)	2 (46,000,000)	(—39,000,000)		(—39,000,000)
	Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	9,550,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	—50,000		

Footnote at end of table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969 (H.R. 20300)—CONFERENCE SUMMARY—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE								
393 and S. 109	Management and protection.....	\$421,000	\$100,000	\$421,000	\$325,000	—\$96,000	+\$225,000	—\$96,000
393 and S. 109	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	169,000	50,000	169,000	125,000	—44,000	+75,000	—44,000
	Total, National Park Service.....	590,000	150,000	590,000	450,000	—140,000	+300,000	—140,000
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	20,892,000	10,402,000	12,542,000	11,402,000	—9,490,000	+1,000,000	—1,140,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
HEALTH SERVICES								
	Contract medical care.....			850,000	850,000	+850,000	+850,000	
393.....	Construction of Indian health facilities.....	4,238,000	3,350,000	4,944,000	4,056,000	—182,000	+706,000	—888,000
	Total, chapter V.....	25,130,000	13,752,000	18,336,000	16,308,000	—8,822,000	+2,556,000	—2,028,000
CHAPTER VI								
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
OFFICE OF EDUCATION								
S. 109.....	Elementary and secondary educational activities.....	(3,000,000)		(3,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(—2,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(—2,000,000)
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES								
S. 109.....	Higher educational activities.....	12,741,000		7,741,000		—12,741,000		—7,741,000
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE								
393.....	Juvenile delinquency prevention and control.....	19,200,000	5,000,000	12,000,000	5,000,000	—14,200,000		—7,000,000
	Total, chapter VI.....	31,941,000	5,000,000	19,741,000	5,000,000	—26,941,000		—14,741,000
CHAPTER VII								
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH								
SENATE								
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES								
	Office of the Secretary.....			16,570	16,570	+16,570	+16,570	
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE								
	Miscellaneous items.....			11,250	11,250	+11,250	+11,250	
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES								
	Gratuity to widows of deceased Members.....		60,000	60,000	60,000	+60,000		
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE								
393	Reporting hearings.....	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000			
JOINT ITEMS								
393	Joint Committee on Defense Production.....	8,630	8,630	8,630	8,630			
393	Education of pages.....	18,581	18,581	18,581	18,581			
CAPITOL POLICE								
	General expenses.....			34,000	34,000	+34,000	+34,000	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS								
393	Salaries and expenses.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000			
	Total, chapter VII.....	372,211	432,211	494,031	494,031	+121,820	+61,820	
CHAPTER VIII								
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—PUBLIC WORKS								
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION								
393	Upper Colorado River storage project.....	2,700,000		2,700,000	2,200,000	—500,000	+2,200,000	—500,000
NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION								
393	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000		300,000	150,000	—350,000	+150,000	—150,000
	Total, chapter VIII.....	3,200,000		3,000,000	2,350,000	—850,000	+2,350,000	—650,000
CHAPTER IX								
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE								
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION								
393	Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	136,000		136,000		—136,000		—136,000
393	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	300,000				—300,000		
	Total, legal activities and general administration.....	436,000		136,000		—436,000		—136,000

Footnote at end of tables.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969 (H.R. 20300)—CONFERENCE SUMMARY—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
CHAPTER IX—Continued								
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued								
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM								
393	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	\$2,000,000				—\$2,000,000		
393	Support of U.S. prisoners.....	2,000,000				—2,000,000		
	Total, Federal prison system.....	4,000,000				—4,000,000		
	Total, Department of Justice.....	4,436,000		\$136,000		—4,436,000		—\$136,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE								
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION								
393	Salaries and expenses (<i>increase in limitation</i>).....	(147,000)				(—147,000)		
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION								
393	State marine schools (by transfer).....	(210,000)		(210,000)		(—210,000)		(—210,000)
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL								
393	Salaries and expenses.....	750,000		500,000	\$500,000	—250,000	+\$500,000	
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	750,000		500,000	500,000	—250,000	+500,000	
THE JUDICIARY								
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES								
393	Salaries of judges.....	230,000		51,000		—230,000		—51,000
393	Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1,062,000		38,000		—1,062,000		—38,000
393	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	630,000		45,000		—630,000		—45,000
393	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	66,000		15,000		—66,000		—15,000
	Total, the judiciary.....	1,988,000		149,000		—1,988,000		—149,000
	Total, chapter IX.....	7,174,000		785,000	500,000	—6,674,000	+500,000	—285,000
CHAPTER X								
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION								
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY								
393	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	\$250,000	250,000	250,000	—250,000		
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION								
393	Operations.....	4,200,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	—200,000		
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION								
393	Alaska Railroad revolving fund.....	580,000	580,000	580,000	580,000			
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION								
393	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(665,000)	(300,000)		(150,000)	(—515,000)	(—150,000)	(+150,000)
	Total, chapter X.....	5,280,000	4,830,000	4,830,000	4,830,000	—450,000		
CHAPTER XI								
TREASURY DEPARTMENT								
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS								
393	Salaries and expenses.....	1,878,000	1,878,000	1,878,000	1,878,000			
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE								
393	Compliance.....	1,575,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—575,000		
EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS								
393	Construction, repair, and equipment grants.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000			
	Total, Treasury Department.....	8,453,000	7,878,000	7,878,000	7,878,000	—575,000		
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT								
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS								
S.Doe. 80	Salaries and expenses.....	³ (350,000)		200,000	150,000	+150,000	+150,000	—50,000
	Total, chapter XI.....	8,453,000	7,878,000	8,078,000	8,028,000	—425,000	+150,000	—50,000
CHAPTER XII								
393	Claims and judgments.....	35,238,696	35,238,696	35,238,696	35,238,696			
CHAPTER XIII								
GENERAL PROVISIONS								
INDEPENDENT OFFICE								
	National Council on Indian Opportunity, salaries, and expenses.....				100,000	+100,000	+100,000	+100,000
	Grand total, all chapters.....	740,508,907	123,532,907	515,197,727	446,688,727	—293,820,180	+323,155,820	—68,509,000

¹ Consideration postponed until next January.² Not to exceed this amount of the total repayable advance.³ Estimate was included in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1969.⁴ It is estimated that this will result in a reduction of approximately \$187,500,000 in budgeted 1969 expenditures.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, let me say at the outset that the conferees on the supplemental appropriation bill have shown a constructive approach to the problems of our towns and cities and of our lower income families by its action. I am sure we are all pleased that some funds are included to inaugurate the homeownership aid provision of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, but as one who worked all of this session of Congress in hammering out that program, I sincerely feel that a larger authorization is needed.

The original proposal was amended in both the House and the Senate to provide that interest subsidies for homeownership could be used for the existing supply of decent, safe, and sanitary housing, for high priority categories such as those displaced by Government programs. Because of this authority in the law as enacted—an amendment which had strong bipartisan support—the homeownership program can go into effect very quickly. Over and beyond that, it is vitally important that the Department be in a position to enter into contracts immediately for the construction or rehabilitation of decent homes for low-income families so that they will be available as soon as possible.

The conference report also includes funds for the new program of interest subsidies for rental and cooperative housing. Here again, I feel that there is an urgent need for a larger figure. In the basic authorization, it was made clear that these contracts would apply not only to additional housing but that it was in the interest of the Government to transfer some projects now being developed for low income families and for housing for the elderly to this new approach. By doing so, we would relieve the current budget of the heavy impact of direct loan programs and also make it possible for lower income families and senior citizens to have the benefit of this housing since the subsidy approach can reduce the financing costs to as low as 1 percent in place of the 3 percent that prevails on direct loans. I believe it would benefit all of us to provide a larger authorization for this new program.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report does include some funds to enable the Department of Housing and Urban Development to carry out its responsibilities under the fair housing provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, but again, a much higher figure is needed. Considering the scope of the Department's responsibilities and the importance of sound administration of this authority, the full administration request should have been granted.

In view of the fact that we are at the end of this session, it is important that this bill be approved today to get these programs underway. Hopefully, when the new Congress meets next January, we will appropriate the balance of the funds authorized.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 209, nays 12, not voting 210, as follows:

[Roll No. 426]

YEAS—209

Abernethy	Fraser	Patten
Adams	Frelinghuysen	Pelly
Addabbo	Friedel	Perkins
Albert	Gathings	Philbin
Anderson, Tenn.	Gettys	Pike
Andrews, Ala.	Gibbons	Pirnie
Andrews, N. Dak.	Gilbert	Poage
Barrett	Gonzalez	Poff
Bates	Griffin	Price, Ill.
Betts	Griffiths	Price, Tex.
Blester	Grover	Pryor
Bingham	Gubser	Pucinski
Boggs	Gude	Purcell
Boland	Halpern	Quile
Bolling	Hanley	Railsback
Bolton	Hansen, Wash.	Randall
Bray	Hardy	Rees
Brinkley	Harrison	Reid, Ill.
Brotzman	Hechler, W. Va.	Reid, N.Y.
Brown, Mich.	Horton	Reuss
Brown, Ohio	Hosmer	Rhodes, Pa.
Broyhill, Va.	Hunt	Riegle
Buchanan	Irwin	Rivers
Burke, Mass.	Jarman	Rodino
Burleson	Joelson	Ronan
Burton, Utah	Johnson, Pa.	Rooney, N.Y.
Byrne, Pa.	Jones, Ala.	Rooney, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.	Karth	Rosenthal
Cahill	Kazen	Roth
Carey	King, N.Y.	Roybal
Cederberg	Kluczynski	Rumsfeld
Chamberlain	Kornegay	St. Onge
Clark	Laird	Sandman
Clawson, Del.	Latta	Satterfield
Cleveland	Lennon	Saylor
Cohelan	Lloyd	Scherle
Colmer	Long, Md.	Schneebeli
Conable	McCloskey	Schwengel
Conte	McClure	Scott
Conyers	McCulloch	Shriver
Corbett	McDade	Skubitz
Cramer	McDonald, Mich.	Slack
Culver	McEwen	Smith, Iowa
Daddario	McMillan	Smith, N.Y.
Daniels	MacGregor	Staggers
Davis, Ga.	Machen	Stanton
Dawson	Mahon	Steiger, Wis.
de la Garza	Marsh	Stubblefield
Delaney	Matsunaga	Teague, Calif.
Dellenback	May	Tenzer
Dole	Meskill	Thompson, Ga.
Donohue	Miller, Ohio	Tiernan
Dorn	Mills	Tuck
Downing	Minish	Udall
Dulski	Mink	Vanik
Duncan	Mize	Waggonner
Eckhardt	Monagan	Wampler
Edmondson	Moore	Watson
Erlenborn	Morgan	Watts
Fallon	Morse, Mass.	Whalen
Feighan	Morton	Whalley
Findley	Murphy, Ill.	Whitten
Flood	Murphy, N.Y.	Wilson, Bob
Flynt	Natcher	Winn
Foley	Nelsen	Wyatt
Ford, Gerald R.	O'Hara, Mich.	Wyllie
Ford, William D.	O'Konski	Wyman
Fountain	O'Neal, Ga.	Yates
	Passman	Young
		Zablocki
		Zwach

NAYS—12

Ashbrook	Eshleman	Lipscomb
Bennett	Hagan	Myers
Davis, Wis.	Hutchinson	Rarick
Dowdy	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Fla.

NOT VOTING—210

Abbitt	Goodling	Nix
Adair	Gray	O'Hara, Ill.
Anderson, Ill.	Green, Oreg.	Olsen
Annunzio	Green, Pa.	O'Neill, Mass.
Arends	Gross	Ottenger
Ashley	Gurney	Patman
Ashmore	Haley	Pepper
Aspinall	Hall	Pettis
Ayres	Halleck	Pickle
Baring	Hamilton	Podell
Battin	Hammer-	Pollock
Belcher	schmidt	Quillen
Bell	Hanna	Reifel
Berry	Hansen, Idaho	Reinecke
Bevill	Harsha	Resnick
Blackburn	Harvey	Rhodes, Ariz.
Blanton	Hathaway	Roberts
Blatnik	Hawkins	Robison
Bow	Hays	Rogers, Colo.
Brademas	Hébert	Rostenkowski
Brasco	Heckler, Mass.	Roudebush
Brock	Helstoski	Roush
Brooks	Henderson	Ruppe
Broomfield	Herlong	Ryan
Brown, Calif.	Hicks	St Germain
Broyhill, N.C.	Holifield	Schadeberg
Burke, Fla.	Howard	Scheuer
Burton, Calif.	Hull	Schweiker
Bush	Hungate	Selden
Button	Ichord	Shipley
Cabell	Jacobs	Sikes
Carter	Johnson, Calif.	Sisk
Casey	Jones, N.C.	Smith, Calif.
Celler	Karsten	Smith, Okla.
Clancy	Kastenmeier	Snyder
Clausen, Don H.	Kee	Springer
Collier	Keith	Stafford
Collins	Kelly	Steed
Corman	King, Calif.	Steiger, Ariz.
Cowger	Kirwan	Stephens
Cunningham	Kleppe	Stratton
Curtis	Kupferman	Stuckey
Denney	Kuykendall	Sullivan
Dent	Kyl	Taft
Derwinski	Kyros	Talcott
Devine	Landrum	Taylor
Dickinson	Langen	Teague, Tex.
Diggs	Leggett	Thompson, N.J.
Dingell	Long, La.	Thomson, Wis.
Dow	Lukens	Tunney
Dwyer	McCarthy	Ullman
Edwards, Ala.	McClary	Utt
Edwards, Calif.	McFall	Van Deerlin
Edwards, La.	Macdonald, Mass.	Vander Jagt
Eilberg	Madden	Vigorito
Esch	Mailliard	Waldie
Evans, Colo.	Martin	Walker
Everett	Mathias, Calif.	Watkins
Evins, Tenn.	Mathias, Md.	White
Farbstein	Mayne	Whitener
Fascell	Meeds	Widnall
Fino	Michel	Wiggins
Fisher	Miller, Calif.	Williams, Pa.
Fulton, Pa.	Minshall	Willis
Fulton, Tenn.	Montgomery	Wilson, Charles H.
Fuqua	Moorhead	Wolf
Galifianakis	Morris, N. Mex.	Wright
Gallagher	Mosher	Wylder
Gardner	Moss	Zion
Garmatz	Nedzi	
Gialmo	Nichols	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Arends.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Hall.
 Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Bow.
 Mr. Eilberg with Mr. Taft.
 Mr. Hull with Mr. Mathias of California.
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Adair.
 Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Broomfield.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona.
 Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Ayres.
 Mr. Montgomery with Mr. Reifel.
 Mr. McFall with Mr. Mailliard.
 Mr. Sisk with Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Schadeberg.
 Mr. Shipley with Mr. Michel.
 Mr. Wolff with Mr. Ruppe.
 Mr. Walker with Mr. Quillen.

Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Smith of California.

Mr. Steed with Mr. Springer.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Harvey.
Mr. Hays with Mrs. Dwyer.
Mr. Hungate with Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Stratton with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Gross.
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Reinecke.
Mr. Annunzio with Mr. Minshall.
Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Brock.
Mr. Johnson of California with Mr. Don H. Clausen.

Mr. Ichord with Mr. Berry.
Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Cowger.
Mr. Kyros with Mr. Pollock.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. Morris of New Mexico with Mr. Burke of Florida.

Mr. Moss with Mr. Utt.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Broyhill of North Carolina.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.
Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Clancy.

Mr. Leggett with Mr. Zion.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Smith of Oklahoma.

Mr. Bevill with Mr. Blackburn.
Mr. Cabell with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Watkins.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Collins.
Mr. Fascell with Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Pickle with Mr. Snyder.
Mr. Fuqua with Mr. Mayne.
Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Devine.
Mr. Podell with Mr. Robison.
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Denney.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Roudesh.

Mr. White with Mr. Esch.
Mr. Whitener with Mr. Martin.
Mr. Brademas with Mr. Harsha.
Mr. Brasco with Mr. Lukens.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Gardner.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Kyl.
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Keith.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.

Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Kleppe.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Talcott.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Battin.
Mr. Howard with Mr. Pettis.
Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Stafford.
Mr. Hicks with Mr. Belcher.
Mr. Henderson with Mr. Thomson of Wisconsin.

Mr. Ottinger with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Wiggins.

Mr. Roush with Mr. Button.
Mr. Hamilton with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Kupferman.
Mr. Nix with Mr. Schweiker.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Vigorito with Mr. McClory.
Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Kee with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Meeds with Mr. Hammerschmidt.
Mr. Olsen with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. St Germain with Mr. Wylder.
Mr. Hathaway with Mr. Vander Jagt.
Mr. Haley with Mr. Steiger of Arizona.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Langen.
Mr. Fisher with Mr. Kuykendall.
Mr. Dingell with Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts.

Mr. Corman with Mr. Goodling.
Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Dow.
Mr. Burton of California with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. King of California with Mr. Karsten.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Galifianakis with Mr. Gray.
Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. O'Hara of Illinois.
Mr. Ullman with Mr. Resnick.
Mr. Ryan with Mr. Helstoski.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Blanton.
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Casey.
Mr. Everett with Mr. Stuckey.
Mr. Scheuer with Mr. Selden.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Landrum.
Mr. Kastenmeier with Mr. Willis.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Ashley.

Messrs. HAGAN and DOWDY changed their votes from "yea" to nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: On page 6, line 7, insert the following:

"CHAPTER III

"FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"MILITARY ASSISTANCE

"Foreign Military Credit Sales

"For expenses of financing sales of defense articles and defense services, as authorized by law, \$296,000,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Delete the following: ", to remain available until expended".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: On page 7, line 17, insert the following:

"ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE FACILITIES FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

"For an additional amount for 'Allowances and Office Facilities for Former Presidents,' \$40,000, and funds appropriated under this head shall be available hereafter for travel and related expenses of former Presidents and not to exceed two members of their staffs."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: On page 10, line 27, insert the following:

"SEC. 402. Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1958, as amended, is further amended by striking out 'Office of Emergency Planning' wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'Office of Emergency Preparedness.' Any reference in any other law to the Office of Emergency Planning shall, after the date of this Act, be deemed to refer to the Office of Emergency Preparedness."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: On page 11, line 3, insert the following:

"SEC. 403. Section 408(e) (1) (A) (iv) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is amended by striking the phrase 'the control of any such institution' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'except that the Corporation may upon application by such company extend such one-year period from year to year, for an additional period not exceeding three years, if the Corporation finds such extension is warranted and shall not be detrimental to the public interest.'"

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: On page 13, line 7, insert the following:

"ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"Appropriations for 'Elementary and secondary educational activities' and 'Higher educational activities,' for the fiscal year 1969, shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 for necessary expenses for planning the implementation of new and expanded programs of the Office of Education under legislation enacted during the second session of the 90th Congress, to be derived from funds available for the purposes of Title III, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"There shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses for planning and implementation of the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act, P.L. 90-538, to be derived from funds available for the purposes of title III, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 45: On page 14, line 21, insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"For an additional amount for office of the Secretary, \$16,570: *Provided*, That the Secretary may employ a Curator of Art and Antiquities at not to exceed \$22,089 per annum."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50, on page 50, line 1, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

"For an additional amount for the 'Upper Colorado River Storage Project' for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

"For an additional amount for the 'Upper Colorado River Storage Project' for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$2,200,000, to remain available until expended, together with \$500,000 to be derived by transfer to the Fund from funds available under section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 65, on page 21, line 1 insert:

"UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

"Section 3056 of title 18, United States Code is amended by striking out the second clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, the person of the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach sixteen years of age, unless such protection is declined'."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65 and concur therein.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I wanted to ask the distinguished chairman concerning some language that the Senate had put in the supplemental bill, and which was not kept in in conference, concerning the protection of the Marmes site, which is a rich archeological site in my congressional district in the State of Washington. The language was to allow the Corps of Engineers to build a levee so the area would not be

flooded by the pool raising on the lower monumental dam.

I contacted the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the committee, before the conference, and I wonder if the gentleman, for the RECORD, could give us some lead as to why that language was not accepted by the House conferees?

Mr. MAHON. By way of background, I would say to the gentlewoman from Washington that she mentioned this matter to me several days ago, and I told her that I was impressed with her very persuasive argument in favor of the amendment. I would state, however, that no budget estimate was submitted for the item and it was turned down when it came up for consideration before the Senate committee. Although it was accepted as a floor amendment by the Senate, it was with a statement that it was unbudgeted and would have rough sledding in conference. And it developed that the Subcommittee on Public Works, headed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] had been working with this particular problem for some time, but had failed to obtain a favorable recommendation for the expenditure from the agencies involved.

In conference the situation was such that there was not a majority who were willing to agree with the position of the gentlewoman from Washington, [Mrs. MAY]. Her wishes were discussed, and certainly there was concern on my part, but it was decided under all the circumstances that it would be inappropriate to authorize the Corps of Engineers to make such a large expenditure for this purpose. It was not a budgeted item, nor was there a recommendation for it from the responsible parties in the administration, so was not included in the conference report.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say that in the conference there was a letter from the Corps of Engineers that was discussed at some length. I have had an opportunity to talk with the gentlewoman from Washington subsequent to the conference, and the gentlewoman believes that the information contained in that letter is in error.

I believe, in fairness, that it should be read to the gentlewoman and put in the RECORD at this point because it did have some bearing on the Senate receding.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] to reply to the question.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Wisconsin indicated, there was an exchange of letters between General Cassidy of the Corps of Engineers to Mr. George Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service which I will include in the RECORD. I do not believe the information referred to was in error.

However, I believe that there is a misunderstanding as to how the question arose concerning possible fish losses in connection with the conference consideration of the proposed permanent dike to permit the archeological investigation

to continue. The National Park Service, which is responsible for archeological investigations in the Federal Government, had advised that it was not in a position to recommend such a dike, which would cost \$1,500,000, without an appropriate study which could not be undertaken until next fiscal year and would require 6 months to complete. The House conferees did not feel that such a large expenditure should be approved without at least a recommendation from the recognized authority in this field that the dike was essential and constituted a proper use of Federal funds. The question then arose as to whether it might be possible to delay raising the pool to await the results of such a study. The Corps of Engineers had stated, however, in the letter referred to that to delay raising the pool beyond the scheduled date of March 1969 would cause a loss of the spring salmon run and a loss of \$4 million to commercial fisheries as the lock and dams involved in the project are scheduled to accommodate the important runs of salmon and steelhead.

In summary, the House conferees were faced with a situation that a decision had to be made at this time as to whether such a permanent dike would be constructed because of the leadtime required to have it completed prior to the raising of the reservoir pool in March of 1969. However, there was no evidence that the dike was warranted nor had it been recommended by the administration. The proposed dike was without legislative authority and no budget estimate was submitted to fund its construction. The House conferees also was concerned that if it was to be constructed by the corps with available funds, as proposed in the Senate amendment, that it could be accomplished only by diverting funds from other projects under construction which are already critically underfinanced compared with the amount needed to meet contractors' earnings during the remainder of the current year. The House conferees felt, therefore, that they had no alternative in the light of the facts but to insist that the item not be approved in this bill.

Attached is the recent exchange of letters between the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service which I believe fully outline the background and current status of the question:

OCTOBER 1, 1968.

HON. GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.,
Director, National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HARTZOG: Reference is made to Brigadier General Charles C. Noble's letter to you of 10 September 1968 concerning possible protection of the Marmes Rock Shelter area on the Palouse River in the pool area of the Lower Monumental Rock and Dam Project, Washington.

Further studies since 10 September have established that the latest possible contract award date for construction of the levee to protect the Marmes Rock Shelter is 10 October 1968. These studies have resulted in a further revision of the estimated cost of the levee and pumping installation to a total of \$1,500,000 plus \$20,000 per year for pumping costs.

Construction of the Lower Monumental Lock and Dam has progressed to the point that the pool must be raised when high

flows occur on the Snake River. Also, construction of the locks and dams on the Snake River are scheduled to accommodate the important fish runs of salmon and steelhead. The date of 10 October for awarding a construction contract takes these fish runs into consideration. Failure to complete the work by 28 February to permit raising the pool in March could cause loss of the spring salmon run and a loss of \$4,000,000 to commercial fisheries. In addition, failure to raise the pool prior to high flows would cause heavy damages to railroad relocation fills because of higher velocities and this, in turn, might cause further delay of completion of the project.

In view of the above, the decision must be made by 8 October as to whether or not a permanent levee will be built to protect the Marmes Rock Shelter area. The lead time between 8 and 10 October is the minimum required to negotiate and award a contract.

The Corps of Engineers currently has no authority to construct the levee and pumping station at Marmes Rock Shelter. Your views are requested by 8 October as to whether such protection should be built, and, if so, what would be the appropriate authority and method of funding such construction.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. CASSIDY,
Lieutenant General, USA, Chief of
Engineers.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., October 3, 1968.

L58-DAL.

Lt. Gen. WILLIAM F. CASSIDY, USA,
Chief of Engineers,
Department of the Army,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GENERAL CASSIDY: Reference is made to your letter of October 1, 1968, amplifying General Noble's letter of September 10, 1968, concerning the construction of a permanent dike for the preservation of Marmes Rockshelter and the National Park Service's interest in its possible inclusion in the National Park System.

To review, briefly, our interest in this matter to date, the National Park Service, through its administration of the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage program, supported the Washington State University's archeological investigations in the Lower Monumental Reservoir and Marmes Rockshelter from 1962 through 1964. Geological studies of the rockshelter and its deposits were also carried out simultaneously by the University under a grant from the National Science Foundation. The scientific significance of the rockshelter, a sequence of past human occupation and climatic changes in the Columbia Plateau of Washington extending over nearly 10,000 years, was recognized in 1964 as having national significance under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act, 49 Stat. 666. At that time the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that the Corps of Engineers be encouraged to provide protection for the site from the high waters of the reservoir. Marmes Rockshelter was formally dedicated as a Registered National Historic Landmark in June 1967.

Important discoveries made in the summer of 1965 and further checked during the next two summers not only confirmed the significance of the site, but also uncovered fragmentary remains of human skeletal material which were evidently 11,000 or more years old. At the request of Dr. Daugherty in the earlier part of 1968, the National Park Service was pleased to support him in this request to the Corps of Engineers for an additional \$70,000 to continue excavations in the rockshelter for additional human skeletal materials, cultural and geologic evidence before the shelter is flooded. Again in August, we

supported his further request for an additional \$50,000.

In addition to the cultural remains, the archeological excavations conducted since 1964 have recovered a wealth of scientific information relating to the fields of zoology, geology, botany, and biology wherein the stratigraphic remains exhibit the chronology of changes and developments in the flora and fauna of this region over a period of time longer than the human habitation. Nowhere else in this part of Southeastern Washington is such a clear record known.

You asked whether we desire the construction of a permanent dike at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000, assuming the Marmes Rockshelter area is to be included in a national park. We cannot at this time advise you whether this area should be made a part of the National Park System. To determine this would take more time than is available before the scheduled flooding of the area. While national significance has been determined, it will also be necessary for us to ascertain if the area would be suitable and feasible for establishment as an area to be administered by the National Park Service. Such a study is estimated to cost \$4,500. All of our funds for the 1969 fiscal year for such studies have now been programmed. Therefore, the earliest that such a study could be programmed would be the 1970 fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1969, assuming an adequate funding and staffing program. It is our judgment that a period of 6 months would be required to perform the study.

Of course, we do not know at this time what findings and recommendations the study might produce. In the event the report is favorable, it would then be necessary to obtain congressional approval and perhaps legislation to include the area in the National Park System. In these uncertain circumstances, we cannot recommend to you the construction of a permanent dike.

General Noble's letter offers the possibility, however, of a temporary dike. This Service is without authority or funds to construct such a dike. If the Corps of Engineers is authorized to proceed with a temporary dike, this course of action would allow sufficient time for Dr. Daugherty to close down his current studies in a manner that would enable some of the site to be preserved as an *in situ* exhibit in the event the area is placed in the Park System. Also, in the event, the suitability-feasibility study should be unfavorable, erection of the temporary dike would forestall flooding of the site until Dr. Daugherty has completed his salvage operations with whatever funds he may have available.

We understand your interest in this matter and appreciate the opportunity to express our views.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, Jr.,
Director.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. MAY].

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take up the time of this body, but I think it is very important that the RECORD show that this morning, after the action of the conferees, I was in touch with Colonel Meanor, Jr. of the Corps of Engineers and it was indicated very clearly to Mr. Hartzog that as soon as this language got in and the President signed the bill, assuming it would be next week, they would have the authority to start immediate construction on this protective levee, and they so informed the fish and wildlife people that there would be absolutely no harm to the fish.

I was in touch with Mr. Clarence Pautzke of Fish and Wildlife. He agreed that there would be no damage to fish if

the levee were constructed by February 28. The Corps has said it would be quite capable of completing this protection by that time.

I am sorry that this information was not before the conferees this morning.

I would also like to point out to the gentleman from Massachusetts that it is right, surely, that this money of course would have to be replaced from someplace else down the line. But Senator MAGNUSON, the gentleman from Washington in the other body, had ok'd the language and said the Corps was able to transfer from existing funds for this project, the \$1.2 million or the \$1.5 million that was necessary to protect this very important archeological site.

I realize that this is water under the bridge now and it is an academic question. But I do thank the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Wisconsin, and other Members for trying to protect my position and the district in this.

But I think the RECORD should show that it was never a matter of choosing a levee versus harm to the fish because there was never any danger to the fish development in this area, and this has been so testified to by the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife and the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the membership should know that basically what we have been discussing is not presently before us in this conference report, but I did want the gentlewoman to have full opportunity to speak on this at this time.

Mrs. MAY. I appreciate that very much.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 71: Page 24, line 10, insert the following:

"SEC. 1303. Section 307 of the Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriation Act, 1969, is amended by striking out 'National Council on Indian Opportunity, \$100,000' and inserting in lieu thereof 'National Council on Indian Opportunity, \$275,000.'"

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICE

"NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary for the National Council on Indian Opportunity, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$100,000, which shall be in addition to the amount authorized by Public Law 90-550."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider votes by which action was taken on the conference report and on the several motions was laid on the table.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 20300) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today, October 11, 1968.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, there has been great cooperation in the completion of this bill. I reported to the Senate yesterday, when the bill was passed, that the work of holding the hearings was divided six ways so that, day before yesterday, a complete hearing on all items in the bill could be held, as it was held.

I again express my appreciation to Senators on both sides of the aisle for their cooperation in completing those hearings.

The same situation of cooperation was true, Mr. President, with reference to the conference, on which there were 71 amendments to be considered, which were disposed of in less than 2 hours this morning by extremely cooperative efforts on the part of the conferees of both bodies. The bill has now passed the House of Representatives in conference form, and is over here. There is a conference report to be approved, and then four amendments in technical disagreement to be considered.

The bill as passed by the House was in the amount of \$123,532,907. Supplemental budget estimates were submitted to the Senate and the Senate committee considered \$470,179,000 in excess of the budget estimates considered by the House. The bill passed the Senate recommending appropriations of \$515,197,727. The final amount recommended by the conference committee is \$446,688,727, which is \$294,170,180 below the Senate budget estimate.

Mr. President, without attempting to go into the many items in this bill, I have made this general report. I see in the Chamber several of the conferees who were present for the conference, and they may, of course, wish to be heard on some aspects of the matter, or there may be other Senators who have questions. I prefer for us to handle the matter in

that way, rather than attempt to go through all the items in the bill.

I ask that the conference report be agreed to.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, may I say, speaking for the minority, the Republican members on the Senate side of the conference attended the meetings and participated in the discussions and the compromises, and signed the conference report.

I think it only fair to say that we could probably allude to this result as the product of unhappy unanimity. Everyone was a little bit disappointed with what occurred; some wanted more, some wanted less. It was late in the session. There is an unfortunate tendency developing increasingly, it seems to me, at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, to send up requests for supplemental items pretty late in the session. In many of those areas, we tried to reduce the amount to be made available to the absolute minimum. Some of them we rejected altogether. Some were funded more or less in conformity with the requests from the administration.

I can only make again, in supporting the conference report, the statement I made about a year ago that I hope that hereafter the administration—and we are going to have a new one of some kind or other, certainly, next January—will realize that there is a growing tendency on the part of Appropriations Committee members to look with jaundiced eye on the supplemental requests which come in late in the session, only a month or two before we reconvene in a new session of Congress, and that a real, diligent effort might well be exercised in the future to limit such requests to bare necessities, to deficiencies, or to those items of great urgency, because you just cannot, and we did not, in such a short time give the attention which should be devoted to many of the items in this supplemental bill. It is nobody's fault in Congress; we just did not have the time. We could have a more prudent management of the Federal budget, certainly, if fewer items were sent up to us for consideration in these last-minute supplemental bills.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I certainly agree with the distinguished Senator that there is too much bringing in of late items in this last supplemental bill. It seems to me that most of them, however, were the result of late passage of the authorizing legislation. For instance, the largest item in this bill, of \$296 million, results from the passage just a few days ago, by both Houses, of the foreign military credit sales bill. The security of our country and the improvement of our balance-of-payments situation are both involved in that question, and there was no battle between conferees on such a bill as that; yet it is unfortunate that the authorizing legislation is so frequently held up until the last days of the session in important matters.

I yield again to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, it should be said about that last item, however, that this, in essence, is not strictly an expenditure, because they are going to sell materiel, and the money should be recovered; and if those who manage the sales are diligent and careful, there should not be any loss to the taxpayers in this particular area of the supplemental bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator, of course, is correct, and that is the reason I say that the improvement of our balance-of-payments situation is involved here. I simply cite that as one instance of very important legislation passed within the last few days—some within the last few hours—before this supplemental appropriation bill was passed. This is not at all to depart from the text of the Senator from South Dakota. I strongly feel that there are too many of these late items, which come in for quick consideration.

I think the best consideration of the items in the final supplemental bill that has been given by the Senate committee in recent years was given this time, by reason of the cooperation of Senators on both sides of the aisle in having some six hearings going on at the same time day before yesterday, to explore into all these items. Some of them we did not grant, as the Senator will remember. One for \$160 million was stricken out on the floor of the Senate yesterday, under direction of the committee that it be deleted in the event the authorization bill had not been approved.

So the committee has been watching these things very carefully, and I think was able to give very diligent consideration to these matters this year.

Mr. President, I am willing to answer any questions.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I would like to comment on several important amendments added by the Senate to this bill.

This bill provides supplemental appropriation of \$748,000 for the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration for use of Presidential libraries.

The six Presidential libraries—with the papers and documents of Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson—are priceless historic gifts for the American people. The Presidential documents and the buildings housing the libraries were donated for use by the Government—not built with Federal tax dollars. It would be foolish not to provide adequate funds to insure the proper and rapid collection, cataloging, and preservation of these documents.

This supplemental need reflects the rapid growth of this activity. The six libraries already have approximately 75 million pages of manuscript. In addition, there are motion pictures, photographs, and oral histories being assembled for each administration. Microfilming and reproduction of documents is continuing at a more rapid pace. Last year over half a million Americans visited museums maintained in connection with four of the libraries.

The library workload continues to grow for the papers of living former Presidents. President Truman still receives substantial mail. President Eisenhower received more than 42,000 letters in 1967. We are told President Johnson will probably receive more than 100,000 letters the first year he leaves office.

The processing of these Presidential papers and correspondence could not possibly be carried out by the personal staff of former Presidents. They receive only \$80,000 annually for all staff purposes—including processing of mail. Consequently, library staff must be available to work with them so that these historic papers are not lost or mishandled.

The \$748,000 will be divided among the six libraries on the basis of specific needs for additional personnel and other services during the remainder of fiscal year 1969. GSA has made preliminary estimates of these needs. Actual requests for this year and future years will be made by the director of each library. I know the Congress will respond to these requests so that this historic work may continue on a permanent basis.

A \$40,000 supplemental appropriation for the General Services Administration will be used for the payment of travel and related expenses of former Presidents and not to exceed two members of their staffs.

Provision of funds for travel expenses corrects an oversight in existing GSA authority to assist former Presidents and their staffs. Although funds are available for staff salaries and office expenditures, no authority has existed for travel expenses incurred in the performance of their responsibilities. The amendment provides permanent legislative authority for payment of travel and related expenses.

This has caused particular difficulty for former President Eisenhower and his staff. General Eisenhower, as a former President, may travel by military aircraft. His staff, however, has often been forced to travel at their expenses in connection with their staff work for the general. No way presently exists to reimburse either General Eisenhower or his staff for travel by private conveyance even when it would be less expensive than transportation provided by the Government.

This is a ridiculous and intolerable situation. It is undignified and unjustified for the staff representative of a former President to have to "shop around" for transportation or pay for it out of his own pocket when he travels on official business.

The \$40,000 appropriation will permit reimbursement of travel and related expenses for fiscal year 1969 by former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower and to members of their staffs. This appropriation will not provide funds for President Johnson or his staff after he leaves office. He will still be in the 6-month transitional period during fiscal year 1969 and will receive separate funds for this purpose under the Presidential Transition Act.

Pursuant to the permanent authority of this bill, subsequent requests can be made by GSA for fiscal year 1970 and succeeding years based on anticipated needs.

This bill also extends authority to the U.S. Secret Service to protect a widow of a former President during her lifetime and the minor children of a deceased former President until they have reached the age of 16 years.

Secret Service protection is extended to former Presidents because of continuing threats from those who would seek to harm one who has served in our Nation's highest office. Congress wisely determined that this protection should continue during the lifetime of the former President. This protection is presently given former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower and will be provided to President Johnson when he leaves office on January 20, 1969.

It is an ugly fact that some of the hatred and abnormal behavior directed toward former Presidents may be transferred toward their families. Moreover, they are the targets of cranks and curiosity seekers. The files of the FBI and the Secret Service provide extensive, and often revolting, evidence that they need continuing protection.

I am certain every Member of the Senate wants a former First Lady to have every protection and assistance during her lifetime. Protection is presently offered Mrs. John F. Kennedy and her children by special statute. If those two gallant Americans—Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower—should be taken from us, it would be shameful if their widows were to lose the protection on which they have become so dependent and to which they are so richly entitled.

It is very seldom that a President leaves minor children at his death. We faced one such terrible tragedy with the death of President Kennedy. This bill wisely provides that the minor children of deceased Presidents shall be protected until the age of 16.

I might also observe that this authority of protection of Presidential widows is unlikely to be of benefit to President and Mrs. Johnson for many years to come. It is, however, a fitting and timely expression of concern for the Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy families.

An appropriation of \$5 million will be used in support of construction and endowment of Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

These funds are an expression of the gratitude this Nation feels toward a distinguished former President, Dwight D. Eisenhower. A grant of \$2.5 million will be used as a trust fund for the awarding of Eisenhower scholarships to high school graduates to assist in defraying their tuition and other expenses at Eisenhower College. A grant of \$2.5 million will be made to the college for the construction, operation, and maintenance of educational facilities—particularly those related to international affairs.

It is particularly fitting that this memorial is made to former President Eisenhower by a grant to the college bearing his name. He has expressed his strong personal support for the school and its ideals. We can all take great satisfaction in the fact that these funds will help young men and women to become graduates of Eisenhower College—many of them with Eisenhower scholarships.

It is seldom that the Congress has an opportunity to repay in a very small way some of the debt our Nation owes to a great American who has borne the burdens of the Presidency. Former President Eisenhower has devoted his lifetime to public service. There can be no better memorial to his life and deeds than making it possible for young people to receive an education at the institution which means so much to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to the House bill (H.R. 20300), which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In the said amendment, delete the following: " , to remain available until expended."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"There shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses for planning and implementation of the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act, P. L. 90-538, to be derived from funds available for the purposes of Title III, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

"Bureau of Reclamation

"Upper Colorado River Storage Project

"For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Storage Project" for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$2,200,000, to remain available until expended, together with \$500,000 to be derived by transfer to the Fund from funds available under section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICE

"National Council on Indian Opportunity
"Salaries and Expenses

"For expenses necessary for the National Council on Indian Opportunity, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$100,000, which shall be in addition to the amount authorized by Public Law 90-550."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11, 40, 50, and 71. These are technical disagreements, due to the fact that the House agreed to a part of our amendments with these numbers, but did not agree fully, so that they had to be reported in technical disagreement. The

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House has acted favorably, and I ask that the Senate now act favorably, en bloc, on these four amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

Mr. HOLLAND. Unless there is discussion on any of the amendments, I move that they be agreed to en bloc.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. I again call attention to the fact that the major part of this bill was not considered by the House of Representatives originally, but came to the Senate in the form of supplemental budget items, which were first considered in the hearings of the Senate committee day before yesterday.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD

at this point a tabulation on this bill reflecting the amounts in the budget estimate on each item, the amounts agreed to in the House of Representatives, the amounts agreed to in the Senate, and the final conference figures.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL FOR 1969

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Version of bill		Conference action
			House	Senate	
			(1)	(2)	
CHAPTER I					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	Extension Service:				
	Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses:				
393	Payments to States and Puerto Rico.....	\$150,000	(1)	\$150,000	\$75,000
	Consumer and Marketing Service:				
393	Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs.....	2,000,000	(1)		
393	Food stamp program.....	90,000,000	\$40,000,000	90,000,000	55,000,000
	Commodity Exchange Authority:				
318	Salaries and expenses.....	600,000	(1)	400,000	300,000
	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:				
393	Indemnity payments to dairy farmers.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
	Farmers Home Administration:				
393	Salaries and expenses.....	1,325,000	(1)	955,000	250,000
393	Self-help housing land development fund.....	1,000,000	(1)	1,000,000	600,000
393	Mutual and self-help housing.....	2,700,000	(1)	2,700,000	
393	Housing for rural trainees.....	4,500,000	(1)		
	Total, chapter I.....	102,575,000	40,300,000	95,505,000	56,525,000
CHAPTER II					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
FEDERAL FUNDS					
393	Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay.....	8,562,000	7,902,000	7,902,000	7,902,000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS				
393 and S. 109	General operating expenses.....	(1,411,000)	(5,500)	(1,049,500)	(1,049,500)
S. 109	Public safety.....	(136,000)		(136,000)	(68,000)
393	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(27,900)	(27,900)	(27,900)	(27,900)
393	Capital outlay.....	(11,250,000)	(10,590,000)	(10,590,000)	(10,590,000)
	Total, District of Columbia funds.....	(12,824,900)	(10,623,400)	(11,803,400)	(11,755,400)
COMMISSION ON THE REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	150,000		150,000	
	Total, chapter II.....	8,712,000	7,902,000	8,052,000	7,902,000
CHAPTER III					
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
S. 109	Foreign military credit sales.....	296,000,000		296,000,000	296,000,000
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS					
S. 109	Subscription to International Development Association.....	160,000,000			
	Total, chapter III.....	456,000,000		296,000,000	296,000,000
CHAPTER IV					
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	400,000	200,000	400,000	300,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
393	Construction, public buildings projects.....	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
S. 109	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	748,000		748,000	748,000
S. 109	Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents.....	40,000		40,000	40,000
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CONSUMER FINANCE					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	375,000			
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	200,000		200,000	200,000
	Total, independent offices.....	1,763,000	200,000	1,388,000	1,288,000

Footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL FOR 1969—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Version of bill		Conference action
			House	Senate	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CHAPTER IV—Continued					
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
MORTGAGE CREDIT					
	Homeownership and rental housing assistance:				
	<i>Limitation for annual contract authorization:</i>				
393	Homeownership assistance.....	(\$75,000,000)	(\$15,000,000)	(\$75,000,000)	(\$25,000,000)
393	Rental housing assistance.....	(75,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(25,000,000)
393	Appropriation for payments.....	11,500,000	5,000,000	11,500,000	7,000,000
393	Salaries and expenses.....	6,500,000		1,250,000	625,000
393	Low and moderate income sponsor fund.....	5,000,000		2,000,000	500,000
	<i>Federal Housing Administration:</i>				
393	<i>Limitation on administrative expenses.....</i>	(\$50,000)		(\$50,000)	(\$50,000)
393	<i>Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....</i>	(5,350,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
393	Fair housing program.....	8,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE					
393	College housing.....	(7,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(4,000,000)	(3,000,000)
393	Salaries and expenses.....	1,250,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
393	Grants for tenant services.....	15,000,000			
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT					
393	Planned areawide development.....	5,000,000			
393	Salaries and expenses.....	670,000			
FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS					
393	Flood insurance.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
SPECIAL INSTITUTION					
393	National Homeownership Foundation.....	250,000			
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....		54,670,000	8,000,000	23,750,000	12,125,000
Total, chapter IV, new budget (obligational) authority.....		56,433,000	8,200,000	25,138,000	13,413,000
CHAPTER V					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
318	Education and welfare services.....	10,752,000	752,000	2,452,000	1,452,000
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
393	Land and water conservation fund:				
	<i>Appropriation (repayable advance to the fund).....</i>	(92,000,000)	(53,000,000)	(92,000,000)	(53,000,000)
	Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	2,550,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Appropriation out of the fund (not including liquidation cash).....	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
	<i>(Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authorization).....</i>	² (85,000,000)	² (46,000,000)	² (85,000,000)	(46,000,000)
	Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	9,550,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
393 and S. 109	Management and protection.....	421,000	100,000	421,000	325,000
393 and S. 109	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	169,000	50,000	169,000	125,000
	Total, National Park Service.....	590,000	150,000	590,000	450,000
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	20,892,000	10,402,000	12,142,000	10,402,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
HEALTH SERVICES					
393	Indian health activities.....			850,000	850,000
	Construction of Indian health facilities.....	4,238,000	3,350,000	4,944,000	4,056,000
	Total, chapter V.....	25,130,000	13,752,000	18,336,000	16,308,000
CHAPTER VI					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
S. 109	Elementary and secondary educational activities.....	(3,000,000)		(3,000,000)	(1,000,000)
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
S. 109	Higher educational activities.....	12,741,000		7,741,000	
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE					
393	Juvenile delinquency prevention and control.....	19,200,000	5,000,000	12,000,000	5,000,000
	Total, chapter V.....	31,941,000	5,000,000	19,741,000	5,000,000

Footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL FOR 1969—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Version of bill		Conference action
			House	Senate	
			(1)	(2)	
CHAPTER VII					
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
SENATE					
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES					
	Office of the Secretary.....			\$16,570	\$16,570
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE					
	Miscellaneous items.....			11,250	11,250
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Gratuity to widows of deceased Members.....		\$60,000	60,000	60,000
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE					
393	Reporting hearings.....	\$145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
JOINT ITEMS					
393	Joint Committee on Defense Production.....	8,630	8,630	8,630	8,630
393	Education of pages.....	18,581	18,581	18,581	18,581
CAPITOL POLICE					
	General expenses.....			34,000	34,000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	Total, chapter VII.....	372,211	432,211	494,031	494,031
CHAPTER VIII					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—PUBLIC WORKS					
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
393	Upper Colorado River storage project.....	2,700,000		2,700,000	2,200,000
NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000		300,000	150,000
	Total, chapter VIII.....	3,200,000		3,000,000	2,350,000
CHAPTER IX					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
393	Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	136,000		136,000	
393	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	300,000			
	Total, legal activities and general administration.....	436,000		136,000	
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
393	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	2,000,000			
393	Support of U.S. prisoners.....	2,000,000			
	Total, Federal prison system.....	4,000,000			
	Total, Department of Justice.....	4,436,000		136,000	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
393	Salaries and expenses.....		Language		
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION					
393	State marine schools (by transfer).....	(\$10,000)		(\$10,000)	
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	750,000		500,000	500,000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	750,000		500,000	500,000
THE JUDICIARY					
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
393	Salaries of judges.....	230,000		51,000	
393	Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1,062,000		38,000	
393	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	630,000		45,000	
393	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	66,000		15,000	
	Total, the Judiciary.....	1,988,000		149,000	
	Total, chapter IX.....	7,174,000		785,000	500,000
CHAPTER X					
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION					
393	Operations.....	4,200,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000

Footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL FOR 1969—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates (1)	Version of bill		Conference action (4)
			House (2)	Senate (3)	
CHAPTER X—Continued					
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued					
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION					
393	Alaska railroad revolving fund.....	\$580,000	\$580,000	\$580,000	\$580,000
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION					
393	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(665,000)	(300,000)		(160,000)
	Total, chapter X.....	5,280,000	4,830,000	4,830,000	4,830,000
CHAPTER XI					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS					
393	Salaries and expenses.....	1,878,000	1,878,000	1,878,000	1,878,000
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE					
393	Compliance.....	1,575,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS					
393	Construction, repair, and equipment grants.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Total, Treasury Department.....	8,453,000	7,878,000	7,878,000	7,878,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS					
S. 80	Salaries and expenses.....	(350,000)		200,000	150,000
	Total, chapter XI.....	8,453,000	7,878,000	8,078,000	8,028,000
CHAPTER XII					
393	Claims and judgments.....	35,238,696	35,238,696	35,238,696	35,238,696
CHAPTER XIII					
	General provision (sec. 1303).....				100,000
	Grand total, all chapters.....	740,508,907	123,532,907	515,197,727	446,688,727

¹ Consideration postponed until next January.² Not to exceed this amount of the total repayable advance.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], who is necessarily absent today.

There being no objection, the statement by Senator BARTLETT was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FUNDS FOR MEDICAL CARE

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, the Supplemental Appropriations Bill of 1969 contains two very important items for Alaska.

The first is an appropriation of \$850,000 for the contract medical care program for the Division of Indian Health; the second, \$706,000 to finance facilities for the Division at the new hospital to be built at Juneau.

Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate and then the House, in acting on the conference report, accepted my amendments appropriating these funds.

The additional funds for the contract medical care program were required because of the cost of medical care across the nation has gone up by about 17 percent, while Congress, acting on the estimate of the Public Health Service, provided only enough funds to meet an increase of about 10 percent.

In Alaska, the increase in medical costs has been 22 percent.

The supplemental appropriation approved today will provide enough money to keep the medical service at the same level as last year. Alaska will receive about \$200,000 of these funds.

Equally important to health care for Alaska natives is the funds for the Juneau Hospital. These funds will finance facilities for additional beds and an out-patient clinic. The borough is constructing a new hospital to replace a building which has been condemned. If these funds were not made avail-

able Alaska natives would have to be transported almost 100 miles to receive Public Health Service care. Eventually, the Division of Indian Health would have to construct facilities at Juneau and it makes sense to save money by doing it now while the original building is under construction.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR LISTER HILL

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the beloved Senator from Alabama, LISTER HILL. I do this with regret that the ranking majority member of the committee, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who could do this so much more eloquently, is not present; but he is detained by a matter in his own State. I wish to say, on behalf of the many Members who are not present, that they have expressed, by their sentiments to Senator HILL in a meeting of our committee held this week, the high esteem in which he is held by the members of that committee.

I wish to say also, on behalf of everybody in the United States who has benefited from his 45 years of service here, that if all of the people of this Nation who have benefited from his 45 years of service knew about it and could write him a letter, he would have about 175 million letters. The country knows of the Hill-Burton Act, and his services in connection with that, but they do not know of his services in the cause of education. The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare includes subcommittees on Education, Health, Labor, Manpower

and Retraining, Poverty, Veterans Affairs, Railroad Retirement, and Aging, and special subcommittees on Migratory Labor, Bilingual Education, International Education, Indian Education, and other subjects.

At the signing of a bill at the White House a year or so ago, the President said to me that 80 percent of all the progressive legislation which came to his desk in these fields, counting the entire field, came through Senator HILL's committee.

That legislation has come about largely through the leadership of the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. We all know that passing a bill does not mean funding it. His services were incalculable in this committee. When we consider his chairmanship of not only the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, but also of the Subcommittee on Appropriations that has jurisdiction over health expenditures and educational expenditures, and consider that the bill he offered in 1958, the National Defense Education Act—which is counted as the breakthrough legislation for all of this vast body of educational legislation of the past 10 years—his authorship, and his steering of that legislation through a closely divided Senate, because there was a difference in number of only one vote between the parties on both sides of the aisle, and consider all of the pitfalls through which that breakthrough legislation went and all of the legislation he has handled since that time, we realize that his is a service



Public Law 90-608
90th Congress, H. R. 20300
October 21, 1968

An Act

82 STAT. 1190

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1969") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, namely:

Supplemental
Appropriation
Act, 1969.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

Payments to States and Puerto Rico

For an additional amount for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", for payments for extension work under section 109 of the District of Columbia Public Education Act, as amended by the Act of June 20, 1968 (Public Law 90-354), \$75,000.

Ante, p. 241.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Food stamp program", \$55,000,000: *Provided*, That additional expenditures resulting from amounts provided in this paragraph shall be fully offset by sale of notes held by the Commodity Credit Corporation or other assets of the Department of Agriculture to prevent further expenditure reductions against existing programs pursuant to the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

Ante, p. 251.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1968 (Public Law 90-484), \$300,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity payments to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of his willful failure to follow procedures prescribed by the Federal Government.

Ante, p. 750.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 235 and 236 of the National Housing Act, as amended by sections 101(a), 201(a), respectively, of the Act of August 1, 1968 (Public Law 90-448), \$250,000.

Ante, pp. 477, 498.

SELF-HELP HOUSING LAND DEVELOPMENT FUND

For direct loans pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(B) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490) and related advances, \$600,000, to remain available until expended.

Ante, p. 554.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay", \$7,902,000, to remain available until expended and to be advanced upon request of the Commissioner to the general fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$1,049,500.

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$68,000.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$27,900.

D. C. Code
1-902 to
1-906.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Capital Outlay

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", \$10,590,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$2,688,000 of this amount shall not be available for expenditure until July 1, 1969: *Provided further*, That \$2,404,000 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated herein for the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Foreign Military Credit Sales

For expenses of financing sales of defense articles and defense services, as authorized by law, \$296,000,000.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including carrying out the functions of the Federal Trade Commission under title I of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-321), \$300,000.

Ante, p. 146.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

Funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "General Services Administration, Construction, Public buildings projects", shall be available in the amount of \$6,000,000, for the construction of the substructure, Courthouse and Federal Office Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall be the maximum construction improvement cost which may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum.

OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$748,000.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE FACILITIES FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For an additional amount for "Allowances and Office Facilities for former Presidents", \$40,000, and funds appropriated under this heading shall be available hereafter for travel and related expenses of former presidents and not to exceed two members of their staffs.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS

FLOOD INSURANCE

For necessary administrative expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 572), \$1,500,000.

MORTGAGE CREDIT

HOMEOWNERSHIP AND RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

For homeownership assistance payments, authorized by section 235, and for interest reduction payments as authorized by section 236 of the National Housing Act, as amended (82 Stat. 477 and 498), \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That the total payments that may be required in any fiscal year by all contracts entered into under section 235 shall not exceed \$25,000,000 and by those entered into under section 236 shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

LOW AND MODERATE INCOME SPONSOR FUND

For the low and moderate income sponsor fund, authorized by section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 490), \$500,000.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses of programs of mortgage credit, not otherwise provided for, \$625,000.

Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative
Expenses, Federal Housing Administration

In addition to amounts made available under this head for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be available for nonadministrative expenses.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under the provisions of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81), \$2,000,000.

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

COLLEGE HOUSING

The total payments that may be required in any fiscal year by all contracts for annual grants with educational institutions entered into pursuant to section 401 of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended (82 Stat. 604), shall not exceed \$3,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 402. Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1958, as amended, is further amended by striking out "Office of Emergency Planning" wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof "Office of Emergency Preparedness." Any reference in any other law to the Office of Emergency Planning shall, after the date of this Act, be deemed to refer to the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Office of Emergency Planning.
Name change.
50 USC app.
2271 note.

SEC. 403. Section 408(e) (1) (A) (iv) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is amended by striking the phrase "the control of any such institution" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "except that the Corporation may upon application by such company extend such one-year period from year to year, for an additional period not exceeding three years, if the Corporation finds such extension is warranted and shall not be detrimental to the public interest".

Savings and
loan holding
companies.
Acquisitions.
Ante, p. 10.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$1,452,000.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For a repayable advance to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as authorized by Section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-7, \$53,000,000, to remain available until expended.

78 Stat. 900.

For an additional amount for "Land and water conservation" to carry out the property acquisition provisions of the Act of October 2, 1968, Public Law 90-545 and the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 168), to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended, \$55,500,000, of which not exceed \$46,000,000 shall be for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to Section 3(b) (1) of said Act of October 2, 1968.

Ante, p. 931.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$325,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$125,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HEALTH SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Indian health activities", \$850,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$4,056,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

There shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses for planning and implementation of the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act, Public Law 90-538, to be derived from funds available for the purposes of Title III, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended.

Ante, p. 901.
81 Stat. 788.
20 USC 841-
848.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Ante, p. 462.

For carrying out the purposes of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds contained herein shall be used to make grants, under Title I of said Act, in excess of the following: (1) \$12,500 each to the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, (2) \$50,000 to each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for office of the Secretary, \$16,570: *Provided*, That the Secretary may employ a Curator of Art and Antiquities at not to exceed \$22,089 per annum.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for Miscellaneous Items, \$11,250, for expenses of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Elizabeth Lee Pool, widow of Joe R. Pool, late a Representative from the State of Texas, \$30,000.

For payment to Emily J. Holland, widow of Elmer J. Holland, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$30,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Reporting Hearings

For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings", \$145,000.

JOINT ITEMS

Joint Committee on Defense Production

For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on Defense Production", \$8,630.

CAPITOL POLICE

GENERAL EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General expenses", \$34,000.

Education of Pages

For an additional amount for "Education of pages", \$18,581.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Storage Project" for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$2,200,000, to remain available until expended, together with \$500,000 to be derived by transfer to the Fund from funds available under section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956.

70 Stat. 110.
43 USC 620g.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of September 26, 1968 (Public Law 90-515), including compensation of the Executive Director at level IV of the Executive Schedule, \$150,000.

Ante, p. 868.
5 USC 5315.

CHAPTER IX

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Operations", \$4,000,000.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

Payment to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for payment of approved contractor claims relating to authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, involving the reconstruction of the Seward Dock facilities destroyed as a result of the Alaska earthquake, \$580,000, which may be made available to the Corps of Engineers for payment of such claims.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$150,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Urban mass transportation grants".

80 Stat. 508.
81 Stat. 206.
80 Stat. 416.

CHAPTER XI

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,878,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$1,000,000.

EISENHOWER COLLEGE GRANTS

For matching grants for the construction of educational facilities at Eisenhower College, as authorized by law, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Section 3056 of title 18, United States Code is amended by striking out the second clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime, the person of the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach sixteen years of age, unless such protection is declined". 79 Stat. 791.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 393, Ninetieth Congress, \$35,238,696, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Fiscal year
limitation.

SEC. 1301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT OF 1968

SEC. 1302. (a) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Commodity Credit Corporation (not more than \$907,000,000) for farm price supports (not including amounts for special activities) in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 239 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

Ante, p. 271.

(b) Expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (not more than \$560,000,000) for grants to States for public assistance as authorized by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on page 15 of the Budget for 1969 (H. Doc. 225, Part 1), and new obligational and loan authority heretofore or hereafter enacted for such fiscal year for such purposes in excess of the amounts estimated therefor on pages 306 and 307 of the Budget for 1969, shall not be counted against the aggregate limitations on expenditures and net lending and new obligational authority and loan authority prescribed by Sections 202(a) and 203(a) of Title II of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

49 Stat. 620.
42 USC 1305.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Council on Indian Opportunity, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$100,000 which shall be in addition to the amount authorized by Public Law 90-550.

80 Stat. 416.

Ante, p. 937.

Approved October 21, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1953 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 1972 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 1667 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 114 (1968):

Oct. 9, 11: Considered and passed House.

Oct. 10, 11: Considered and passed Senate.

